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Monday, March 5, 1984
Phalguna 14, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 5, 1984/Phalguna 15, 1905 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

———

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Questions....

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us congratulate Mr. Swamy for putting up a good show in the election.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : How he is so interested, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Good appearance or good show, what ?

PORF. K. K. TEWARY : For putting up a good show.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Swamy is walking out as a protest.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I hope my example is followed by Prof K. K. Tewary and elections are held in his party also.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Pradhani—Q. No. 101 Mr. Swamy looks quite cheerful.

Plan for Fisheries Development in Orissa

*101. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long term plan has been prepared at the Central level to develop fisheries in Orissa ;

(b) if so, its broad outlines and the capital outlay involved ; and

(c) the role assigned to the State Government.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) : Apart from the schemes under State Plan in Orissa, the Central Government have a number of projects under the Centrally Sponsored Sector for the development of marine and inland fisheries in the State. Some of these are given below :

(i) Under the Inland Fisheries Project eleven Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been set up in eleven districts of Orissa. The Orissa Fish Seed Development Corporation set up under this project is to construct five hatcheries for production of 74 million high quality fish seed The total outlay on this project is about Rs. 524 lakhs, out of which the Central assistance is about Rs. 105 lakhs.

(ii) For the development of brackishwater fish farming in the coastal districts, an area of 175 ha. has been allotted to Orissa, at a total cost of about Rs. 116 lakhs, out of which the Central assistance will amount to Rs. 58 lakhs.

(iii) An integrated Fisheries Harbour Project at Astrang has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 624 lakhs.

(iv) Two small fish landing centres have been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.4 lakhs, half of which will be provided as Central assistance.

(v) Under a Centrally-sponsored project on subsidy for Group Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen, about 10,000 fishermen have been provided with insurance cover. A sum of Rs. 60,000 has been released by the Central Government to Orissa in 1983-84 for this purpose.

(vi) A sum of Rs. 75,000 has been sanctioned to Orissa for conducting a

techno-socio-economic survey of fishermen during the year 1983-84.

(vii) For the development of aquaculture technology, the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute have undertaken programmes with UNDP assistance at Dhauli (Orissa).

(viii) Under the Scheme of Development of Small Scale Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal funded by the SIDA and executed by the F. A. O., programmes to train fisheries extension officers and imparting non-formal primary education to the children of traditional fishermen are in operation since 1979.

2. The projects under Centrally-sponsored Schemes are formulated, designed and executed by the State Government. The Central share of assistance on these projects is also released through the State Government.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has stated in his reply that there are number of Centrally-sponsored prejects in Orissa and item No. 1 relates to Inland Fisheries Project in Orissa. There are 13 districts in Orissa and out of that 11 districts are fortunate enough to get these projects. Sir, Koraput district is the largest and most and backward part of our country ; it is my own district. It has not got a project like this. There are 56% of tribal people and about 14% of Scheduled Caste people living in that district. There are also people belonging to backward community. So, they are not fortunate enough to have a project like this. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the circumstances that prevented this district from having a project like this ? I also want to know whether there is any programme of establishing a project there in the future.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, I think the hon. Member is referring to fishing development .

SHRI K. PRADHANI : You have mentioned in your Statement about the marine and inland fisheries development.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Out of the 13 fishing development agency programmes, I believe he wants that Koraput district also should be covered under this programme. Sir, Orissa has the largest number of districts out of the total number in any State which has been covered under this programme. We are trying to develop fisheries in a balanced manner. Orissa has had more than its share of FFDA. But the hon. Member's suggestion has been noted. It is not the part of the question He wanted to know the development programme for his districs. I shall certainly consider his suggestion.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Sir, my first supplementary was not answered. Anyway my second supplementary is this. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to item No. (iii) of his Statement—Integrated fisheries Harbour Project which has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 624 lakhs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when this project will come up and what will be the share of the central assistance out of this amount of Rs. 624 lakhs.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, this project is to be taken up with the UK assistance. Hon. Member would be glad to know that an agreement has already been signed this year on 4th January 1984 and we hope that it will be started soon. Now, regarding the Central share of assistance towards this amount of Rs. 624 lakhs. I may make it clear that all this amount is to be provided by the U. K. and this assistance will be for the development of the community, for the fishermen community, for the building and development of roads, for providing shelters and other things to them. All this assistance from the U. K. and there is no Central Government share in this.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Apart from the inland and marine fisheries development in Orissa, previously there was also a project called exploratory work for fishing which was done in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri, in the coastal districts of Orissa. That exploratrtory work was stopped some time back. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this exploratory work for fishing will again be resumed in these coastal areas so that these areas will be benefited ? We have already got the proposal for fishing harbour in Dhamara, Paradip and Astarang which are coming up. These can be developed and more fishermen of this

area can be benefited by this exploratory fishing work.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I may inform the hon. Member that the Exploratory fisheries project is not for fiishing purposes. This is for survey of fiishery resources in all our waters. Work has been taken up systematically, to cover the entire area. A lot of it has already been covered. It is there to provide information to fishermen as to what kind of fish, and in what numbers are available at what depths in all our waters around the coast. Work was going on the all coastal areas, and also in the deep sea. The ships now brought are sent from place to place. I am not able to say how much or which coastal waters of Orissa have already been surveyed. But as I said, the entire area is to be covered--all these exclusive economic zones also not only the coastal areas--i. e. territorial waters at all coasts.

We are trying to speed up the work. If need be, if I find that Orissa waters have not received enough attention, as the hon. Member has suggested, I shall go into the matter and see that more ships are deployed there.

Defective Synthetic Track of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium and NIS, Patiala

*102. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY† :
SHRI AJIT BAG :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Athletes using the synthetic track both at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium and National Institute of Sports Patiala had found their spikes sticking at various places on the track ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether both the tracks have become defective ;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) steps to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (e) The athletics events of IX Asian Games were successfully held on the synthetic track in the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. However, during the hot months of 1983 summer, the material of the two tracks at some places was found to stick to the spikes of athletes using it. The suppliers of the synthetic track have carried out laboratory tests on the surface material of the tracks and found the material of the top layer defective. The suppliers have, accordingly, undertaken to carry out the necessary repairs to the track as required by the contract. Meanwhile, the synthetic tracks are in full use and no problem has been encountered by athletes in using them during the cooler months.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is not defensive, but defective. We are talking about defective synthetic track.

I am happy that the Minister has left Tourism, and become Deputy Minister of Sports. It is a good thing.

The Minister has admitted in his reply that in many places of the track, the sports men found it difficult to run. He has admitted it. But I would like to know from the Minister whether it is incumbent on the part of the suppliers to have laboratory tests before supplying this material to our country. Our country being a hot country—most of the months it remains hot—before you entered into the contract, did you tell the suppliers to under-take these laboratory tests before supplying ?

श्री अशोक गहलोत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो आशंका प्रकट की है, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जब वह ट्रेक खरीदा जा रहा था, उस वक्त हम ने इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में जितनी फर्में इस काम के लिए हैं, उन सब फर्मों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की थी और हमारी खुद की टीम जो सरकार ने बनाई थी, उस टीम को बाहर भेजा गया और जो इन्टरनेशनल इमेच्योर एथेलेटिक फेडरेशन है, उसकी सलाह ली गई फर्मों के बारे में क्या उन की रेपूटेशन मार्केट में गया है। इन सब बातों को देखने के बाद हम ने यह भी किया कि लन्दन में कांफी डेंशली लेबोरेटरी टेस्ट कराया

और इन फर्मों के बारे में यह मालूम किया कि ये फर्में जो ट्रेक के बारे में माल सप्लाई करेंगी, उन का पोजीशन क्या है। The Sub-Group also obtained the laboratory tests of synthetic surfacing material for synthetic track published by the Scientific Branch, Building Science Group of the Greater London Council.

इस की रिकमडेशन भी हमारे पास आ गई, तो हमारी खुद की जो एथेटेटिक को फेडरेशन है, उस से सलाह-मश्विरा किया गया और सारी बातों की जानकारी करने के बाद स्पेसीफिकेशन के आधार पर टेन्डर दिये गये और जब ट्रेक लग चुका था, उस वक्त इस प्रकार की कोई बात नहीं आई।

इन्टरनेशनल अमेच्योर एथेलीट्स फेडरेशन ने भी अपना एक टेक्नीकल एडवाइजर भेजा था। उसने यहां आकर चेक किया था और कहा था कि ट्रेक अप टू दा मार्क है और उसमें किसी प्रकार की कोई प्राब्लम नहीं है। उस वक्त लेबोरेटरी टेस्ट कराने की भी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी। आपने भी देखा होगा कि जब हमारे यहां एशियाड हुआ, उसमें बाहर से एथेलीट्स आये, फेडरेशन के लोग आये और उन सभी ने इसका एप्रीसियेशन किया था और खिलाड़ियों ने पार्टिसिपेशन किता था। उस वक्त किसी प्रकार की कोई गड़बड़ प्राइलम नहीं थी। सिर्फ यह प्राइब्लम गर्मी के महीने में आई। उस वक्त यह बात मालूम पड़ी। जिस कांट्रेक्टर ने सामान सप्लाई किया था उससे कांटेक्ट किया गया उसने उसका सेम्पल लिया और लेबोरेटरी में टेस्ट कराया। उसके जो एक्सपर्टस आये थे उन्होंने इसको देखा और पाया कि कुछ पेचिन में खराबी आई है। उन्होंने हमसे प्रोमिज किया है कि वे इसको जल्दी सुधार देंगे।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Minister in his reply has stated, "The suppliers have accordingly undertaken to carry out the necessary repairs to the track as required by the contract." My question was whether before you entered n to the contract you told them about the condition of the track and whether they carried out the repairs according to the agreement. It appears that they did not do it. Otherwise the track could be used in winter. Now, they have undertaken to carry out the necessary repairs to the track required in the contract. Have they given you a guarantee that after these repairs it will be all right, because you have not tested it in cooler months, and the hot months have yet to come. Have they given you a guarantee that after the repairs it will be free from defects? Because the position is very dangerous, and if even after repairs it remains defective, are you going to claim any compensation or damage from them?

श्री अशोक गहलोत: इसमें कोई मेजर डिफेक्ट नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल अप टू डेट बना हुआ है। उसमें जो ग्रेनुएल्स लगे हुए हैं उनके पेचिज में कहीं खराबी है। इसलिए वे इसको ठीक करेंगे। हमने जो कांट्रेक्ट किया हुआ है, उसमें यह व्यवस्था है कि अगर पांच साल के भीतर कोई खराबी होगी तो कांट्रेक्टर उसको ठीक करेगा और कोई चीज रिप्लेस करनी होगी तो वह भी करेगा। अब हम यह भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने स्वीकार भी किया है कि इसको ठीक करने में समय लगेगा, इसलिए पांच साल की गारन्टी को वे छः साल तक देंगे। अब हमें यह ध्यान रखना है कि यह ठीक होने के बाद इसमें फिर कोई गड़बड़ी न हो।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ajit Bag. Absent.
Shri Daya Ram Shakya. Absent.
Shri Harish Rawat. Absent.
Shri Satya Gopal Misra.

Irrigation Projects of West Bengal Sanctioned During Sixth Plan

*105. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of irrigation projects of West Bengal sanctioned during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) how many irrigation projects of West Bengal are still awaiting sanction of th

Central Government during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(d) the details and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) No major or medium irrigation project of West Bengal has been sanctioned during the Sixth Plan period. Minor irrigation projects are sanctioned by the State. Their details are not maintained in the Centre.

(c) and (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Statement showing details of pending irrigation projects of West Bengal

S. No.	Name of Project	Basin	Estimated cost in lakhs	Benefits in 1000 ha.	Present position
I.	Scheme found acceptable by Advisory Committee of Planning Commission with observations.				
1.	Upper Kangsabati Reservoir Project (Purulia and Bankura)	Kangsabati	4384.00	59.115	Accepted by the Advisory Committee at meeting held on 7.6.80 subject to observations which were forwarded to State Government on 8.8.80. Replies have not been received Environmental clearance and State Finance concurrence awaited.
2.	Bamangola-Habibpur Irrigation Scheme (Malda)	Mahananda	2167.65	31.09	Accepted by Advisory Committee at meeting held on 7.6.80 subject to observation which were forwarded to State on 26.7.80. Concurrence of State Finance awaited.
3.	Tangon Valley Irrigation Scheme (West Dinajpur)	-do-	1360	43.455	Accepted by Advisory Committee at its meeting on 7.6.80 subject to observations which were forwarded to State Government on 31.7.1980 for which replies have not been received. Concurrence of State Finance awaited.
II.	Scheme considered by the Advisory Committee of Planning Commission with observations.				
1.	Subernarekha Barrage Project (Midnapur)	Subernarekha	15855.00	130.01	Considered by Advisory Committee in the meeting held on 1.12.83. Obser-

S. No.	Name of Project	Basin	Estimated cost in lakhs	Benefits in 1000 ha.	Present position
					vations have been forwarded to State in January, 1984 and replies are awaited. Flood protective measures to protect the command area are to be incorporated and the project to be resubmitted.
III.	Major Schemes under examination in C.W.C.				
1.	Modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir Project	Kangsabati	23284	367.200	Replies to comments received in December, 1983 are under examination.
2.	Teesta Barrage Project 2nd Sub stage of Stage I (West Dinajpur and Malda)	Mahananda	11160	250.00	Project received recently and under examination in Central Water Commission.
IV.	Scheme for which replies to comments of CWC are awaited from the State.				
1.	Dolong Reservoir Project (Midnapure)	Subernarekha	1823.00	22.00	Replies to comments sent on 8/83 and 9/83 are awaited.
2.	Bahula Basin Irrigation Scheme (Burdwan and Hoogly)	Damodar	1026.00	25.65	Replies to comments sent in 1982 are awaited.
II.	Medium Schemes				
1.	Kush Karni (Bhirbhum)	Mayurakshi	215.66	3.39	The State is to update the estimate and resubmit the scheme.
2.	Karru Irrigation Scheme (Purulia)	Subernarekha	214.32	2.12	Reply to comments sent in December, 1983 are not received.
3.	Gazol Lift Irrigation Scheme (Malda)	Mahananda	216.00	18.765	Replies to comments sent in October, 1983 are not received.
V.	Schemes for which modified reports are awaited from State Government A. Major Scheme				
1.	Damodar Valley Project Barrage Irrigation Modernisation scheme phase I selective lining of	Damodar	1578.00	82.77	As per discussions with CWC officers at the site visit modified report is to be submitted by State Government.

S. No.	Name of Project	Basin	Estimated cost in lakhs	Benefits in 1000 ha.	Present position
	canals (Burdwan, Hoogly, Howrah, Bankura)				
2.	Lining of Mayurkshi Canal System (Birbhum, Murshidabad and Burdwan)	Mayurakshi	2426.21	55.69	Modified Project not yet received.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : First of all, I want a clarification, from the hon. Minister. In my question I have asked about the irrigation schemes in West Bengal. But in his answer and statement he has stated about major and minor schemes only. What about the medium irrigation projects. That clarification, first of all, I want.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : In my reply I have said that major and medium irrigation scheme figures are with us. Minor irrigation figures are not with us because the State Governments, which do it themselves, do not keep us informed about them because it involves many many small works. Whatever information that is available is about major and medium irrigation projects and that is what I have given in the enclosure.

SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA : After the starting of the planned development in 1951, six major and 20 medium schemes were taken up between 1951 and 1980. That is, in the past Five Year Plans, of which only four medium schemes have been completed up to the end of 1979-80.

No major scheme was completed upto 1979-80. In this process six major and 16 medium schemes have spilled over into the Sixth Plan from the previous Plans. I want to know from the hon. Minister about these schemes which have the spilled over into the Sixth Five Year Plan from the previous five Plans.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said, no major or medium schemes have been sanctioned in the Sixth Plan period. The main reason is that the Government of West Bengal has not given enough priority to the irrigation sector. That is why, these schemes are not being taken up as seriously as they should be. An outlay of Rs. 240 crores has been provided for major and medium projects in the Sixth Plan by the Planning Commission. If you take it in the totality of the West Bengal Plan it is 11.14 per cent of the total Plan. It means the irrigation sector accounts for only 11.14 per cent of the total plan sanctioned for the Sixth Plan period for the State of West Bengal. As against this, Bihar has provided 31.57 per cent, and Gujarat 29.02 per cent of their total plan. So, it ultimately depends on the priority that the State Government gives that the irrigation projects make advance.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : What the hon. Minister has said is not true. In the first five Plans from 1951 to 1980 six major and twenty medium schemes were taken up but not a single scheme was completed by 1980. Hence all the burden of these schemes which have been spilled over from first five Plans, has come in the Sixth Plan over the State of West Bengal. That is the true picture. I want to know the fate of these schemes.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The fate of these schemes would depend upon the allocations that the State Government is prepared to make for these respective schemes. Since irrigation occupies a low priority in the concept of the West Bengal Government, these schemes are not making enough progress. If they want these schemes to progress, then enough allocation needs to be made.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In order to increase the irrigation potential and to control floods, the West Bengal

Government has proposed two schemes i.e. constructions of another dam on Damodar Valley and one dam on Ajoya River. I would like to know whether these two schemes would be approved at an appropriate time to be included in the next Plan.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, I have given in my statement a list of schemes which are at various stages of examination in the Central Water Commission. Some schemes have been approved by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission with certain observations but there are other schemes which are under examination. The Central Water Commission has asked for certain clarifications of technical nature from the West Bengal Government and these are being processed at various stages. I have given details of these in my reply. But the basic question would be that even if these scheme have been accepted, as some of them have been accepted, how much money will the West Bengal Government give out of their Annual Plan allocations for these schemes ? That is the most important question and that is where the priorities of the West Bengal Government come into picture.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Whether your Ministry is going to approve these two projects that is what I have asked in my supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied to that. Follow his answer.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, is he asking any question on Bihar ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think so.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : How the money is wasted in the name of irrigation in Bihar ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is migrating to you.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, most of the Members of the House will agree ..... (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no, we do not agree.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : First listen to me. Sir, irrigation occupies a very important place in our scheme of planning.

MR. SPEAKER : I think they will not agree.

PROF. K.K. TOWARY : This is an astounding revelation on the Floor of the House that the West Bengal Government which always talks of farmers and the poor people, has been giving such scanty attention... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : This man is completely ignorant of what is happening in West Bengal. All the major irrigation projects in this country are.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : But what is your question ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : My question is very straight. In all priority sectors like irrigation, power and other developmental activities, West Bengal has been lagging behind and depending on.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Our heart bleads for the poor people of West Bengal and the way the priorities are being distorted. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : No, no question, not allowed.

(*Interruption*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Phulwariya— Absent

Shri N.E. Horo—Absent

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee—Absent

It is an absentees' day.

Shri Manmohan Tudu—Absent

Shri R.P. Das

Thank God, you are there. Or I should thank you rather.

Proposal from Tripura to Develop Sports Infrastructure

*110. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tripura Government have submitted a detai-

**Not recorded.

led proposal for the extensive-cum-intensive programme to develop sports infrastructure in the State ;

(b) if so when and the details thereof :

(c) what is reaction of Government there to ;

(d) whether Government have sanctioned and amount for that puorpose ;

(e) if so, details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (f) The Government of Tripura in the month of September, 1983 sent a proposal for cent per cent central assistance for an extensive-cum-intensive programme mainly to develop sports infrastructure in the State involving an expenditure in the State involving an expenditure of about Rs. 6.70 crores. However, no details of the proposed structures were given. The proposal included setting up of a District Coaching Centre at Kailashahar, District Coaching Centre at Udaipur, a Coaching Centre at Agartala, and a Sports School in the tribal area.

The concern of the State Government for promotion of Sports is to be welcomed. However, Sports being a State subject it is expected that the State Government itself would provide bulk of the finances needed for such programmes. The Central Government, on their part, provide grant in aid according to an approved scale applicable to all States. If a proposal is received from the State Government in accordance with the approved pattern of central financial assistance it will be given due consideration.

SHRI R.P. DAS : I am very sorry to say that the statement of the Minister shows lack of interest in the matter of promotion, development and furtherance of sports in the country. The statement says that it is a State Subject. On that ground he is also of the opinion that this is a subject where the assistance of the centre can come only in the form of grants in ai to the States. On that plea, he has rejected almost all the proposals that the Tripura Government have sent to the Union Government. Tripura occupies very important and critical-position among the Indian States, not to speak of it being the smallest State. It has to deal with a large section of the tribal people. It has to give its attention to the linguistic and religious minority communities and many other sociote economic questions. It has also a sensitive border with Bangladesh. In view of these-factors, whether it be sports or some socio-economic requirements, they should be looked into carefully. I would, therefore, request the Minister to be good enough to approve of the proposal of the Tripura Government on the promotion of sports in the State and sanction necessary funds for the stadia and other sports projects.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : No doubt, the scheme submitted by the Government of Tripura is a laudable one. But, unfortunately, as explained by my hon. colleague, the scheme was a comprehensive and wide-ranging one and it was not possible under the present pattern of assistance to the various States to cover the whole scheme. I have personally written to the Minister of sports of Tripura, highlighting our diffculties and explaining that it will not be possible for us to implement the scheme in toto. But, in case they could send us a scheme under the present pattern, a separate scheme, we could take it up to the best possible capacity of our Government and the resources available and we could implement it Unfortunately, no separate scheme has come. We have received only one big scheme, involving the entire State, and for a long term, which will cost a few crores of rupees. As a matter of fact, the total cost of the scheme submitted by the Tripura Government is much larger than the whole budget given to me under the present pattern. Under the circumstances, it will not be possible for any Government to implement such a big scheme for one State, leaving out all other States. Even now I will write to the State Government to send us a scheme, within the pattern which is at the moment in currency, and we will go all out to help the State of Tripura, which is doing so well in the matter of sports. As a matter of fact, the whole north-eastern region is an ideal place for promoting sports. In fact, their life itself is a sporting life. I would welcome the States taking steps for the development of sports. But,

unfortunately, with the constraint of resources, under the present pattern it will not be possible for the Central Government to go all out to help them. Whatever money is available according to the pattern, we will give it to the States.

SHRI R.P. DAS : I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one statement by no less a person than Air Vice-Marshal C.L. Mehta Secretary-General, Indian Olympic Association where he says that Indian sports is pregressing at snail space even after the 9th Asian Games held in New Delhi in 1982. Therefore, the lack of funds given as areason by the Ministor for the not given sfficiend funds to the States is a poor reflection on interest they take in sports. I should, therefore, urge the Minister to consider the very special case of Tripur and sanction the proposal as far as possit e and allow them to promote sports in the ve y backward States.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As I said just now, within the given parameters of our pattern, I still welcome the Government of Tripura. Government of Tripura has yet to send me a proposal. Let them send me the proposal. We will see, whatever is possible to do, we will do for the promotion of sports.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली द्वारा वितरित की जाने वाली सामग्रियों के मूल्य में वृद्धि

*111. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :**
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सार्वजनिक वितरित की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में हाल ही में वृद्धि की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) उनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण है;

(घ) उनमें से प्रत्येक वस्तु के मूल्य में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है; और

(ङ) क्या इन वस्तुओं की प्रति यूनिट मात्रा में भी वृद्धि की गई है ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Central issue price of rice common variety. fine and super fine variety has been increased from Rs. 188 to Rs. 208, Rs. 200 to Rs.220 and Rs. 215 to 235 per quintal respectively. This increase was considered necessary in order to neutralise the increase in the support/procurement price of paddy for the kharif season 1983-84. The end-retail price of levy sugar has been raised from Rs. 3.75 to Rs, 4.00 per kilogram with effect from 1.2.1984. This became necessary due to increase in the all-India average cost of production of sugar. There is no uniformity in the scale of the essential commodities supplied through the public distribution system to consumers for various parts of the country. The quantity of each commdity issued to consumers differs from state to state and also sometimes within the same state because of variations in the circumstances existing in the respective States/Union Territories, preference of the consumers for a particular foodgrain, availability in the States and allotment from the Central pool.

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फाइन और सुपर फाइन धान का वसूली मूल्य कितना बढ़ाया गया है ? वसूली मूल्य बढ़ाने की वजह से बिक्री का भाव भी बढ़ाया गया है । तो पैडी में कितना वसूली मूल्य बढ़ाया गया है और गन्ने का कितना मूल्य बढ़ाया गया है क्योंकि शुगर लैवी का भी मूल्य आपने बढ़ाया है । तो परसेंटेज क्या है ? इसकी बराबरी में कि नहीं इसका पहले पता चले ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : धान में कामन वैरायटी का 122 रु० से 132 रु० किया गया है, फाइन में 126 रु० से 136 रु० किया गया है और सुपर फाइन में 130 से 140 रु० किया गया है। गन्ने में पिछली बार 13

रु० प्रति क्विंटल था वह 13.50 पैसे किया गया है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : बहुत काम किया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह चावल का है, और पैठी का अलग है।

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर यह मूल्य बढ़ जाता है तो किसानों को और ज्यादा मूल्य बढ़ जाता है इसका ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है। इन्होंने बताया कि मात्रा में वृद्धि की है, तो कितनी की है इसके आंकड़े नहीं दिये, वृद्धि की है कि नहीं की। प्रति यूनिट मात्रा में वृद्धि की है ? अगर की है तो कितने प्रतिशत की गई है और एक ही राज्य में अलग-अलग हिस्सों में क्यों फर्क किया जाता है इसका कारण क्या है ?

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर महीने में जब विभिन्न राज्यों से केन्द्र के पास आवश्यकतायें आती हैं, तो हम अपने सेन्ट्रल किटी में कितना है उसका विचार करते हैं, राज्य सरकारों के पास कितना उसका विचार करते हैं, और खुले बाज़ार में क्या है उसका विचार करते हैं और उसके बाद हम विभिन्न राज्यों को अलाटमेंट देते हैं। यह काम विभिन्न राज्यों का है कि वह अपने राज्य में किस दर पर कितने देते हैं प्रति व्यक्ति को। और किस प्रकार दिया करते हैं, विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग अलग रेट क्यों हैं तो चूंकि ट्रांसपोर्टेशन कोस्ट अलग अलग है ...

कहीं पहाड़ी एरिया है, मध्यप्रदेश में दूर-दूर एरिया हैं, इसमें थोड़ा बहुत फर्क एक राज्य के अन्तर्गत भी होता है।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will you please clarify first on one point ? You raised the procurement price of paddy by Rs. 10 and you raised the issue price of rice by 20 paise a Kg, i.e., Rs. 20/- a quintal. If that is the fact, if the Government increases the procurement price of paddy by Rs. 10/-, then the issue price should have been raised only by Rs. 15/-. Why is the Government today making profit out of the procurement that the Government is making, thus forcing the cultivator to receive less and the codsumer to pay more ?

SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, the price increase is due to—as you said that from paddy to rice conversion it is one-and-a-half times. That is one thing. Secondly, the transportation cost and other costs in the mean time have gone up. Therefore, the price has been increased to that amount and there is no profit because in this year the revised estimate of subsidy that we will pay to the FCI will be about Rs. 800 crores plus.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Sir, I would like to ask about the levy sugar price. This is a very important question for the benefit of the farmers also.

Continuous representations have been made by the Government of Gujarat, Gujarat M.Ps. and the cooperative sugar factories and some other States also since the last four years. Regarding the levy sugar priced and reconstitution of a separate sugar zone every time we have been told that an expert committee is nominated for the reconstitution of the zone. But because the report of the Committee is lying on the Table of the Minister, I would like to ask whether you have received the Separate Sugar Zones Committee's recommendations. If the answer is 'yes', what are the recommendations and whether you are going to accept the recommendations ? If the answer is 'yes', when and if not, why ?

SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, the main part of the question is about the sub-zoning that has been demanded by Gujarat. And he has made the reference. Expert Committee in this regard. The hon. Member will be sorry to hear that Expert Committee recommended that zones should be reduced from 16 to 8, not increased from 16 to more. There has been a demand from Maharashtra and Gujarat for more zones, but unfortunately the Expert Committee to which he is mentioning recommended that zones should be reduced from 16 to 8. We could not do that. The sixteen zones that are there in the country are there for many years and by and large a good job is being

done by these sixteen zones. Therefore, we could not accept that recommendation of the Expert Committee.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका: माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने विभिन्न अवसरों पर विभिन्न राज्यों में यह निदेश दिया है कि हर ढाई हजार पर एक सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान खुलनी चाहिये। इसके बारे में सकुंलर इश्यू हुआ है, लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि बहुत से राज्य इसका परिपालन नहीं कर रहे हैं। यहां तक कि 15, 15 किलोमीटर दूर तक, मिर्जापुर ट्राइबल एरिया है मध्य प्रदेश में, एक ही दुकान है जहां कि 10, 10 हजार और 15,15 हजार यूनिट हैं। सरकार ट्राइबल एरिया के राज्यों में दुकानों की बहुत कमी है।

दुकानों के अभाव के कारण महंगाई बढ़ती है और जन-साधारण को कठिनाई होती है। इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए और प्रधान मत्री ने जो गाइडलाइन दी है, उसके अनुसार या मंत्री महोदय राज्यों को दुकानें खोलने का निर्देश देंगे ? इस बारे में क्या वह एक मानिटरिंग सेल बनाएंगे या कोई टीम राज्यों में भेजेंगे, ताकि जो राज्य इस गाइडलाइन का पालन न करें, वहां यह व्यवस्था हो सके ?

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : इस प्रश्न का मुख्य प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय ने समय समय पर विभिन्न राज्यों को जो गाइडलाइन दी है.....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : प्रधान मंत्री ने तो कोई गाइडलाइन नहीं दी है ?

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : प्रधान मंत्री की यह सरकार है। उन्हीं के नेतृत्व में हम लोग काम करते हैं।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : प्रधान मंत्री ने जो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिया है, उनमें एक महत्वपूर्ण सूत्र में ढाई हज़ार पर एक दुकान खोलने की बात कही गई है।

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : उस गाइड-लाइन के अन्तर्गत हमने विभिन्न राज्यों से यह आग्रह किया है कि यह एक फेयर-प्राइस शाप में लगभग दो हज़ार यूनिट रखें-ढाई हज़ार नहीं-और इसके अन्तर्गत देश के लगभग आधे राज्यों-ने 16 राज्यों ने-यह पूरा कर लिया है। बाकी आधे राज्यों से हम बराबर आग्रह करते हैं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करें।

SHRI : MAYATHEVAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : Where have you been all these days ?

SHRI MAYATHEVAR : I am preparing for the elections—to fight the election.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the public distribution system is a fine system provided it is implemented in an effective manner. But it is not being implemented by the various States as required by the Central Government and we people. Sir, the public distribution system should not be converted into the private distribution system by certain people in various States. In Tamil Nadu, the Government's announcement and every district collector's announcement is that every card-holder is entitled and eligible to get 20 k. g. of rice per month. But I toured my constituency length and breadth for the last two weeks. I met the Collector, the Deputy Collector, revenue officers and all kinds of officers there. The public has made a complaint to me as also various Party MLAs and MPs belonging to the Opposition that they are getting supply of only 2 k.g. of rice in every shop throughout the Dindigul parliamentary constituency in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu under MGR's regime.

I would like to know whether this Government will give specific instructions to the Tamil Nadu Government to supply 20 k. gs. per card in the ration shops. What happened to the rest of the 18 k. gs. of rice ? The hon. Minister was comping at Madras some months back and he gracefully made a fine statement which was welcomed by me also that his Government would not allow the State Government to divert the rice from the public distribution system to private distri ution in the name of MGR's Children Nutrition Food Scheme. I commend your statement made in he Madras Press. But the State Government has not implemented you r

equirements and the directions of the Central Government. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government will give specific directions to the Tamil Nadu Government to distribute rice supplied by you—not only rice but wheat and all other essential commodities—to the public as per your directions. Are you going to give such directions or not?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Firstly, I did not make any statement that the rice is being diverted from the public distribution system to the Mid-day Meal Scheme. I did not make any such statement.

SHRI MAYATHEVAR : But he said to the Madras Press that the Government would not supply more rice for the MGR scheme.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I agree with the hon. Member that no supply should be transferred from the public distribution system to the private system. If there is any,

I have no such knowledge.

Thirdly, I would say that I agree with the hon. Member that whatever is given should be according to the States' own standard as they have fixed and it should be distributed accordingly. I shall not give any direction to the Tamil Nadu Government to distribute 20 kg. of rice per head. I would never say, you give 20 kg. of rice. According to the World Health Organisation and also according to ur own standard, the person requires 10 to 12 kg. maximum. So far as rice is concerned, now I am advocating that the country must eat what it produces. It should eat more wheat than rice.

Progress of Irrigation Projects

*113. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whetherit is a fact that a large number of irrigation projects, particularly in U.P., have not made much progress during the current Five Year Plan due to non-availability of funds ;

(b) if so, names of such projects ; and

(c) whether a review of the progress of all the projects sanctioned under the Sixth Five Year Plan is contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) It is realised that due to constraints of resources the irrigation projects have not been able to make desired progress. There are 8 major/ medium approved projects in Uttar Pradesh for which the anticipated expenditure is less than the approved outlay by the Planning Commission. The names of the projects, approved outlays during VI Plan and anticipated expenditure during Sixth Plan is given in statement.

(c) A review of the progress of the major and medium schemes is made during the annual plan discussions by the Working Group of the Planning Commission.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Outlay approved by Planning Commission for Sixth Plan	Anticipated Expenditure during Sixth Plan
	On going Schemes of VI Plan		
1.	Tehri Irrigation	14100	10521
2.	Lakhar Vyasi (Irrigation)	2900	2300
3.	Rajghat (i) Dam U.P. share	5000	2700
	Canal U.P.	1000	885
4.	Jamrani Dam	3020	334
5.	Mandha Dam	1800	921
6.	Left Bank Ghagra Canal	14900	12081
7.	Bansagar Dam	2100	1506
	Conveyance system M.P. (feeder)	3350	115
8.	Urmil Dam	697	499

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मुल्क की 30 परसेन्ट जमीन पर इर्रीगेशन है जबकि 70 परसेन्ट ज़मीन बिना इर्रीगेशन के है और दूसरी तरफ मुल्क की आबादी लगातार बढ़ती चली जा रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इर्रीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंक्शन कर देती है लेकिन उनकी इम्प्लीमेन्ट नहीं करती। असल बात जो है उसको तो छिपाने की कोशिश की गई है कि जो मशीनरी इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को इंप्लीमेंट करती है वह जान बूझ कर उनको वक्त पर पूरा नहीं करती है। जो प्रोजेक्ट दो, चार या दस साल में पूरा होना होता है उसमें बीस-बीस साल लग जाते हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ आपके मंत्रालय ने जो डिस्कशन किये थे और उनमें जो डिसीज़न लिए गए उनको कहां तक पूरा किया गया ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि सिंचाई के लिए साधन बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है वह बिल्कुल सही है और इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का पहला सूत्र सिंचाई के बारे में ही है। सरकार सिंचाई को प्राथमिकता देती है और उसी के अनुरूप हमारी योजना में इस पर काफ़ी ध्यान रखा गया है।

जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रश्न है, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, जोकि कुल 6,200 करोड़ की है उसमें से सिंचाई के लिए 1330 करोड़ रख गए हैं जोकि 21.5 प्रतिशत होता है। बंगाल से 11.14 प्रतिशत है जिसके मुकाबले उत्तर प्रदेश ने काफी प्राथमिकता दी है। यह नहीं है कि इसके बावजूद जो काम हाथ में लिया जाता है उसे पूरा करने में देरी लग जाती है। इसका मुख्य कारण तो यह है कि भाव बढ़ जाने की वजह से पहले बनाए गए तखमीने भी बढ़ जाते हैं और इस प्रकार पहले से रखी गई धनराशि पर्याप्त नहीं होती है। दूसरा एक कारण यह भी है कि जितना पैसा बजट में इन योजनाओं के लिए रखना चाहिए, कई कारणों से उतना प्रावधान नहीं हो पाता है। इसकी वजह से भी देरी होती है। जब सालाना योजना बनती है और राज्य सरकार के साथ प्लानिंग कमीशन और सिंचाई मंत्रालय के अधिकारी बात-चीत करते हैं तब जो पुराने काम चल रहे होते हैं उनके बारे में जानकारी की जाती है और एक कार्यक्रम बनाया जाता है कि एक निश्चित वर्ष में कितना काम हाथ में लिया जायेगा और उसके लिए कितना प्रावधान होगा।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि पिछले जो डिस्कशन हुए हैं, उसमें क्या डिसीज़न्स लिए गए और उन पर सरकार ने क्या किया, कुछ तो बतायें ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : उनमें तो डिसीज़न्स यही लिए जाते हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले डिस्कशन में क्या डिसीजन लिए गए ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : जैसा कि मैंने अपने उत्तर की तालिका में दिया है कि कितना रुपया किस योजना पर रखा है और कितना रुपया छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर खर्च हो जायेगा। यही बात सालाना उनके साथ बैठ कर तय की जाती है।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह सवाल नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चाचा जी की बात समझिए, ऐसे ही नहीं छोड़ेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपके चाचा हुए, तो हमारे दादा हो गए।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : जो बातें डिस्कशन में आई है, उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : क्या-क्या चर्चा हुई हैं, उसमें बहुत ज्यादा मुद्दे हैं, अगर चाचा जी समय देंगे तो मैं उनको बता दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारा बैठ कर उनको समझा दीजिएगा।

Fake Allotment Slips for Plots in Resettlement Colonies

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*114. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE† :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report in the Statement (Delhi) dated January 28, 1984 that about 500 fake allotment slips for 22 sq. metre plots in several resettlement colonies in Delhi have been sold for consideration ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard ; if so, findings thereof ; and

(c) action being taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK: ARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The DDA has denied on the basis of preliminary enquiries that any of its officials was involved in the issue of these fake allotment slips. The DDA has also reported that on discovery of such fake slips, reports had been lodged with the police and unauthorised occupants were removed.

The case is also under investigation by the Anti-corruption Branch of Delhi Administration.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, या तो मन्त्री जी को तथ्यों का पता नहीं है। या वे जान बूझ कर सदन में गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास उन स्लोपों के पुलिन्दे हैं पांच सौ से अधिक लोगों को जाली स्लीपें दी गई और एक हज़ार से लेकर चार हज़ार रुपए तक लिए गए। ज़मीन पर उन्होंने मकान बना लिए। डी.डी.ए. ने जाकर उन मकानों को तोड़ दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप भ्रष्ट आफिसरों को बचाने पर क्यों तुले हुए हैं और क्या सरकार सारे मामले को सी बी आई को सौंपने को तैयार है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर, यह गलत बात है कि सरकार किसी अधिकारी को किसी तरीके से गलत काम करने के लिए रक्षा देना चाहती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या कर रही है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : किन्तु यह सही बात है कि कुछ डिमोलिशन स्लीप्स, पोजीशन स्लीप्स, फोर्ज करके कुछ समाजविरोधी लोग (व्यवधान)

जिन मेन नागरिकों को यह जरूरत है, उन लोगों को यह प्लाट दिए हैं। यह चीज़ डी डी ए के आफिशियल्स को दृष्टि में आने पर इस चीज़ को पुलिस को इत्तिला दी गई है। इस पर इन्वैस्टीगेट किया जाए। सुलतानपुरी रिसैटलमेंट कालोनी और मंगोलपुरी रिसैटलमेंट कालोनी में इस तरह की बात आई है। यह एन्टी करप्शन का केस सी बी आई को दिया गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, त्रिलोकपुरी में 12 नागरिकों ने .....

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : सी बी आई की बात कह रहा हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सी बी आई की बात मैं मान लेता हूं। इसमें अब आप संशोधन मत करिए।

12 नागरिकों ने जो रिपोर्ट पुलिस में लिखाई है, उसकी प्रतिलिपि मेरे पास है। उनमें उन्होंने डी डी ए के आफिसर का नाम लिया है। मैं नाम लेकर यहां उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : आप डीडीए के आफिसरों को पूरी तरह से सचरित्रता का प्रमाण पत्र क्यों दे रहे हैं । क्या ये जाली स्लिपें बिना डी डी ए के आफिसर की मिली-भगत से बांटी जा सकती हैं ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि त्रिलोकपुरी के नागरिकों ने डीडी ए के आफिसर का नाम लेकर शिकायत की है ?

और यह मामला ऐन्टी करप्शन को सौंपा जा सकता है तो सी बी आई को सौंपने में क्या एतराज है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : त्रिलोकपुरी रीसेटिलमेंट कालोनी का भी जो मामला है जिसमें फोर्ज्ड स्लिप्स की बात कही गई है और इस के आधार पर क्वेश्चन भी ले लिया गया है, इसमें सरकार यह स्पष्ट करना चाहती है कि कोई डी डी ए का आफिसर गलत साबित हुआ या गिल्टी साबित हुआ तो उस को पनिश करने में सरकार पीछे नहीं रहेगी, सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही उसके खिलाफ की जाएगी ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

लेवी चीनी के मूल्य में वृद्धि

*103. **श्री बयाराम शाक्य :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेवी को चीनी के मूल्य में प्रति किलो 25 पैसे की वृद्धि की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कथित वृद्धि से प्रभावित राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) वृद्धि सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों पर समान रूप से लागू होती है ।

पेय जल के आभाव से ग्रसित गांव

*104 **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में ऐसे अनेक गांव हैं जो पेय जल के आभाव से ग्रस्त हैं परन्तु उन्हें 1982 में तैयार की गई ऐसे गांवों की सूची में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या देश में ऐसे गाँवों के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ तो यह सर्वे कब तक

(ग) यदि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है तो ऐसे गांवों के लिए उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा कौनसी कतिपय व्यवस्था किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) (क) तथा (ख) : 1.4.1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत आँकड़ों के आधार पर, सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मापदण्ड के अनुसार 2,30,784 समस्याग्रस्त गांवों का पता लगाया गया है । अप्रैल, 1985 तक इन गांवों को स्वच्छ पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत की व्यवस्था करके लाभान्वित किए जाने की आशा है । फिलहाल नवीन सर्वेक्षण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल पूर्ति एवं स्वच्छता दशक के उद्देश्यों के अंग के रूप में, अप्रैल, 1991 तक पेय जल सुविधा की व्यवस्था करके शतप्रतिशत आबादी को जिसमें ग्रामीण आबादी भी शामिल है, लाभान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है । यह प्रस्ताव राज्यों के ध्यान में लाया गया है । सातवीं योजना के लिए जलपूर्ति एवं स्वच्छता पर मन्त्रालय के एक कार्य कारी दल का दल का गठन किया है जो पूर्व कवरेज को 1981 तक सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नीति तैयर कर रहा है ।

नर्मदा नहर परियोजना का कार्य

*106 श्री विरदा राम फुलवरिया : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नर्मदा नहर परियोजना कार्य खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) माननीय सदस्य संभवत: सरदार सरोवर बांध से निकाली जा रही नर्मदा मुख्य नहर का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं (जिसको नवगांव नहर भी कहा जाता है) जो गुजरात और राजस्थान में क्षेत्रों के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगी। गुजरात में मुख्य नहर के शुरू के भागों में कार्य प्रगति पर है और गुजरात में नहर के शुरू के भाग पर सितम्बर, 1983 के अन्त तक 27 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो चुके हैं। सम्पूर्ण परियोजना पर मार्च, 1984 के अन्त तक 256 करोड़ रुपए खर्च होने की सम्भावना है। राजस्थान क्षेत्र में नर्मदा जल के भाग का उपयोग करने के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट को अभी राजस्थान द्वारा भेजा जाना है।

Assistance to Bihar for Construction of Houses for Weaker Sections

* 107. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the utilisation of financial assistance provided to Bihar for the construction of houses for the people of weaker sections, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, under the Centrally sponsored schemes during last two years ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the houses constructed during 1982-83 alongwith the financial assistance provided for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) There are no centrally sponsored schemes of housing except the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is not in operation in the State of Bihar.

(b) Does not aries.

Implementation of IRDP, NREP and RLEGP

*108. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that the formulation and implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and National Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was not up to the expectation of Government ;

(b) if so, the State-wise targets fixed under these schemes and targets actually achieved uptodate ; and

(c) the reasons for the short comings in the implementation and remedial measures being taken ?

TH MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

While over all implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme has been satisfactory, some States have lagged belind in implementation of these programmes and need to improve the formulation of projects and drawing up of plans under these programmes. Execution of works under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme have started recently and the resulir have not yet become available.

State-wise targets fixed and actual achievement made under these programmes during the year 1983-84 (upto January, 1984) are given in Annexure.

The mid-term appraisal of the programme by the planning Commission indicated the following main deficiencies :—

(i) I.R.D.P.

(a) Proper indentification of beneficiaries ;

(b) Continuous monitoring with close involvement of filed level officials and Panchayat bodies ;

(c) Deficiencies in administrative infrastructure ;

(ii) N.R.E.P.

(a) Supply and distribution of food-grains ;

(b) Time taken in preparation of shelf of projects in different States ;

(c) Non-availability of technical mannual/guidelines in local languages ;

(d) difficulties in local resources mobilisation ; and

(e) Durability of assets and their maintenance.

Necessary modifications have been made in the guidelines taking into account the shortcomings, that were noticed and instructions have been issued to the States/UTs. to deficiencies in implementation of the Programme.

ANNEXURE

Target and achievement under IRDP, NREP and RLEGP during 1983-84.

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	I. R. D. P.		N. R. E. P.		RLEGP
		Target (Nos.)	Achievement upto Jan. 1984 (Nos.)	Target (lakh man-days)	Achievement upto Jan. 1984 (lakh mandays)	Target (lakh mandays)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	198000	132273	298.50	156.56	49.50
2.	Assam	80400	46380	65.70	25.70	13.50
3.	Bihar	352200	240280	405.46	190.73	83.82
4.	Gujarat	130800	114185	86.66	88.30	17.78
5.	Haryana	55800	74113	15.68	8.10	3.23
6.	Himachal Pradesh	41400	34208	11.64	9.97	3.64
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	67800	18093*	18.00	8.00	3.75
8.	Karnataka	135000	94945	175.38	148.39	36,15
9.	Kerala	90600	82286	121.30	75.46	23.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	275400	191091	252.00	152.43	55.71
11.	Maharashtra	177600	142005	295.38	79.76	60.77
12.	Manipur	11700	4369	3.30	1.88	0.89
13.	Meghalaya	18000	588	4.80	0.35	1·00
14.	Nagaland	12600	5307	1,50	1.70	0.50
15.	Orissa	188400	134674	182.00	96.77	37.50
16.	Punjab	70800	61550	27.50	12.22	5.63
17.	Rajasthan	141600	112973	67.76	38.64	13.33
18.	Sikkim	2400	1359	0.90	2.47	0.44
19.	Tamil Nadu	225600	173431	308.58	254.91	63.57
20.	Tripura	10200	5897	9.90	5.52	2.06
21.	Uttar Pradesh	532200	381395	550.40	262.68	113.67
22.	West Bengal	201000	62414	311.00	218.05	64.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	A & N Islands	150	257	0.28	1.98	0.62
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8000	1690	0.80	3.12	0.40
25.	Chandigarh	600	N. R.	0.06	0.21	0.07
26.	D & N Haveli	600	273	0.50	0.48	0.36
27.	Delhi	3000	2561	0.70	0.06	0.17
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	6800	5541	3.66	3.30	0.53
29.	Lakshadweep	800	196	0.14	1.59	0.13
30.	Mizoram	12000	3516	0.46	0.97	0.40
31.	Pondicherry	2400	1213	2.32	2.24	0.57
	TOTAL	3053850	2129065*	3222.26	1853.36*	657.16

*As per reports received

N. R. Not reported

Increasing Consumption of Fertilisers.

*109. SHRI MANMOHAN TUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase the consumption of fertilisers ;

(b) if so, the steps taken there for during the current Plan period ;

(c) the year-wise and State-wise progress made in this regard during the above Plan period ; and

(d) the specific programme proposed to be implemented during the financial year 1984-85 to increase the consumption of fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is indiccated in Statement—I placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The informtaion is indicated in Statement—II placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) In addition to the various steps indicated in Statement—I, it is proposed to intensify sale of fertilisers in the remote and backward areas especially in the Eastern States through the Cooperatives.

STATEMENT I

Steps Taken to Increase Fertiliser Consumption

(i) Adequate and timely availability of fertilisers through domestic production and import has been ensured.

(ii) An Intensive Fertiliser Promotion campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low, has been launched. The number of districts covered under the scheme has been raised from 67 in the year 1981 to 104 from 1982.

(iii) Delivery of fertilisers upto Block Headquarters on Government account all over the country has been ensured.

(iv) The distribution margin to the distributing agencies was increased by about 22% w. e. f. 15-8-1981. This has been further increased w. e. f. 20-5-1983.

(v) The quantum of short term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of inputs, including fertilisers has been raised from Rs. 136 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 as also 1981-82 and to Rs. 250 crores in 1982-83. It has further been raised to Rs. 260 crores in 1983-84.

(vi) Subsidy on Phosphatic and Potassic fertilisers to the small and marginal farmers is made available on the rate

of 25% and 33-1/3% respectively and to Tribal fermers @ 50% under Integrated Rural Develpoment Programme.

(vii) In order to ensure easy availability of fertilisers near the Consuming Centres, the number of sale points were raised from 1.1 lakh on 30-11-1981 to 1.37 lakhs on 31-1-1984.

(viii) The prices of all varieties of fertilisers have been reduced by about 7½% w. e. f. 29-6-1983.

(ix) Fevourable cost-benefit ratio has been ensured by increasing the support prices of crops to reflect the increase in fertiliser prices. Whereas in 1982-83 4.19 kg. of Paddy were needed to buy one kg. of nitrogen nutrient, at present, only 3.54 kg. will be needed as a result of reduction in price of fertilisers w. e. f. 29-6-1983 and enhancement of the support price of Paddy.

(x) A scheme at a cost of Rs. 250 crores has been sanctioned to assist the small and marginal farmers, of which distribution of fertiliser minikits constitutes an important component.

(xi) It has been decided to sell over two year old stock of ECI to the farmers on a 10% rebate. This would be in addition to 7½% reduction in prices of all varieties of fertilisers allowed by the Government on 29-6-1983.

(xii) Inputs fortnights were observed before the two main cropping seasons for making fertilisers and other inputs and credit available to the farmers adequately and timely.

STATEMENT

Statewise Consumption of Fertilisers and its Growth Rate.

(In lakh tonnes N+P+K)

Name of the State	Consumption				Percentage growth/decrease over previous year.			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Estimated)	1983-84 (Target)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.76	6.56	7.26	7.65	7.7	13.9	10.7	5.4
2. Kerala	0.90	0.95	1.08	1.20	(—) 7.6	(—) 3.1	13.7	11.1
3. Karnataka	3.44	3.84	4.01	4.62	(—) 6.0	11.6	4.4	15.2
4. Tamil Nadu	4.91	5.13	4.65	4.90	(—) 8.7	4.5	(—) 9.3	5.4
5. Gujarat	3.57	4.01	3.86	4.60	(—) 5.3	12.3	(—) 3.7	19.2
6 Madhya Pradesh	1.97	2.36	2.43	2.85	23.1	19.8	3.0	17.3
7. Maharashtra	4.21	5.29	5.06	5.57	—	25.6	(—) 4.3	13.6
8. Rajasthan	1.35	1.38	1.16	1.80	(—) 8.2	2.2	(—) 15.9	55.2
9. Haryana	2.31	2.52	2.63	2.95	7.1	9.1	4.4	12.2
10 Punjab	7.54	8.20	8.86	9.22	10.6	8.7	8.0	4.1
11. Uttar Pradesh	11.51	12.70	14.27	16.88	14.0	10.3	12.4	18.3
12. Himachal Pradesh	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.23	14.3	12.5	—	27.8
13. Jammu & Kashmir	0.21	0.22	0.32	0.37	—	4.8	45.4	15.6
14. Assam	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.20	28.6	22.2	18.2	53.8
15. Bihar	2.05	2.05	2.04	2.58	10.9	—	(—) 0.5	26.5
16. Orissa	0.76	0.82	0.86	1.02	13.4	7.9	4.9	18.6
17. West Bengal	2.83	2.58	2.62	2.93	17.4	(—) 8.8	1.6	11.8
18. Others	1.51	1.74	2.46	2.25	7.9	15.2	41.4	(—) 8.5
Total	55.16	60.64	63.88	72.00	4.9	9.9	5.3	12.7

उचित मूल्य की दुकानों पर गेहूं, चावल और चीनी की किस्म

*112. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :** क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उचित दर की दुकानों पर उपभोक्ताओं से घटिया किस्म के गेहूं, चीनी और चावल के लिए उतना ही मूल्य लिया जाता है जितना बढ़िया किस्म की वस्तुओं के लिए लिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं कि उचित दर के दुकानदार उपभोक्ताओं को अच्छी किस्म का गेहूं, चावल और चीनी सप्लाई करें ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से "उचित औसत किस्म" के गेहूं व चावल दिए जाते हैं। गेहूं व चावल के केन्द्रीय निगम मूल्य, भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इन दोनों वस्तुओं के उपभोक्ता बिक्री मूल्य इनके साज-सम्भाल पर होने वाले खर्च तथा अन्य प्रासंगिक खर्चों को जोड़ने के बाद नियत किए जाते हैं। भारतीय चीनी मानक विशिष्ट ग्रेड की लेवी चीनी, उपभोक्ताओं को उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से एक समान मूल्य पर दी जाती है।

Price Hike of Coconut Oil

*115. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :
SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD ,

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that coconut oil prices have shown high increase causing difficulty to the consumers ; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government to arrest the spurt in price and protect the interests of consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CINIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from the measures being taken by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and the State Governments to increase production of coconut, as a short term measure a larger quantity of palmolein and soyabean oils have been allocated by the Central Government to the State Governments concerned for issue to consumers through fair price shops. The issue price of these oils have also been kept at reasonable levels. The State Trading Corporation of India has also been requested to import some coconut oil to relieve pressure of the price of indigenous coconut oil.

Committee for Second Master Plan for Delhi

*116. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a committee for the purpose of preparing another draft/second Master Plan for the Capital ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee would consist of Members of Parliament from Delhi and Members of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Metropolitan Council ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) and (b) Under the provision of Section 5 of Delhi Development Act, 1957 an advisory council stands constituted for the purpose of advising the Authority on the preparation of Master Plan and on such matters relating to the planning of development or arising out of or in connection with the

administration of Delhi Development Act which may be referred to it by the Authority. This advisory council, besides having the representatives from the Central Government and connected organisations in Delhi, has two representatives from Lok Sabha, one from Rajya Sabha and four members from Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) Does not arise in view of replies to (a) and (b).

खाद्यन्नों,, खाद्य तेलों आदि के लिए उपभोक्ता खुदरा मूल्य सूचकांक

*117. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 से 1984 तक प्रत्येक वर्ष पहली मार्च को दिल्ली के खुले बाजार में खाद्यान्न, खाद्य तेलों, चीनी और दालों के उपभोक्ता खुदरा मूल्य सूचकांक क्या हैं; और

(ख) वर्ष 1961 को आधार वर्ष मानकर जनवरी, 1975 से जनवरी, 1984 तक प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) इन विशिष्ट वस्तुओं के दिल्ली में खुले बाजार के मूल्यों पर आधारित खुदरा उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) जनवरी, 1975 से जनवरी, 1984 तक दिल्ली में औद्योगिक मजदूरी के उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक विवरण में दिये गए हैं ।

विवरण

(आधार—1960—100)

मास	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
जनवरी	342	325	336	359	368	396	434	476	511	560
फरवरी	335	326	340	355	366	393	434	474	511	
मार्च	335	324	345	359	371	398	438	484	519	
अप्रैल	339	323	346	360	375	401	448	493	527	
मई	337	320	346	361	374	407	453	495	533	
जून	341	324	353	364	378	412	461	500	536	
जुलाई	341	328	359	369	388	423	476	506	543	
अगस्त	332	334	362	369	290	428	480	521	549	
सितम्बर	333	335	366	376	393	430	480	513	556	
अक्तूबर	336	334	366	374	394	438	481	513	565	
नवम्बर	334	331	365	368	390	436	480	510	563	
दिसम्बर	328	332	361	369	395	430	474	509	561	

High-Rise Buildings in Delhi

*118. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ; Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of unauthorised high-rise buildings are being constructed in Delhi without observing proper precautions and utilising substandard materials;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry will be held into the charges of collusion between some contractors, administration authorities and others ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

(a) According to reports received from the DDA and other concerned organisations, no unauthorised high-rise buildings are being constructed in Delhi.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

जंगलों से तेल-युक्त बीजों को एकत्र करना

119. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या कृषि-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जंगलों में मिलने वाले तेल-युक्त बीजों को एकत्र करने में असफल रही है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो साल और नीम के बीजों का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है तथा सरकार ने इनके कितने बीज एकत्र किए हैं ;

(ग) क्या आदिवासी और अन्य लोगों द्वारा एकत्र किए गए बीजों का दलालों द्वारा उचित मूल्य नहीं दिया जाता है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन तेल-युक्त बीजों को स्वयं खरीदने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह): (क) तथा (ख): सरकार ने देश-व्यापीआधार/सहकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से साल के बीज एकत्र करने की व्यवस्था की है। बिहार महुआ, करंज और पलास जैसे तिलहन के बीजों को एकत्र करने की व्यवस्था बिहार राज्य बन विकास निगम के माध्यम से की जा रही है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश और गुजरात में सहकारी एजेंसियां तिलहन एकत्र करती हैं।

वनों के तेल वाले बीजों के उत्पादन का निर्धारण करने के लिए अब तक देश-व्यापारी आधार पर कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। वृक्षों का बीज उत्पादन वर्षानुवर्ष काफी परिवर्तित होता रहता है और यह वृक्ष के ऋतु जैविकी लक्षण पर निर्भर करता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में एकत्र साल के बीजों की मात्रा निम्नलिखित है :—

(हजार मीटरी टन)

1978-79	———	24.8
1979-80	———	176.6
1980-81	———	39.1
1981-82	———	164.4
1982-83	———	65.8

(ग) तथा (घ) वन वृक्षों से तिलहन एकत्र करने को हाल ही में महत्व दिया गया है। आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम-बंगाल राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र दादर और नगर हवेली ने वन क्षेत्रों से सरकारी/सहकारी एजेंसियों के द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष नियत किए जाने वाले मूल्यों पर वृक्षों से उत्पन्न बीजों को एकत्र करने की व्यवस्था की है, जिससे ऐसे बीज एकत्र करने वाले लोगों को लाभकारी मूल्य दिवाए जाएं।

सरकार का राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र में संबन्धित मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से वृक्षों पर उपजे तिलहनों को इष्टतम स्तर तक एकत्र करवाने का प्रस्ताव है।

National Capital Region Plan

120. SHRI B.D. SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOSING be pleased to state :

(a) when was the National Capital Region Plan mooted to keep the growth of Delhi within manageable limits and when was the plan finalised and taken up for implementation ;

(b) which State Governments are involved in the implementation of the plan and what is the area of the development under their respective responsibility stating the Central allocation made (separately for each State) for the development of NCR ;

(c) the achievement made so far in the implementation of the NCR Plan and what are the major impediments in its implementation ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government tc remove the bottlenecks in the implementation of the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) The recommendation to prepare a Plan for the region around Delhi was first mooted in the draft Delhi Master Plan published in 1959. As a result of this recommendation the Government of India had set up an Advisory High Powered Board for National Capital Region in 1961, under whose direction the NCR Plan was prepared and approved by it in September, 1973.

(b) State Governments of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan as well as Union Territory of Delhi are involved in the implementation of the Plan. Details regarding the area and central assistance under NCR is given below :

Sub-Region	Area under NCR (in sq. Km)	Central Allocation (Rupees in lakhs)
Haryana	13,167	Gurgaon : Rs. 354.35 Panipat : Rs. 115.00
Uttar Pradesh	10,839	Meerut : Rs. 322.00 Hapur : Rs. 40.00
Rajasthan	4,435	Alvar : Rs. 295.05
Union Territory of Delhi	1,485	—

(c) and (d) Since 1974, under the N.C.R. Plan central assistance to the tune of Rs, 1126.40 lakhs has been released till 31st March, 1983 for schemes of development of 5 towns viz., Gurgaon, Panipat, Meerut, Hapur and Alwar under the National Capital Region. According to the reports received from the State Governments, the progress in implementation of the scheme has been satisfactory. With a view to ensuring guidance and proper supervision of the programme for the development of National Capital Region, it is proposed to set up a Statutory Authority which will be done after the legislature of all the concerned states pass the necessary resolutions.

Supreme Court Judgement Against top Brass of ICAR

1176. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the devastating Supreme Court judgement against top Brass of ICAR in a group of cases (Hindu 6 January, 1984) ;

(b) if so, whether Government will review its present policies and involve the motivated scientists fully in the running of ICAR : and

(c) whether Government will as a minimum first step retire/remove the concerned senior staff involved in creating this sad situation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE : (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to the judgement in question pertaining to the cases of 3-4 individuals which relate to the years 1972-74.

(b) The working of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had been reviewed on a number of occasions. Firstly, its personnel policies were enquired into by a High Level Committee viz., ICAR Inquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P.B. Gajendragadkar, Retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India in 1972. Subsequently, the

Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha in their 35th Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) (1978-79) had again gone into the working of the ICAR at great length. The various recommendations made by these two Committees were implemented with certain modifications as approved by the Government of India except two. These two recommendations related to (i) conversion of ICAR into a statutory body and (ii) entrusting the recruitment function of the ICAR to the Union Public Service Commission. The main recommendations of ICAR Enquiry Committee and the action taken by the Government thereon were also placed before the Lok Sabha in reply to an Unstarred Question No. 4747 on 25.7 77 and before the Rajya Sabha on 16.5.79 in reply to Starred Question No. 298.

Based on the decisions of the Cabinet on the recommendations of the ICAR Enquiry Committee, the personnel policies of the Council have been drastically changed and completely re-structured to make them more responsive to the needs of our organisation. It will thus be seen that whatever policies existed earlier in ICAR, have already been reviewed by the Government from time to time and remedial measures have already been adopted to inject further efficiency into the working of the Council.

(e) The revised policies of the ICAR are working effectively and satisfactorily. As the judgement in question delivered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court relates to matters pertaining to the years 1972-74, the question of retiring or removing the concerned senior staff, does not arise at this stage.

Supreme Court Judgement Against Indian Council of Agricultural Research

1157. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware of the trenchant Judgement of Supreme Court against ICAR and its top management (Hindu 6 January, 1984) and if so, corrective steps/action take or proposed against the guilty ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are scores of similar cases where the top management have acted illegally and arbitrarily taking shelter under ICAR being a non-Government agency ; and

(c) whether Government will bring rule of law in ICAR in keeping with solemn assurance given at the time of its re-organisation in 1964 and give all the benefits of Government service to ICAR staff in respect of protection to public servants mutatis mutandis Government service in report of CCS and Appeal Rules, reference to UPSC, ASRB, CVC, Department of personnel and the President of India ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTRE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government are aware of the judgement pronounced by the Supreme Court on 16.12. 1983. The judgement is in respect of 3-4 individual cases relating to the years 1972-74 and as such the question of taking any corrective steps or action does not arise at this stage.

(b) No. Sir. There are no cases where the top management have acted illegally or arbitarily.

(c) The ICAR Society's Rules and Bye-laws framed with the prior approval of the Government of India for running its administration and affairs are being followed. As provided in these rules, the service conditions of the employees are regulated *mutatis-mutandis* as per the various service Rules and Regulations of the Government of India. Thus, all the benefits and safe-guards provided to the Government servants, such as application of CCS (CCA) Rules, reference to ASRB and CVC, where necessary, are available to the ICAR employees.

Import of Fertilizer From U.S.S.R.

1158. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to buy fertilizer from Soviet Union ;

(b) if so, the total quantity and value of fertilizer proposed to be purchased from Soviet Union ;

(c) by which year such fertilizer is proposed to be purchased ; and

(d) the details of the programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information.

Pay Committee for FCI Employees

1159. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be Pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed/ decided to appoint a Pay-Committee for pay-revision of F.C.I. employees (Food Corporation of India) ;

(b) who are its members ;

(c) what are the terms of reference of Pay Committee ;

(d) the period within which report is expected from the Pay Committee ;

(e) whether this Pay Committee will negotiate with unions or just obtain written/oral evidence for recommendations to Government of India ; and

(f) whether category II/I employees of F.C.I. will also be covered by this Pay Committee or otherwise how their pay revision is proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (e) The Pay Committee is being set up by the Food Corporation of India, with due approval of the Government, to recommend, interalia, on the fixation of Industrial DA and revision of pay scales of Category III and IV employees of the Corporation. The composition of the Committee is being notified shortly. The Committee will evolve its own procedures for working. The recommendations of the Committee are likely to be finalised by 30th June, 1984.

(f) The general question regarding pay revision and switchover to Industrial DA pattern in respect of Category I and Category II executives of Public Sector Undertakings following Central Government DA Pattern is under consideration separately.

Production Vis-A-Vis Consumption of Sugar

1160. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar produced in the country during the year 1983 :

(b) the total quantity consumed in the country out of it ;

(c) the closing stock as on 31 December, 1983 ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the production of sugar during the current year is likely to be short, if so, by how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) Sugar year is reckon-ed from October to September. The figures of sugar production, consumption, closing stocks, etc. for the sugar year 1982-83 are as under :

(Lakh tonnes)

1. Carryover as on 1-10-1982	= 33.38
2. Sugar production	= 82.32
3. Total availability	=115.70
4. Internal consumption	= 64.61
5. Export	= 4.22
6. Carryover as on 1-10-1983	= 46.87

The closing stock of sugar as on 31-12-1983 was about 36.66 lakh tonnes.

(d) Sugar production in the current sugar year 1983-84 is estimated around 72-75 lakh onnes. This is thus going to be at levels envisaged as targets to be achieved in the 4th year of the VIth Plan i.e.; 1983-84.

Import of edible oil

1161. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) the total quantity of edible oil imported during the year 1983 and likely to be imported during the year 1984 ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to import oil seeds in place of edible oil ; if so, Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) the total quantity of edible oil including imported oil supplied to each State for being made available to the weaker sections of the society particularly in Gujarat during the year 1983 ; and

(d) the agency through which supply of the oil is made and how far Government ensure that the oil reach the weaker sections of the society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) 11.5 lakh tonnes of edible oils were imported during the oil year 1982-83 ended on 31st Oct. 1983. The quantity of oils to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time depending upon factors like indigenous production, demand for edible oils, price in national and international markets, availability of foreign exchange etc. It is, therefore, too early to make a forecast of the quantity of edible oil which will be imported during 1984.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Central Government allocates imported edible oils to the State Governments. The oils are lifted by the agents appointed/nominated by the State Governments. These oils are issued through the public distribution system to house-hold card holders only in accordance with the broad guidelines issued by the Central Government. The actual operation of the P.D. System including the quantity to be supplied per unit/per card holder and other matters of details are left to the discretion of the State Governments. A statement indicating the imported oils allocated to different States including Gujarat from March, 1983 to February ; 1984 is attached.

STATEMENT

(Qty. in M. Tonne)

S. No. Name of States/U.Ts.	March 1983	April 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	August 1983	September 1983	Octob. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	January 1984	February 1984
1. Andhra Pradesh	3450	4000	4000	1500	6500	6500	7000	7000	9000	8000	7500	8000
2. Assam	555	630	630	800	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	900
3. Bihar	210	350	350	455	455	755	800	800	800	800	1200	1300
4. Gujarat	3260	3600	3600	4500	7000	7000	700	7000	7000	5000	4500	5000
5. Haryana	175	220	220	260	260	260	330	500	500	500	700	900
6. Himachal Pradesh	455	625	625	790	790	790	790	1000	1000	1000	1030	1100
7. J & K	65	120	120	170	170	270	270	270	270	270	270	300
8. Karnataka	890	1235	1235	1700	1700	3700	3700	4500	4500	4000	3500	4000
9. Kerala	1500	1950	1950	2320	2320	3325	4300	4300	5000	5000	5000	5000
10. Madhya Pradesh	1015	1030	1030	1050	1050	2050	2050	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
11. Maharashtra	3860	4850	4850	5845	5845	7845	10,000	12000	12500	11500	11000	11500
12. Manipur	265	265	265	265	265	310	310	400	400	400	450	500
13. Meghalaya	175	330	230	290	290	440	440	440	440	440	440	500
14. Nagaland	55	60	60	65	65	100	100	150	200	200	250	300
15. Orissa	510	770	770	1030	1030	2030	2030	2500	2500	2500	3000	3200
16. Punjab	610	1130	1130	1645	1645	2645	2645	2645	2645	2645	2600	2600
17. Rajasthan	190	350	350	510	510	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1000	1000
18. Sikkim	130	155	155	180	180	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
19. Tamil Nadu	2930	3530	3530	4500	4500	6500	7500	7500	7500	7000	7000	7500
20. Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	50	50	60
21. Uttar Pradesh	1695	2345	2345	2990	2990	2990	2990	2990	2990	2990	3000	4000
22. West Bengal	4780	5950	5950	7045	7045	8545	9000	10000	10000	10000	10000	11000
23. A & N. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	25	25	25	30	30	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
25. Chandigarh	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	50
26. D. & Nagar Haveli	15	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
27. Delhi	1040	1430	1430	1820	1820	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	240	295	295	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	400
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	15	15	15	20
30. Mizoram	50	50	50	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	200
31. Pondicherry	85	130	130	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	200
	28200	35355	35355	43370	61020	61048	662220	73160	75325	69775	69980	75,000

Deficiency of Manganese Micronutrient on Standing wheat Crop in Punjab

1162. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTRE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reports of wide-spread deficiency of manganese micronutrient on the standing wheat crop in several parts of Punjab have been received ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ameliorate the situation ; and

(c) the anticipated wheat output during the current rabi season ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Manganese deficiency in patches has been reported in light sandy soils in a few districts of Punjab.

(b) The State Government has advised the farmers of affected area to spray the crop with recommended dose of manganese sulphate to overcome the deficiency.

(c) Inspite of delayed rains in Punjab, the target of production is likely to be achieved.

Setting Up of Commercial Fish Seed Farms

1163. SHRI A. R. MALLU :
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have recently decided to set up certain commercial fish seed farms in the country ; and

(b) if so, the names of such States alongwith the facilities, such as financial assistance and procedure for imparting training such fields to train the farmers for the proper use of seeds during the current year alongwith the quantity and other necessary information, each with a water-spread area keeping in view the area in hectares ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Setting up commercial fish seed farms is envisaged under the Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh as well as under National Fish Seed Programme operating in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and in river valley projects.

World Bank provides 70% of the cost as loan assistance for these farms in the five project States. Loan assistance to the same extent is provided by Government of India under National Fish Seed Programme. The remaining cost (30%) is met by the respective States.

The Fish Farmers' Development Agencies provide training to selected beneficiaries to undertake intensive fish Farming in tanks and ponds. So far 46,000 hectares of water area have been brought under scientific fish culture by scientific stocking of fish seed in these States :

Study of 'Lac'

1164. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the detailed results of a study of exploitation of tribals in the matter of exporting and processing 'lac' an important forest produce (Financial Express, dated 22 January, 1984) and if so, the salient points of this study and corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken ;

(b) whether it is a fact that 3 Indian firms virtually control and monopolise the export trade indicating total failure of public sector units such as NAFED, STC etc. ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been total failure of ICAR's Research and Development set up in increasing productivity or newer and better methods of utilisation and production of 'Lac' ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No such study report has been received by the Government of India.

(b) Export of lac is canalised the through the STC w. e. f. 10th June, 1975, but to

ensure that manufacturing units and others in the field are not completely eliminated, individual exporters are allowed to export lac under overall canalisation of the STC.

(c) No, Sir.

The Indian Lac Research Institute of the ICAR at Ranchi has developed a number of new techniques for the utilization and production of lac.

Target Fixed for Supply of Drinking Water to Problem Villages

1165. PROF. NARIAN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any targets have been fixed for the supply of drinking water to problem villages for the current financial year for the various States/Union Territories ;

(b) if so, the number of problen villages targeted for each State/Union Territory and the allocation for the execution of the Drinking Water Supply Schemes for the States/ Union Territories, separately ;

(c) whether Government have evolved any mechanism for monitoring the execution of these schemes, especially those which are centrally sponsored, so as to ensure the achievement of targets :

(d) if so, the nature thereof and the results of monitoring for the first three quarters of the current financial year ; and

(e) if not, whether any such mechanism for monitoring would be evolved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of problem villages in each State/Union Territory targeted to be covered during 1983-84 is given in Statement-I. The allocation for water supply in the Minimum Needs Programme of State sector during the current year (1983-84) is given in Statement II. The amounts released to the States/Union Territories during 1983-84 under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and the new incentive scheme of grant in-aid based on performance are given in Statement III and IV respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The States/U. Ts have been asked to furnish progress reports both in financial and physical terms on quarterly basis. Periodical meetings are also held with the officers incharge of monitoring in various States/U.-Ts. to review the progress. During the current financial year, against the target of 48, 846 problem yillages for the country as a whole, 30,305 problem villages have been covered uptil 31st December, 1983.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl No.	State/U.T.	Problem villages targeted for coverage during 1983-84.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1478
2.	Assam	2380
3.	Bihar	2760
4.	Gujarat	1000
5.	Haryana	355
6.	Himachal Pradesh	800
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	460
8.	Karnataka	7728*
9.	Kerala	200
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6000£
11.	Maharashtra	3563
12.	Manipur	145
13.	Meghalya	415
14.	Nagaland	80
15.	Orissa	5060
16.	Punjab	125
17.	Rajasthan	3200
18.	Sikkim	38
19.	Tamil Nadu	1400
20.	Tripura	633
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8000
22.	West Bengal	2400
23.	A & N Islands	63
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	430
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	Delhi	NIL
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	14
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	39
31.	Pondicherry	30
	TOTAL	48846

*Includes 2741 partially covered problem villages of previous years.

£Includes 2578 difficult villages.

STATEMENT II

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	Allocation for water supply under M.N.P. for 1983-84. (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3000.00
2.	Assam	1060.00
3.	Bihar	1375.00
4.	Gujarat	1600.00
5.	Haryana	1800.00
6.	Himachal Pr.	1000.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1125.00
8.	Karnataka	1377.00
9.	Kerala	711.00
10.	Madhya Pr.	1920.00
11.	Maharashtra	6000.00
12.	Manipur	430.00
13.	Meghalaya	400.00
14.	Nagaland	260.00
15.	Orissa	725.00
16.	Punjab	800.00
17.	Rajasthan	1300.00
18.	Sikkim	145.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1300.00
20.	Tripura	250.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3500.00
22.	West Bengal	790.00
23.	A & N Islands	100.00
24.	Arunachal Pr.	450.00
25.	Chandigarh	—
26	Delhi	100.00
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.20
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	122.00
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	175.00
31.	Pondicherry	20.00
	Total	31841.40

STATEMENT III

Details of Amounts released under Works and M & I Units to various States/Union Territories for the year 1983-84 under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

		Works	M & I Units
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	553.24	5.73
2.	Assam	623.21	3.50
3.	Bihar	761.55	—
4.	Gujarat	250.00 113.61	6.00
5.	Haryana	250.00	2.00
6.	Himachal Pr.	250.00	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1446.26	5.00
8.	Karnataka	714.73	—
9.	Kerala	1121.30	6.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1244.20	—
11.	Maharashtra	720.05	6.00
12.	Manipur	107.89	6.00
13.	Meghalaya	530.20	4.00
14.	Nagaland	235.28	6.00
15.	Orissa	807.82	6.00
16.	Punjab	26.00 250.00	—
17.	Rajasthan	3363.83	2.50
18.	Sikkim	219.04	1.53
19.	Tamil Nadu	688.31	6.00
20.	Tripura	36.63 75.00	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3335.16	—
22.	West Bengal	1552.28	6.00

1	2	3	4
23.	A & N Islands	12.00	1.50
24.	Arunachal Pr.	67.00	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—
26	Delhi	—	2.00
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	52.07	—
29.	Dakshadweep	—	—
30.	Mizoram	6.00	2.00
31.	Pondicherry	15.00	0.25
		19426.66	78.01

STATEMENT IV

New Centrally Sponsored Rural Water Supply Programme based on performance 1983-84.

		AMOUNT RELEASED (figures in lakhs of Rs.)		
		Ist instalment	2nd instalment	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179.00	221.00	400.00
2.	Assam	—	420.00	420.00
3.	Bihar	252.00	25.00	277.00
4.	Gujarat	—	250.00	250.00
5.	Haryana	26.00	424.00	450.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12.00	188.00	200.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
8.	Karanataka	—	60.00	60.00
9.	Kerala	7.50	392.50	400.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	229.00	371.00	600.00
11,	Maharashtra	93.00	—	93.00
12.	Manipur	0.50	109.50	110.00
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	80.00	80.00
15.	Orissa	254.00	196.00	450 00
16.	Punjab	4.00	146.00	150.00
17.	Rajasthan	401.00	349.00	750.00
18.	Sikkim	3.00	97.00	100.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	106.00	294.00	400.00
20.	Tripura	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	426.00	324.00	750.00
22.	West Bengal	—	200.00	200.00
23.	A & B Islands	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	—	—	—
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4.00	—	4.00
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
	TOTAL	1997.00	4147.00	6144.99

Handing Over of PDS to DSCSC

1166. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Distribution System in the Capital is likely to be handed over to the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether DSCSC will be asked to take lieences for fair price shops in new colonies where the DDA has agreed to provide accommodation to it at reasonable rent ;

(c) if so, the main reasons for this decision ; and

(d) whether such type of fair of decision has also been introduced in other States where such type of fair price shops scheme is in existence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) : With a view to streamline the Public Distribution System, the Delhi Administration has decided that the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation should play a larger role in the Public Distribution System. The Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation has already started running two fair price shops including one on mobile van. More fair price shops may be given to the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation in due course.

(d) : The organisation and administration of the Public Distribution System is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territories. It is for the State Governments/U.Ts Administrations to decide if Fair Price Shops should be run by the Civil Supplies Corporation, whenever such Corporation exist.

Amount Released for Execution of Schemes Under the A.R.W.S.P.

1167. SHRI K MALLANNA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently released some amount to certain States for execution of schemes under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) During 1983-84, the Government have released grants to States under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in privi-ding drinkin g water supply in identified problem villages. In addition, grants have been provided to the States under the new incentive scheme based on performance. The amounts released to each State under these two schemes are given in Statements I and II respectively.

STATEMENT I

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

Details of Amounts released under Work and M & I Units to various States/ Union Territories for the year 1983-84.

(figures in lakhs of Rs.)

		Works	M & I Units
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhara Pradesh	553.24	5.73
2.	Assam	623.21	3.50
3.	Bihar	761.55	—
4.	Gujarat	250.00 113.61	6.00
5.	Haryana	250.00	2.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	250.00	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1446.26	5.00
8.	Karnataka	714.73	—
9.	Kerala	1121.30	6.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1944.20	—
11.	Maharashtra	720.05	6.00
12.	Manipur	107.89	6.00
13.	Meghalaya	530.20	4.00
14.	Nagaland	235.28	6.00
15.	Orissa	807.82	6.00
16.	Punjab	26.00 250.00	—
17.	Rajasthan	3363.83	2.50
18.	Sikkim	219.04	1.53
19.	Tamil Nadu	688.31	6.00
20.	Tripura	36.63 75.00	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3335.10	—
22.	West Bengal	1552.28	6.00
23.	A & N Islands	12.00	1.50
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.00	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—
26.	Delhi	—	2.00
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	51.07	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—
30.	Mizoram	8.00	2.00
31.	Pondicherry	15.00	0.25
	TOTAL	19425.66	78.01

STATEMENT II

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1167 for 5.3. 1984.

New Centrally Sponsored Rural Water Supply Programme based on performance.

		AMOUNT RELEASED (figures in lakhs of Rs.)		
		1st instalment	2nd instalment	Total
1		2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179.00	221.00	400.00
2.	Assam	—	420.00	420.00
3.	Bihar	252.00	25.00	277.00
4.	Gujarat	—	250.00	250.00
5.	Haryana	26.00	424·00	450.00

1	2	3	4
6. Himachal Pradesh	12.00	188.00	200.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	—	60.00	60.00
9. Kerala	7.50	392.50	400.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	229.00	371.00	600.00
11. Maharashtra	93.00	—	93.00
12. Manipur	0.50	109.050	110.00
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	80.00	80.00
15. Orissa	254.00	196.00	450.00
16. Punjab	4.00	146.00	150.00
17. Rajasthan	401.00	349.00	750.00
18. Sikkim	3.00	97.00	100.00
19. Tamil Nadu	106.00	294.00	400.00
20. Tripura	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	426.00	324.00	750.00
22. West Bengal	—	200.00	200.00
23. A & N Islands	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—
26. Delhi	—	—	—
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	4.00	—	4.00
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	—	—	—
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—
TOTAL	1997.00	4147.00	6144-00

Malpractices in Construction of Houses by DDA

1168. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the malpractices in construction of houses by the Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) whether Delhi Development Authority has taken action against certain employees of DDA and contractors ;

(c) if so, the particulars of DDA employees and contractors against whom action has been taken in a bid to check malpractices in construction of houses ; and

(d) the nature of action taken against the employees of DDA and the contractors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Some instances of shortcomings have come to the notice.

(b) Yes,

(c) and (d) The particulars of 76 Engineers of DDA and 30 contractors for doing sub-standard and bad quality of work and nature of action taken against them are given in Annexure 'A' and 'B' respectively laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library See No . L.T.-7867/84*)

HUDCO's Loan Assistance to New Housing Projects

1169. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has approved 114 new housing projects at a total cost of Rs. 72.75 crores with a grant loan assistance of Rs. 46.66 crores for them ;

(b) whether such projects will be spread over 13 States and two Union Territories ; and

(c) if so, what is the basis of selecting a State or Union Territory and why others are left out of HUDCO'S assistance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The housing and Urban Development Corporation, at its 79th Board Meeting held on 26th December, 1983, sanctioned 114 schemes with total project cost of Rs. 72.75 crores and HUDCO'S loan commitment of Rs. 46.68 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) HUDCO at the beginning of each financial year communicates to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the extent of financial assistance that can be made available to the Housing and Urban Development agencies in the respective States/Union Territories for taking up housing and urban development schemes in accordance with its guidelines.

The actual sanction, however, is regulated according to the schemes received from the States and Union Territories in accordance with HUDCO'S guidelines. HUDCO has not rejected any scheme from any State/Union Territory if the scheme is drawn up as per HUDCO's guidelines.

राजनीतिक दलों और अन्य संगठनों को सरकारी भूमि

1170 **श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन गैर सरकारी संस्थानों, संगठनों और सोसायटियों आदि के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें 1980, 1981 और 1982 के दौरान दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में सरकारी भूमि आबटित की गई है ;

(ख) आबंटन की गई भूमि का क्षेत्र कितना है और आबंटन का प्रयोजन क्या है ; और

(ग) 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 को कितने आवेदन-पत्र लंबित पड़े थे और इन आवेदकों में से उन राजनीतिक दलों के नाम पते क्या हैं जिन्होंने अपने अखिल भारतीय कार्यालयों अथवा दिल्ली प्रदेश के कार्यालयों के लिए भूमि अथवा आवास मांगा है और प्रत्येक मामले में निर्णय लम्बित होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) तथा (ख) जिन गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/संस्थानों/सोसायटियों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने वर्ष 1980, 1981 और 1982 के दौरान भूमि का आबटन किया है। प्रत्येक को आबंटित क्षेत्रफल सहित उनके नाम अनुलग्नक "क", "ख" और "ग" में दिए गए हैं जो सभापटल पर रखे गए (ग्रंथालय में रखे गए देखिए LT 7868/84)

(ग) : भूमि आबंटन के लिए कुल 549 मामले निलम्बित पड़े हुए हैं (31.12.82 तक सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक प्रयोजनों के लिए 299, धार्मिक प्रयोजनों के लिए 177 और शैक्षिक प्रयोजनों के लिए 73) इन आवेदन-पत्रों में, राजनैतिक दलों से प्राप्त कोई अनुरोध निलम्बित नहीं पड़ा हुआ है।

Stalls Coming up on Public Land in Government Colonies

1171. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of improvised shops/stalls have come up on public land, in verandahs in and around markets and at other places in Government colonies in Delhi and on the footpaths in other areas ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to swin into action to get these encroachments cleared ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WO KS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAME TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Whenever such encroachments come to Government's notice, necessary action is being initiated to evict them under the provision of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act.

Tardy Progress of Rural Development Programmes

1172. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress ? of rural development has been found tardy in different States specially in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and ways to streamline the required speed of progress.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The progress of the major rural development programmes of the Ministry including Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Land Reforms, has not been found tardy in most of the States.

The progress of implementation of rural development programmes during the VIth Plan period of 3 years from 1980-83 in Bihar is as under :

Programme	Achievement (as a percentage of target)
IRDP	84.34% (number of beneficiaries assisted)
DPAP	74% (utilisation of funds allotted)
NREP	47% (number of mandays generated)
Land Reforms	59% (distribution of land declared surplus) The balance of land could not be distributed largely because it is covered by court cases.

(b) The matter regarding lower achievement in the implementation of NREP in Bihar as compared with the national average, has been taken up with the State Government and the State Government have in their latest communication assured that the tempo of work in NREP is improving and the target for the year is accepted to be achieved.

दिल्ली नगर निगम और नयी दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा जल प्रभारों की वसूली

1173. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल प्रदाय विभाग ने नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका से पानी की बल्क सप्लाई के लिए 102.66 लाख रुपये वसूल किये हैं और शेष 22.66 लाख रुपये की बकाया राशि उचन्त खाते मे डाल दी गई है;

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा मल व्ययन व्यय के वितरण के लिए 1978-98 तक 34.67 लाख रुपये देय थे और इसमें से केवल 15.00 लाख रुपये वसूल किये गये हैं और 19.67 लाख रुपये की बकाया राशि को जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान द्वारा उचन्त खाते में डाल दिये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या वार्षिक लेखापरीक्षा के समय लेखापरीक्षा अधिकारी प्रतिवर्ष यह टिप्पणी करते रहे हैं कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका से उक्त राशि वसूल की जाए परन्तु यह राशि अभी तक वसूल नहीं की गई है ?

खेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि 1978-79 के दौरान पानी की एकमुश्त सप्लाई के सहभागिता मूल्य के कारण 1,02,65,910.17 रुपये की राशि नई दिल्ली

नगर पालिका की ओर बकाया थी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि 80 लाख रुपये की राशि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने अदा कर दी थी तथा 22,65,910.17 रुपये की शेष राशि को उचन्त लेखे के अन्तर्गत समायोजित किया गया था तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका से वसूलने वाली दिखाया गया था।

(ख) संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि 1978-79 के दौरान मल व्ययन के सहभागिता मूल्य के कारण 34,66,783.39 रुपये की राशि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका की ओर बकाया थी तथा इसमें से उसी वर्ष 15 00 लाख रुपये की राशि प्राप्त हो गई थी एवं 19,66,783 39 रुपये की शेष राशि को उचन्त लेख में डाला गया था तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका से वसूली की जाने के रूप में दिखाया गया था। संस्थान के अनुसार, ऐसा इसलिए किया गया है क्योंकि सस्थान के अधिकांश लेखे वाणिज्यिक आधार पर रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) संस्थान ने कहा है कि लेखापरीक्षक ने अपनी रिपोर्टों में इस आशय की टिप्पणी की है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका से सभी बकाया राशि वसूल कर ली जाए। संस्थान ने यह भी कहा है कि वे नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका को अपने दावे इसको सप्लाई किए गए पानी की मात्रा के आधार पर भेजते हैं। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका अंश भुगतान करती आ रही है क्योंकि दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के बीच इस मामले में एक विवाद है।

Rehabilitation Assistance to Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat for Natural Calamities

1174. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the relief and rehabilitation assistance provided to the State of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat during the year 1982 and 1983 to meet the damages caused by the natural calamities during that period; and

(b) whether any Central team has visited these States to study the conditions of this area affected by natural calamities; if so, what are the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) On the basis of reports of the Central Teams, after visit to the States and recommendations of the High level Committee on Relief, the following ceilings of expenditure have been sanctioned for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa :

Rs in crores

State	Calamity	1982-83	1983-84
1. Andhra Pradesh	Drought	68.77	28.26
	Floods/ Cyclone	—	96.70
2. Gujarat	Drought	30.60	9.18
	Floods/ Cyclone	72.91 (including Rs. 30.97 crores as spill-over of 1981-82 for 1982-83)	43.67 (including Rs. 4.45 crores as spill-over of 1982-83 for 1983-84)

Rs. in crores

State	Calamity	1982-83	1983-84
3. Orissa	Drought	19.78 (including Rs. 3.80 crores as spill-over of 1981-82 for 1982-83)	24.65
	Flood/ Cyclone	170.52	22.98 as spill over of 1982-83 for 1983-84

Amount Ear marked for Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking in 1984-85

1175. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking during 1984-85;

(b) the number of schemes approved for that purpose; and

(c) the details of the areas in the Union Territory of Delhi proposed to be covered by those scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking have intimated that an amount of Rs. 3,700 lakhs has been approved for Plan Works during 1984-85.

(b) According to the Undertaking, 33 schemes have been approved,

(c) The Undertaking have intimated that the schemes covered the whole of Union Territory of Delhi.

Implementation of IRDP

1176. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in certain areas, Integraed Rural Development Programme beneficiaries have been identified in an ad-hoc manner as in some cases, projects intending to benefit them have not been properly of rmulated or effectievely implemented;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the case of NREP, distribution of foodgrains has been tardy in many areas; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take over such aspects of implementation of the rural development schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) These inadequacies have at times come to notice.

(b) Distribution of foodgrains under NREP has not been satisfactory in some States.

(c) Where identification of beneficiaries or formulation of projects is observed to be unsatisfactory, the position is reviewed in consultation with the concerned State authorities, and the remedial steps advised.

Distribution of foodgrains under NREP is expected to improve with the recrnt introduction of subsidised grain.

Self Sufficiency of J & K Foodgrain's Production

1177. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether our country is self sufficient in foodgrains;

(b) what specific measures on agricultural front are being undertaken to increase the food production in the country;

(c) whether Jammu & Kashmir has touched the line of self sufficiency in foodgrains; and

(d) how much of foodgrains the State is importing annually through FCI since 1980-81 to augment its own production in foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. In years of normal rainfall and whether conditions, our country is self-sufficient in foodgrains.

(b) The measures taken by the Government include, *inter-alia* :

(1) Expansion of area under high yielding varieties programme;

(2) Establishment of community nurseries, particularlly for paddy cultivation;

(3) Supply of minikits and quality seeds;

(4) Special programmes to intensify the cultivation of pulses and popularisation of inter-cropping and mixed cropping of pulses;

(5) Reduction in prices of fertilizers by 7.5 percent with effect from 29.6.83 and opening more outlets for fertilizers distribution;

(6) Strengthening of extension network and adoption of 'training and visit programme' in major States for transfer of know-how from research stations to farmers;

(7) Optimal water management programme for yield maximisation from irrigated areas;

(8) Soil conservation and dry farming techniques to increase output from unirrigated and rainfed areas;

(9) Adoption of remunerative price policy for farmers to encourage efficient cultivation;

(10) Extension of credit to assist farmers—particularly small and marginal farmers; and

(11) Appropriate and timely plant protection measures.

(c) and (d) With the object of attaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains, the State Government is taking a number of measures to augment the production of paddy, maize and wheat. The figures of off-take aud procurement of rice and wheat since 1980 are given below :

Off-take of Rice and Wheat in Jammu & Kashmir

(From Central Pool)

(Thousand tonnes)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Rice	130	95	107	146
Wheat	153	130	151	160
Total	283	225	258 (P)	338 (P)

Off-take of Rice and Wheat in Jammu & Kashmir

(From Central and State Pool)

Rice	166	105	130	169
Wheat	169	143	160	169
Total	335	248	290 (P)	338 (P)

Procurement of Rice and Wheat in Jammu & Kashmir

Rice	61	54	37	33
Wheat	29	20	20	19
Total	90	74	57 (P)	52 (P)

(P) — Provisional.

National Research Centres in Agriculture

1178. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) how many National Research Centres in Agriculture have been established during the Sixth Plan and the details thereof; and

(b) the details of achievements made by them ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE : (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Proposals for 7 National Research Centres have been cleared for implementation in the Sixth Plan. So far the following 3 National Research Centres have been established :

1. National Research Centre on Mushroom.
2. National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources.
3. National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources.

(b) Since all the three centres have just been set up and the new staff positions are not yet filled up due to the 'ban' no creation/filling up of posts, no significant achievements have been made so far,

Syphon Across Kamala

1179. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 268 on 12 December, 1983 regarding completion of Syphon across Kamala and State :

(a) whether construction of self ejector at the canal head, structures across Bhutani Balan and river Balan and Syphon across riverKamala has since begun for the Western Koshi Canal;

(b) if so. details thereabout and if not, reasons for delay;

(c) whether shortage in supply of cement has since been overcome to ensure uninterrupted construction;

(d) whether bow like curve in the alignment west of river Kamala is being rectified to bring in more areas under irrigation command; if not. reasons therefore; and

(e) whether there have been wide-spread complaints of pilferage of cement and standard bricks from the project and use of substandard bricks and cement in canal construction and if so, steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Construction of the silt ejector at the canal head of West Kosi Canal at RD 0.35 km. has already been in progress since October 1983. For taking up construction of the structure across Bhutani Balan, tenders have been invited. Construction of structure across Balan Nadi and Syphon across Kamala River are yet to begin. Necessary designs and drawings are under finalisation.

(c) The problem of shortage of cement has since been sotred out with the concerned Authorities and as reported by the State, the supply position has become satisfactory.

(d) Such specific details regarding finalisation of the alignment of the canal are decided by the States and as such no information is available with the Centre.

(e) No such complaints have been received. The subject matter of the question is also solely within the jurisdiction of the State authorities.

Drought Assistance to Kerala

1180. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted any memorandum seeking assistance towards rejuvenation of cash crops which suffered considerably during the unprecedented drought situation;

(b) if so, the details and extent of assistance sought from Government of India; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A memorandum for assistance was received which includes Rs. 146.36 crore as input subsidy and irrigation arrangements.

(c) 1. Additional advance plan assistance to the extent of Rs. 1 crore was given for input subsidies to the Government of Kerala in addition to the sum of Rs. 1.62 crore already provided to them during the current year with the flexibility that it can be used for input subsidies for plantation crops also.

2. Coconut has been included as an oil seed crop for the purpose of supply of mini-kits of seeds and fertilizers to help the coconut growers in Kerala during 1983-84.

3. Assistance at the rate of Rs. 50,000/- per block provided by Government of India for fruits and fuel plantations has been extended to coconut also.

4. An additional amount of Rs. 49 lakh has been provided for development of coconut through the Coconut Development Board for removal of root wilt affected palms and supply of coconut seedlings.

5. One scheme of "Loan-cum-subsidy for replantation of Cardamom" has been approved for implementation by the Cardamom Board for the benefit of small growers, involving an expenditure of Rs. 272.50 lakh towards cash subsidy and Rs. 126.75 lakh towards interest subsidy over a period of 7 years. Government has also approved one scheme of Cardamom Board for producing Cardamom seedlings in polythene bags involving expenditure of Rs. 1.80 lakh for 1983-84.

6. The Coffee Board's proposal for modification of "Crop Hypothecation loan scheme" involving an outlay of Rs. 2.60 crore has been approved by the Government in view of drought situation.

Outlay for RLEGP for 1984-85

1181. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enhanced the outlay for Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for 1984-85;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for such programme in the above year;

(c) the State-wise allocation proposed to be made under the above programme; and

(d) the amount originally allocated to Madhya Pradesh and the additional allocation made subsequently for implementing the above programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d) A provisional allocation of Rs. 500 crores for 1984-85 was intimated to the States to

facilitate advance planning and formulation of projects under this programme. The State-wise break-up of this allocation is given in the enclosed statement. This allocation has not been enhanced.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Provisional allocations for 1984-85
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4950.0
2.	Assam	1080.0
3.	Bihar	7125.0
4.	Gujrat	1600.0
5.	Haryana	420.0
6.	Himanchal Pradesh	300.0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	375.0
8.	Karnataka	2350.0
9.	Kerala	2350.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3900.0
11.	Maharastra	3950.0
12.	Manipur	55.0
13.	Meghalaya	75.0
14.	Nagaland	50.0
15.	Orissa	2250.0
16.	Punjab	675.0
17.	Rajasthan	1200.0
18.	Sikkim	40.0
19.	Tamil Nadu	4450.0
20.	Tripura	165.0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2625.0
22.	West Bengal	3860.0
	Union Territories	
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40.0
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.0
25.	Chandigarh	10.0
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.0
27.	Delhi	20.0
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	45.0
29.	Lakshadweep	10.0
30.	Mizoram	40.0
31.	Pondicherry	40.0

Work-Charged Emyloyees of Lower Lagyap Hydel Project

1182. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated 21 December, 1983 regarding the grievances of work-charged employees of Lower of Lagyap Hydel Project, Sikkim;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Shri Samar Mukherjee, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) had written a letter dated the 21st December, 1983 to the Minister of Irrigation regarding absorption, in other Projects/Offices, of such of those Work-Charged employees of Lower Lagyap Hydel Project as have become surplus or will be rendered surplus consequent on the proposed transfer of the Project to the Government of Sikkim.

(c) some of the work-charged employees of the Project have already been given alternate employment in the Field Offices of the Central Water Commission. At the time of handing over of the Project, the Sikkim Govenment will be absorbing some of the employees for the operation and maintenance of the electrical and civil works of the Project. Efforts are being made to provide alternate employment to as many of these surplus employees as possible, in the various Government Organisations/Projects etc. outside Sikkim.

Priority to Develpment of Irrigation Potential From Minor Irrigation Surface Water

1183. SHRI MOHANLAN PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that priority is being given to the development of irrigation potential from minor irrigation surface water to ground water programmes;

(b) what is the estimated development of minor irrigation potential during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(c) how far it has been successful; and

(d) steps being taken to achieve the target during the remaining period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) At the beginning of the Sixth Plan the irrigation development from Surface Water Minor Irrigation was 53.3% of the ultimate potential and that from ground water minor irrigation was 55% of the ultimate potential.

(b) A target of creating an additional irrigation potential of 8 m. ha. has been envisaged during the Sixth Plan 1980-85.

(c) During first four years of Sixth Plan likely achievement will be about 5.69 m. ha.

(d) The State Governments are being regularly urged to accelerate the progress of development of minor irrigation by allocation of increased plan outlays, early completion of on-going surface water minor irrigation schemes, etc. Emphasis is being laid on mobilisation of institutional support through banks and accelerating the energisation of pumpsets with a view to accelerating ground water development. To assist the small and marginal farmers a Centrally sponsored scheme involing a total outlay of Rs. 250 crores during the current financial year has been sanctioned. The amount will be shared equally between the Centre and the States. Under this scheme, out of an average outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per block, a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs will be available for Minor Irrigation for payment of subsidy to small and marginal farmers on IRDP pattern for construction of dugwells, shallow tubewells, purchase of pumpsets etc.

राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुसरण में हिन्दी/अंग्रेजी में लिखे गये पत्र

1184. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार "क", "ख" और "ग" श्रेणी के राज्यों में स्थित अपने विभागों, संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों को अलग-अलग कितने मूल पत्र लिखे;

(ख) उन पत्रों में से राज्य-वार एवं वर्ष-वार कितने मूल पत्र हिन्दी में और कितने अंग्रेजी में थे;

(ग) उक्त "क", "ख" और "ग" श्रेणी के राज्यों में स्थित उनके विभागों, संबद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों ने उक्त अवधि के दौरान उनके मन्त्रालय को कुल कितने मूल पत्र लिखे; और

(घ) उन मूल पत्रों में से राज्य-वार कितने पत्र हिन्दी में और कितने अंग्रेजी में थे ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (घ) खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय द्वारा सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, उपक्रमों तथा व्यक्तिगत राज्यों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए अथवा उनसे प्राप्त हुए मूल पत्रों के आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

Programme for Development of Fisheries in West Bengal

1185. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long-range programme for development of fisheries in West Bengal particularly in the Sunderbans area, where there is a great potenial, has been formulated at the Central level;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and its capital outlay; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to give a fillip to the development of fisheries in the Sunderbans area ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The long range programmes for development of fisheries in West Bengal including the Sunderbans are as follow :

(1) For fresh water aquaculture a Centrally sponsored Inland Fisheries Projet with he World Bank assistance is in operation with the following important components :

(i) Development of 34,000 hectares in 12 selected districts;

(ii) Construction and operation of 9 commercial fish seed hatcheries;

(iii) Establishment of extension training centre;

(iv) Hatchery consultancy.

The total cost of the project for West Bengal is about Rs. 1429 lakhs.

(2) A Central Sector Pilot Project on Brackishwater Fish Farming Demonstration was taken up in the V Plan in Henry's Islands in the Sunderbans. Central Government released a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs to the State Government for this programme.

(3) A Centrally sponsored scheme for the Development of Brackishwater Fish Farming with area development concept has been sanctioned in the VI Plan for West Bengal with a target area of 175 ha. The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 116 lakhs for West Bengal.

(4) Under International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) programme, the Sunderbans Development Board is to develop 550 ha. at Jharkhali with a capital cost of about Rs. 76 lakhs; and 430 hectares at Mahisani at a capital cost of Rs. 82 lakhs in Sunderbans area.

(5) For development of landing and berthing facilites, a major fishing harbounr at Roychowk with a total cost of Rs. 350 lakhs has been completed and a minor fishing harbour at Digha at a cost of about Rs. 139 lakhs is under construction.

Setting up of National Rural Development Fund

1186. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far with regard to setting up of the National Rural Development Fund; and

(b) the particulars of the implementing agency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The National Fund for Rural Development has been set up under the Resolution of Government of India in the Cabinet Secretariat No. 82/1/4/83-Cab. dated 10th February, 1984 and has also been notified vide Ministry of Finance Notification No. GSR 84 (E) dated 28th February, 1984 for the purposes of Section 35CCA of the Indian Inccome Tax Act, 1961. The Fund will be managed by a Committee composed as follows :

1.	Prime Minister	Chairman
2.	Minister of Finance	Member
3.	Minister of Planning	Member
4.	Minister in charge of the Ministry of Rural Development	Member
5.	Principal Secretary to the Prime Ministee	Secretary

The Committee of Management may co-opt other Union Ministers or other persons,, as Members.

Stepping up of Oilseed Development of a National Basis

1187. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to step up oilseed development on a national basis to achieve substantial increase in oilseeds production; and

(b) if so, the details regarding incentives and facilities alongwith guidelines decided for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF A GRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to implement a National Oilseeds Development Project in the year 1984-85. The proposed incentives and facilities envisaged under the project are :

(i) Larger outlays for seed production and subsidised distribution of quality seed, plant protection equipment, chemicals and subsidy on operational charges;

(ii) Free distribution of fertilizer and seed minikits;

(iii) Subsidised distribution of phosphatic fertilizers and gypsum for groundnut crop under special project; and

(iv) Subsidised distribution of improved farm implements, sprinkler sets, demonstrations, irrigation (groundnut crop), Rhizobium culture training and publicity.

The concerned States have been informed to take advance action to implement the project in the year 1984-85.

Enforcement of Land Reforms

1188. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RURAL-DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the latest assessment about the progress so far made in each State and Union Territory about the enforcement of land reforms and land ceiling, indicating also the hectarage of land (i) declared surplus and (ii) allotted to the landless tillers;

(b) what specific steps are being taken or proposed to be taken to accelerate the process; and

(c) how much of land declared surplus is still locked in litigation for over three years and continues to be in the possession of the previous landlords ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) A statement (Statement I) has been annexed (Statment I) showing the area declared surplus under the land ceiling laws enacted in the light of the national guidelines of 1972. Another statement (Statement II) shows the area locked in litigation in different states of the country. No computation is available of areas locked in litigation yearwise.

More than 98% of the returns filed by or on behalf of the land owners, assessed prima facie to be holding surplus land, have been disposed of The progress of the states in the disposal of the pending returns and the distribution of land already taken over is monitored periodically, the deficiencies in the programme analysed and remedial measures suggested. Apart from periodic monitoring done by officials, Minister, Rural Development has been writing from time to time to the Chief Ministers, of state and heads of Union Territories administrations suggesting specific measures for tackling specific problems. Thus, for example, the states have been advised to monitor specially each pending case where a minimum specified area has been estimated to be surplus. The states have been advised to set-up special units at the district-level for pursuing these cases vigorously. They have also been advised to draw up programmes for proper utilisation for public purposes such lands as cannot be distributed for cultivation by individual families.

STATEMENT I

(In acres)

State/Union Territory	Area declared surplus	Area distributed	
		Area	No. of beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	10,02,826	3,23,476	2,46,909
Assam	4,50,918	3,18,161	2,75,142
Bihar	2,67,530	1,57,913	1.77,787
Gujarat	1,68,281	56,083	5,952
Haryana	26,661	11,221	6,138
Himachal Pradesh	2,47,218	3,315	4.362
Jammu & Kashmir	5,000	—	—

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	2,94,244	1,08,107	25,510
Kerala	1,28,202	56,109	99,159
Madhya Pradesh	2,57,982	89,230	35,025
Maharashtra	3,73,620	2,87,452	79,707
Manipur	1,029	424	326
Orissa	1,51,362	1,15,685	90,752
Punjab	48,116	13,694	3,250
Rajasthan	2,58,248	1,31,741	28,853
Tamil Nadu	89,083	71,414	49,789
Tripura	1,926	1,430	1,223
Uttar Pradesh	2,93,901	2,40,259	2,00,293
West Bengal	1,71,447	71,084	2,10,251
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8,958	3,751	1,686
Delhi	722	374	—
Pondicherry	2,560	942	1,060
Total :-	42,49,834	20,71,865	15,43,174

STATEMENT II

State/Union Territory	Area locked in court cases (In acres)
Andhra Pradesh	4,47,504
Assam	76,000
Bihar	90,000
Gujarat	5,563
Haryana	24,171
Himachal Pradesh	24,836
Karnataka	1,76,000
Kerala	51,144
Madhya Pradesh	1,13,000
Maharashtra	91,462
Manipur	165
Orissa	23,401
Punjab	62,098
Rajasthan	61,422
Tamil Nadu	11,922
Uttar Pradesh	5,362
West Bengal	33,554
Tripura	68
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,179
Delhi	153
Pondicherry	1,247
Total=	13,01,275

Compensation to Farmers for loss of Production

1189. SHRI A. NEELALOH THADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that liberal financial compensation has been provided to Punjab/farmers for losses in cotton production;

(b) if so, whether similar benefits have been provided to other States running into similar losses in cotton and other crops due to disease, failure of rains, drought etc.

(c) if so, the details and structure thereof for the last 3 years;

(d) whether Government have laid down any policies, guidelines for such crop failures including fruits as has happened in Himachal Pradesh for apples this year and in Nagpur for oranges last season, etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Central Government do not provide compensation for losses of crops caused by diseases, drought, etc. The policy is to assist the farmers in rehabilitating themselves.

(d) and (e) The Central Government have guidelines for giving assistance to the States to meet the situation arising out of a natural calamity like drought, floods, cyclones, landslides and earthquakes. State Governments can use the assistance to help rehabilitate the crops including fruit crops. Besides, cases requiring assistance from the Central Government to meet the situation caused by pest attack is considered on merits.

उभरते हुए प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों के लिये प्रबन्ध

1190. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या खेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेलों का राष्ट्रीय विकास केवल नई दिल्ली और चण्डीगढ़ केन्द्रों से ही सम्भव है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अन्य राज्यों और जिलों के उभरते हुए खिलाड़ियों के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या बिहार में छोटा नागपुर के आदिम जातीय तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के युवकों के लिए हजारीबाग में एक खेल केन्द्र स्थापित करने हेतु स्वीकृति दी जायेगी ?

खेल विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण योजना के, केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान के 25 क्षेत्रीय खेल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र जो विभिन्न खेल विषयों में प्रतिभावान पुरुष और महिला खिलाड़ियों को विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए हैं, राज्य सरकारों/राज्य खेल परिषदों के सहयोग से, राज्य की राजधानियों/जिला मुख्यालयों में देश व्यापी कार्य कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत, सभी राज्य खेल परिषदों, नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों, विश्व विद्यालयों इत्यादि को 600 से अधिक प्रशिक्षकों की निःशुल्क सेवायें उपलब्ध करायी जा रही हैं।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, खेलों को बढ़ावा देने और खेल मैदानों के विकास, तरण तालों, व्यायाम स्टेडियमों इत्यादि के निर्माण जैसी भौतिक सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/राज्य खेल परिषदों को वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जा रही हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त स्कूलों और कालेजों के उभरते हुए प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों को खेल छात्रवृत्तियां भी दी जाती हैं।

(ग) यह मुख्यत: बिहार राज्य सरकार का काम है कि वे इस पर निर्णय लें। तथापि, यदि राज्य सरकार ऐसा एक केन्द्र स्थापित करती है, तो राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत इसकी खेल प्रशिक्षकों से सम्बन्धित आवश्यकता पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

Preference for small Irrigation Schemes by Maharashtra

1191. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after 3 decades of experience Maharashtra has rightly decided to go in for small irrigation schemes only;

(b) if so, whether Central Government will also follow this lead; and

(c) whether it is a fact that apart from poor returns, large irrigation projects have by and large created more problems than solved them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Maharashtra's strategy for irrigation development is a combination of development of major, medium and minor irrigation sources. Over sixty per cent of additional irrigation potential expected to be created during the Sixth Plan is accounted for by major-medium projects.

(b) The ultimate estimated potential through the minor irrigation sector is 55 million hectares, out of which nearly 65 per cent has been achieved. The ultimate estimated potential through major-medium irrigation is assessed at 58 million hectares, of which about 50 per cent has been achieved so far. Therefore, major portion of the potential, in future years, will need to be developed through major and madium works. Simultaneously, minor irrigation schemes will also be taken up to expedite achievement of the remaining potential.

(c) No, Sir.

Converting the Ponds into Parks in Mandawali Fazalpur

1192. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the existing ponds indicated in the layout plan E-13 for Mandawali Fazalpur was proposed for converting into parks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the ponds have now been approved by the DDA authorities vide their resolution No. 125 of 30 July. 1983 for converting them into parks for the use of general public; and

(c) how much time is now required by the authorities for converting the ponds into parks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) The Estimates are being scrutinised in the DDA. The work will be completed within one year of the sanctions expected to be issued shortly.

दालों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

1193. **श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970 से अब तक वर्ष-वार, दालों का प्रति हैक्टार उत्पादन क्या रहा है;

(ख) क्या प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन बढ़ा है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार तिलहनों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) 1970-71 से 1982-83 के दौरान दलहनों के प्रति हैक्टार अखिल भारतीय उत्पादन को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। 1983-84 के लिये क्षेत्र और उत्पादन के स्थायी आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग) दलहनों के उत्पादन में प्रत्येक वर्ष उतार चढ़ाव आता रहा है, जो दलहन की विभिन्न फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र, वर्षा की स्थिति, आदानों के उपयोग, कृमियों, रोगों, ओलावृष्टि के प्रकोप और अन्य सम्बन्धित कारणों पर निर्भर करता है।

(घ) निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद द्वारा तिलहनों पर अनुसन्धान कार्य किया जा रहा है :—

1. तिलहनों के सुधार के लिये अखिल भारतीय समन्वित परियोजना
2. सोयाबीन के सुधार के लिये अखिल भारतीय समन्वित परियोजना
3. मूंगफली सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय अनुसन्धान केन्द्र
4. आई० डी० आर० सी० की सहायता से तोरिया, सरसों, कुसुम और तिल सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान को तेज करने हेतु चार उन्नत अनुसन्धान केन्द्र
5. भारत स्वीडन सहयोग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तोरिया-सरसों सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान का तीव्रीकरण
6. देश के 16, प्रमुख सिंचाई कमान क्षेत्रों की सस्यगत पद्धतियों में तिलहनों और दलहनों को समंजित करने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करने हेतु कमान क्षेत्र अनुसन्धान कार्यक्रम ।
7. तिलहन की विभिन्न फसलों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान की कुछ तदर्थ योजनायें ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

विवरण

(किलोग्राममें)

वर्ष	प्रति हैक्टार उत्पादन
1970-71	524
1971-72	501
1972-73	474
1973-74	427
1974-75	455
1975-76	533
1976-77	494
1977-78	510
1978-79	515
1979-80	385
1980-81	473
1981-82	483
1982-83	517

WFP Aid to Indian Projects

1194. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects in India receiving aid from the World Food Programme;

(b) the details of our contribution to the WFP;

(c) whether the Executive Director of the WFP had recently visited India and discussed increase in aid projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A statement showing the details of various on-going WFP assisted projects is laid on the Table of the House.

(Placed in the Library See L.T. 7869/84)

(b) India has committed a contribution of 1.51 million dollars to the WFP for the biennium 1983-84 (calendar years) in terms of commodities.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The question of increasing the aided projects was discussed with the Executive Director and he said that the proposals when received will be considered. He also indicated that a High Level Planning Mission could be sent by WFP to India in this connection.

Dispute on Neradi Barrage

1195. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have settled the dispute on Neradi Barrage on river Vansadhara;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, when it is going to be settled; and

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) There have been difference of opinion between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh in regard to the area of submergence in Orissa and the flood parameters for the design of the Neradi Barrage, a component of Vansadhara Project Stage-II. The matter has been under bilateral discussions between the two State Govern-

ments and the Centre has been pursuading both the State Governments to come to an early settlement. Recently a meeting was convened by Central Water Commission with the technical officers of both the State Governments on 10-1-84 wherein an agreed procedure to determine design flood to be adopted for the Neradi Barrage was evolved. As a follow-up action to the decision taken at this meeting a joint inspection of the site was done on 10-11 February 1984. A joint inspection of the area coming under submergence is also proposed to be carried out shortly.

बड़े मत्स्य पोतों तथा परम्परा छोटी यांत्रिक नौकाओं को उपलब्ध कराये जा रहे डीजल की विक्रय दर

1196. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप** : क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा बड़े मत्स्य पोतों को डीजल प्रति लिटर किस मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराया जाता है;

(ख) परम्परागत छोटी यांत्रिक नौकाओं को डीजल प्रति लिटर किस दर पर उपलब्ध कराया जाता है;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त दोनों दरों में कोई अन्तर है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा छोटी यांत्रिक नावों सहित सभी मत्स्यन जलयानों के उपयोग हेतु मछुआरा सहकारी समितियों को 2849.55 रुपये प्रति किलो लिटर के मुख्य प्रतिष्ठापन के बाहर की दर जिसमें उत्पाद शुल्क भी शामिल है, पर आधारित वर्तमान अधिकतम बिक्री मूल्य पर हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल सप्लाई किया जाता है। तथा, मत्स्यन जलयन्त्रों को सप्लाई किये जाने वाले हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल के लिये वसूल किये जाने वाला वास्तविक मूल्य विभिन्न स्थानों में भिन्न-भिन्न होता है, जो मुख्य अधिष्ठापन से दूरी यातायात की लागत तथा स्थानीय करों आदि पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग) तथा (घ) भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा मत्स्यन ट्रालरों तथा छोटी यांत्रिकृत नावों से लिये जा रहे मूल्यों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। तथापि, जैसा कि, नीचे दिया गया है 1968 में अधिसूचित एक योजना के अन्तर्गत हाई स्पीड डीजल पर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क की छूट उन मत्स्यन जलयानों के लिये दी जाती है जो 13.7 मीटर से लम्बी हैं तथा जिनमें 150 हार्स पावर से अधिक का इन्जन लगा हुआ है :—

(1) डीजल के उत्पाद शुल्क पर 50% की सामान्य छूट; तथा

(2) निर्यात किये गये प्रत्येक टन झींगा हेतु प्रत्येक 1.08 कि० ली० डीजल के उत्पाद शुल्क पर 50% की अतिरिक्त छूट।

हाई स्पीड डीजल पर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में छूट का कारण बड़े जलयानों द्वारा गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने को प्रोत्साहन देना तथा पकड़ी गई मछली के निर्यात को बढ़ाना है। राजसहायता की मांग उपयोग कर्त्ताओं द्वारा सीधे ही की जाती है।

पाकिस्तान से यूरिया का आयात

1197. **श्री रामप्यारे पनिका**
श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस अल्लूरी } :

क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत पाकिस्तान से यूरिया आयात कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में तथा यह आयात कब तक किया जाएगा और उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या देश में यूरिया की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) इसकी जानकारी देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है।

(ग) तथा (घ) देश में उर्वरकों की कुल मांग को देशी उत्पादन तथा आयात के द्वारा पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

किसानों को अच्छे किस्म के उर्वरक की सप्लाई

1198. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को प्राय: किसानों को मिलने वाले उर्वरकों में इधर काफी दिनों से भारी मिलावट एवं घटिया किस्म के होने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिए अब तक क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में कुल कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय खाद गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र देश में अच्छे किस्म की खाद दिए जाने की कोई योजना बना रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। ऐसी प्राय: कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) अनिवार्य वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत उर्वरक को अनिवार्य वस्तु घोषित किया गया है। उर्वरकों की क्वालिटी, मूल्य वितरण आदि का नियमन करने के लिए इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 जारी किया गया है। इस आदेश में उर्वरकों की मानक क्वालिटी की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। घटिया/मिलावटी उर्वरकों की बिक्री का निषेध किया गया है। उनकी क्वालिटी की जांच करने के लिए नमूने लेने और विश्लेषण करने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रति वर्ष 57270 नमूनों की विश्लेषण-क्षमता वाली 41 उर्वरक क्वालिटी नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाएं हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त फरीदाबाद में केन्द्रीय उर्वरक क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान भी है। उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश को लागू करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है, जिन्होंने इस उद्देश्य के लिए प्रवर्तन तंत्र नियुक्त किया है। अपराधियों के खिलाफ सरसरी तौर पर मुकदमा चलाने के उद्देश्य से उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 को एक विशेष आदेश के रूप में घोषित किया गया है। उर्वरकों की क्वालिटी, वितरण आदि के सम्बन्ध में जब भी कोई शिकायत इस मन्त्रालय में प्राप्त होती है, उसे सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने हेतु भेज दिया जाता है। क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर उर्वरकों की क्वालिटी की जांच करने के लिए समय-समय पर विभिन्न स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय दस्ते भी भेजे जाते हैं। किसानों को उर्वरकों की मानक क्वालिटी उपलब्ध कराने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में उनके प्रवर्तन तंत्र को मजबूत करने और न करने तथा अधिक से अधिक उर्वरक के नमूनों का परीक्षण करने हेतु वर्तमान विश्लेषण सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने के लिए भी उन्हें अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय उर्वरक क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान उसके नमूनों का विश्लेषण करता है। उर्वरकों के लिए क्वालिटी व्यवस्था का प्रबोधन करता है और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण उपायों की अधिक कारगर ढंग से लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों के लिए नियमित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। इस संस्थान के कार्यकलापों को हाल ही में तीव्र कर दिया गया है। सरकार ने तीन क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित करने की भी स्वीकृति दे दी है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप केंद्रीय

उर्वरक क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के कार्यकलाप और भी तीव्र हो जाएंगे।

Construction of Drinking Water Sources

1199. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state : the State-wise number of wells, tube-wells, ponds and tanks and other sources of drinking water constructed during last 6 years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : Water supply is a State subject and schemes for providing drinking water supply are implemented by the State Governments. This Ministry only supplements the efforts of the States by providing grants-inaid under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for providing at least one source of safe drinking water in the identified problem villages. Information about the number of wells, tube-wells, ponds, tanks and other sources of drinking water constructed during the last five years is not available with this Ministry.

चालू वर्ष के दौरान सिंचाई क्षमता का उपयोग

1200. **प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता**
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा
श्री बापू साहिब परूलेकर

क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष देश में सिंचाई क्षमता का पूरी तरह से उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान उपलब्ध कुल सिंचाई क्षमता क्या है और इसका किस सीमा तक उपयोग किया जा रहा है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी, हां। बृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों द्वारा सृजित क्षमता का उपयोग पिछड़ा है।

(ख) जून, 1983 के अन्त तक बृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई निर्माण कार्यों की कुल पूर्वानुमानित सिंचाई क्षमता 29.1 मिलियन हैक्टेयर है। इसके अनुरूप पूर्वानुमानित उपयोग 24.3 मिलियन हैक्टेयर है।

Foothills Denunded of Forests

1201. SHRI SUBHAS YADAVA : SHRI RAM NIWAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of important foothills have been denuded of forests due to indiscriminate cutting of forests in the country, causing serious ecological imbalance and also landslide;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry throughout the country has since been conducted; and

(c) steps being taken to safeguard the foothills of Himalayas ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) To safeguard the foothills of the Himalayas, the following steps have been taken :

(i) Hill States have been considered special areas for Central assistance by the Planning Commission. The total plan outlay has gone up from Rs. 447 crores for Vth Five Year Plan to Rs. 3915 crores in VIth Five Year Plan.

(ii) Enactment of Forest Conservation Act, 1980 of the Central Government.

(iii) Enhanced protection measures to conserve forest resources including suitable legislation by State Governments.

(iv) Undertaking the following afforestation and soil conservation measure in the area.

1. Soil Conservation in the catchments of the river valley projects.
2. Integrated watershed management in catchments of flood prone rivers.
3. Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas.

4. Adoption of improved land use practices.
5. Himalayan watershed management project in Uttar Pradesh.
6. Social Forestry, including Rural Fuelwood plantations and
7. Laying down norms for management of forests.

Distress Sale of Bajra

1202. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India was not effective in stopping the distress sale of paddy, wheat and even bajra in the year 1983-84;

(b) it so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the purchase of bajra, paddy and wheat in different States from December 1, 1983 to January 31, 1984 and purchase centre of F. C. I. in different States, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India was effective in giving price support to paddy, wheat and bajra during 1983-84 marketing season.

(c) Statements (I & II) are attached.

STATEMENT - I

Statement referred to in reply to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 1202 for answer in the Lok Sabha on 5.3.84.

Statement showing quantities of wheat, paddy and bajra procured by Food Corporation of India during December, 1983-January, 1984.

Commodity	State	Quantity procured by FCI from 1st December, 1983 to 31 January, 1984.
		(in tonnes)
Bajra :	Haryana	15
	Gujarat	1
	Rajasthan	22
	TOTAL :	38
Paddy :	Haryana	105
	Madhya Pradesh	453
	Punjab	7752
	West Bengal	60
	TOTAL :	8370
Wheat :	Haryana	100
	Uttar Pradesh	338
	TOTAL :	430

Commodity	State	Number of purchase
Wheat :	Haryana	83
	Madhya Pradesh	301
	Punjab	229
	Rajasthan	58
	Uttar Pradesh	352
	Delhi	3
	TOTAL :	1096
Bajra :	Haryana	33
	Gujarat	11
	Rajasthan	36
	TOTAL :	80
Paddy :	Andhra Pradesh	180
	Haryana	70
	Himachal Pradesh	17
	Karnataka	6
	Madhya Pradesh	65
	Maharashtra	3
	Punjab	322
	Rajasthan	21
	Uttar Pradesh	82
	West Bengal	2027
	Arunachal Pradesh	3
	Delhi	2
	Pondicherry	1
	TOTAL :	2799

Orchha Project

1203. SHRI DILIP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh has submitted Orchha Project for clearance of Planning Commission;

(b) whether it is pending with Planning Commission for want of concurrence of U. P. regarding submergence of U. P. area; and

(c) if so, what action Government of India have taken to get the concurrence of Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have submitted the Project Report on Orchha Multi-purpose Project to Central Water Commission for technical examination and obtaining acceptance of the Planning Commission.

(b) The Central Water Commission in their comments sent to the State have requestep the Government of Madhya Pradesh to settle the inter-State aspect of the project with Uttar Pradesh in regard to submergence in Uttar Pradesh and water utilisation.

(c) The Central Water Commission is in correspondence with the two State Governments. However, the matter is at present under bilateral discussions between the two States.

Koel Irrigation Project

1204. SHRI RAMSWAROOP : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Koel irrigation project in Bihar is under execution;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) when water is expected to reach the command areas in the blocks Paliga, Belaganj, Tikari, and the rest of Gayu District from the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the North Koel Reservoir Project in Bihar which is under execution.

(b) Out of the latest estimated cost of Rs. 256.39 crores intimated by the State Government, anticipated expenditure upto the end of 1983-84, is Rs. 89.37 crores. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 7th Plan.

(e) 'Irrigation' being a State subject, Block-wise details of time schedule for providing water is not maintained at the Centre. However during 1984-85 the project is expected to create an irrigation potential of 3000 hectares.

Water Resources

1205. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total assessed water resources available within the country, the assessed utilisation of surface water and the storage capacity created thus far for this surface water, (region-wise);

(b) how the regional imbalance in the distribution of water is being sought to be removed;

(c) whether there is any national plan for conservation, storage and transfer of water from the surplus to the deficit regions; and

(d) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Surface water resources of the country is assessed at about 1780 Milliard Cubic Meters and the ground water resources is assessed at about 460 Milliard Cubic Meters. Utilisable Surface water resources has been assessed at 670 milliard cubic meters and about 40 per cent of this is assessed as being utilised. The storage capacity created in the country is assessed at 160 milliard cubic meters.

The broad region-wise break-up of storage is :

Indus	10%
Ganga	19%
Godavari	12%
Krishna	21%
Rest of the Country	38%

(b) to (d) Ministry of Irrigation and the Central Water Commission have prepared an outline plan for National perspective of water resources development. The perspective envisages creation of storages at suitable sites on the various rivers where surpluses may be available and mass inter-basin transfer of waters to the needy areas. The perspective has two components, the Himalayan river development component for which cooperation of Neighbouring Countries will be required and the Peninsular development. The perspective is expected to increase the irrigation potential of the country by about 25 million ha. through surface water and about 10 million ha. through ground water and is expected to generate about 4,000 M. W. of hydro-power. The peninsular development component of the project has been taken up for investigation.

गाँवों में किसानों को उचित दर दुकानों से चीनी न मिलना

1206. **श्री छांगुर राम** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि गांवों में किसानों को उचित दर दुकानों से चीनी नहीं मिल पाती है;

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इन उचित दर दुकानों से क्या-क्या वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं; और

(ग) किसानों को ये सभी वस्तुएं उचित दरों पर और समय पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली पूरे देश में कार्य कर रही है और विभिन्न राज्यों से मिली सूचना से पता चलता है कि आबादी के सभी वर्गों, जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आबादी शामिल है, की जरूरतों को पूरा करने में यह प्रणाली आमतौर पर अच्छी तरह कार्य कर रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत उपभोक्ताओं को वितरित करने के लिए साफ्ट कोक और नियंत्रित कपड़े के अलावा गेहूं, चावल, चीनी, आयातित खाद्य तेल और मिट्टी के तेल जैसी कुछ महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यक वस्तुएं सप्लायी कर रही है। एक बार जब इन वस्तुओं की सप्लाई राज्य सरकारों को मिल जाती है तब यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि वे आबादी के सभी वर्गों, जिसमें किसान भी शामिल हैं, को उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरण करने के लिए विभिन्न शहरों तथा राजस्व जिलों में इन वस्तुओं का आगे वितरण करें। सरकार ने पहले ही राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सलाह दी है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली वस्तुएं पूर्व-निर्धारित मूल्यों पर वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं, जिनमें समाज के कमजोर वर्ग भी शामिल हैं, को ही मिलें। इस संबंध में, राज्य सरकारों पर इस बात के लिए भी बल दिया गया है कि वे सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक वस्तुओं की मात्रा उठाने, उनकी ढुलाई, भण्डारण और वितरण में उपयुक्त समन्वय स्थापित करें।

Sports Promotion in J & K

1207. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Ministry of Sports has schemes to promote sports in different parts of India; and

(b) if so, what measures are envisaged to promote sports in J & K especially when indoor sports complex has also been built by the J & K State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Central assistance, including financial assistance for promotion of sports is made available to State Governments. The advantages of such assistance for the promotion of sports are at much admissible to Jammu & Kashmir as so other States.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में उप अभियन्ता

1208. **श्री टी० एम० सावन्त** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में ग्रेड I से ग्रेड III में उप-अभियन्ता के पद पर काम कर रहे अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है;

(ग) एसे उप-अभियन्ताओं की संख्या क्या है, जिनको "रोस्टर प्वांइन्ट" के आधार पर उच्च पद पर पदोन्नति की गई है; और

(घ) यदि किसी व्यक्ति की पदोन्नति रोक ली गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) (क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में उप इन्जीनियर ग्रेड-I,II, III पदनाम वाले कोई पद नहीं हैं ।

(ख) से (घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Projects Sanctioned Under RLEGP

1209. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many projects under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme have been sanctioned by the Centre so far;

(b) the total funds sanctioned for each of these projects; and

(c) initial progress made by these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) (a) and (c) Upto 24-1-1984, 89 projects have been sanctioned by the Government under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. These projects have been sanctioned recently and are in the initial stages of implementation.

(d) The details are given in the Annexure laid on the table of the House. Placed in Library (See No. LT 7870/84)

Enlarging Areas Under Cultivation of Oilseeds.

1210. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :
SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring larger areas under cultivation of oilseeds and strengthen and subsidise the same;

(b) whether Government also propose to provide protection to oilseeds crops grown by small farmers and cover the same under an insurance scheme;

(c) whether the seminar organised by National Productivity Council made important recommendations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The oilseed crops grown by small and marginal farmers are *inter alia* covered under the present scheme of crop insurance which is being implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) in collaboration with the State Governments. As per information received from GIC, oilseed crop like groundnut has been covered during Kharif 1983-84 season in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The recommendation is that Government of India should consider to provide insurance cover for the oilseeds crops. The position with regard to Government reaction on this recommendation, has been indicated above at (b) of the reply.

पूर्वी चम्पारन, बिहार में मत्स्य-पालन

1211. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारण जिलों में इस प्रकार के 21 तालाबों, झीलों और छोटी नदियों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ बड़े पैमाने पर मत्स्य पालन कुछ किया जा सकता है और लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान किया जा सकता है तभी उससे देश की प्रोटीन की आवश्यकताओं को भी पूरा किया जा सकता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

कृषि मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) से (ग) तक जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Use of Stadia Built for Asiad-82

1212. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) how the stadia built for Asiad-82 are being put to use now;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred for building these stadia and now monthly expenditure on their maintenance;

(c) what amount is being spent on use of electricity in them and the reasons why all the lights are being put on daily in the Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium which has got very high power electric arrangements; and

(d) whether there is any income from these stadia, and if so, details of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The Asiad Stadia are being used for sports activities including training/coaching of sports persons. As and when the stadia are not required for any sports activity, they are allowed to be used on demand for non-sports activities, such as cultural programmes, conferences, *etc.*, on payment. This is done to recover some money for meeting the expenditure to that extent on the maintenance of these stadia.

(b) to (d) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Stadium	Expenditure incurred by Central Govt. on construction of Stadia. (Rs.)	Monthly expenditure on maintenance as intimated by the construction agency (Rs.)	Income as intimated by the managing agency. (Rs.)	Amount being spent on use of clectricity monthly. (Rs.)	Reasons whs all the lighty; are put on daily in th Jawahar La Nehru Stadium. (Rs.)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Jawaharlal Nahru Stadium	20, 68, 76,000/-	2, 31, 000/-	13, 35, 906/-	1, 29, 000/-	All the lights are not used during the whole night; only compound lights and control lights in the general area are kept on for security purposes.
2.	National Stadium	2, 12, 25,000/-	50, 100/-	25, 618/-	5, 500/-	
3.	Hauz Khas Lawn Tennis Stadium	32, 87,000/-	7,950/-	5,585/-	1,000/-	

4.	Indraprastha Indoor Stadium	9,81,54,000/- @	*5,00,000/-	21,27,671/-	3,70,000/- (during summer) 1,55,000/- (during winter)	*Excluding water and electricity charges
5,	Yamuna Velodrome	2,04,00,000/-	*64,500/-	21,259/-		**Excluding licence fee of Rs. 2,50,000/- for restaurant charged by NDMC.
6.	Tughlakabad Shooting Ranges	1,60,50 000/-	7,077/-	11,705/-	19,000/-	@ Balance amount met by DDA out of its own resources.
7.	Talkatora Swiming Pool	6,27,00,000/- @@	6,00,000/-	** 82,086/-	70,000/-	@@ Balance amount met by NDMC out of its own grants.

निर्धन लोगों के लिए राजसहायता प्राप्त दरों पर गेहूं और चावल देना

1212. **श्री भीम सिंह** : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में यह घोषणा की गई थी कि निर्धन लोगों को राज सहायता प्राप्त दरों पर गेहूं और चावल दिए जायेंगे;

(ख) देश में इस योजना के अधीन अलग-अलग कुल कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न की खपत होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस रियायत का लाभ उठाने वाले लोगों की परिभाषा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारटी कार्यक्रम के अधीन कार्य कर रहे मजदूरों को प्रतिदिन मजदूरी के भाग के रूप में एक किलोग्राम की दर से खाद्यान्न रियायती दरों पर दिए जायेंगे। मजदूरों को रियायती दरों पर वितरित किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों की कुल मात्रा चालू वर्ष के दौरान लगभग एक लाख मीटरी टन होगी तथा 1984-85 के दौरान लगभग 6.5 लाख मीटरी टन होगी। इस मात्रा का प्रतिवर्ष लगभग एक-तिहाई चावल के रूप में होगा तथा दो-तिहाई गेहूं के रूप में होगा।

Provision of Drinking Water Facilities to Villages

1214. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan to cover the villages for drinking water facilities during the year 1982-83 was approved by Central Government;

(b) if so, whether Government of Orissa have achieved the targets fully during the prescribed period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of villages proposed to be covered during the year 1983-84 in that state for providing drinking water facilities in villages of Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) :

(a) and (b) As on 1 4.1980, 2, 30, 784 villages in the entire country have been identified as problem villages according to the criteria laid down by this Ministry. The number of problem villages in Orissa as on 1.4.1980 was 23, 616. During 1982-83, a target of 2,280 problem villages was fixed for the State of Orissa (1,400 under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in the Central sector and 880 under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State sector). Against the above target, the State Government has reported coverage of 4,718 problem villages (2, 999 under the ARWSP and 1,719 under MNP) thereby exceeding the target.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) During 1983-84, the Government of Orissa has a target to cover 5,060 problem villages (2,560 under ARWSP and 2,500 under MNP).

Silting of River Rup Narayan, West Bengal

1215. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the river Rup Narayan in West Bengal is gradually being silted for which her navigability and capacity to supply water for irrigation are being dwindled;

(b) whether for any ecological disturbence or any physical charges at the catchment area the flow of water of the river is being dried up; and

(c) whether the water of the river is gradually being polluted endangering fishery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The West Bengal Government has reported that Rup Narayan river is showing signs of progressive siltation and reduction in draft in certain reaches affecting navigation. It is further reported that no large scales irrigation used to be done from Rup Narayan and there is no data to show that capacity to supply irrigation water has reduced.

(b) The state Government has reported that flood control reservoirs in Upper Catchment have been constructed and there are some withdrawals for irrigation and industrial use. Provision for flushing dozes from some of the reservoirs have also been made. The State Government has further reported that there is no data to show any reduction in the total inflow from the Catchment.

(c) The State Government has reported that no such report is available.

Backlog in Filling of Vacancies Reserved for SCs/STs

1216. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FOOD ATD CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a backlog in regard to the filling of vacancies of Groups A to D (Class I to IV) in various categories of jobs in his Ministry reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to fill up these vacancies reserved for SCs/STs; and

(d) the time by which the backlog of vacancies reserved for SCs/STs is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPSIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Qualified candidates are not available for appointment.

(c) Efforts have been and continue to be made to fill the reserved vacancies.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the time by which the backlog is likely to be cleared.

Distribution of Imported edible oil in small packs

1217. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that Government have extended facilities for the distribution of imported oils in small consumer packs to a number of cities; and

(b) if so, the names and number of such cities and the criteria adopted while selecting these cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition to the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras where the scheme was in operation since 1981-82, it has been extended to cover Poona, Bhubaneshwar, Cuttack, Gauhati, Patna, Trivandrum, Cochin, Bangalore, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Simla, Faridabad, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kanpur and KAVAL towns of Uttar Pradesh. This has been done taking into account the request of the State Covernments concerned, availability of indigenous edible oils in the States etc.

Allotment of Accommodation to Government Employees

1218. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Central Government employees are in waiting list seeking Government accommodation; and

(b) if so, the number of Government employees in the waiting list in different categories and upto which date of registration the waiting lists has been cleared in each category ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The information in regard to general pool accommodation in Delhi is as under :

Type of a accommodation	No. of Government Employees in waiting list as on 1.1.1984	Date of priority covered upto 1.3.1984.
1	2	3
A	11,401	30.11.1965
B	33,527	21.10.1960
C	22,411	31.1.1963
D	5,424	6.8.1960
E	1,317	1.1.1973*
E-I	479	1.1.1973
E-II	184	Allotment restricted to the officers of the status of Secretary to the Government of India.
E-III	132	Allotment restricted to Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, Chairman of Commissions etc.
Total :	74,875	

* This does not take into account a few officers with earlier dates of priority who have recently been transferred to Delhi.

Construction of Mini Dams in Hilly Areas

1219. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to construct mini dams in the hilly areas of the country in general and Chhotanagpur in particular, facts in details;

(b) whether such mini dams on the small seasonal rivers in the hilly areas would help in local irrigation without submerging large area; and

(c) details of such dams in the country with particular reference to Bihar and their performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Under the Constitution 'Water' is a State subject. As such the planning, investigation, design and construction of all Minor Irrigation Schemes which include construction of storage and diversion schemes in hilly areas, wherever feasible from technical considerations is taken up by the State Governments under their Minor Irrigation Programme. The small schemes submerge lesser area when compared to major and medium schemes.

(c) As the number of small minor irrigation schemes in the States iucluding Bihar are very large, the statewise monitoring done at the Central level is in terms of irrigation potential created. In whole of the country from all small surface water schemes both storage and diversion, a total potential of 86.3 lakh hectares has been created upto March 1983, out of which 10.14 lakh hectares is in Bihar.

Advantages/Disadvantages of Eucalyptus Farming

1220. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the report of the Economic and Planning Council of Karnataka has expressed sharp division of opinion on the advantages and disadvantages on eucalyptus farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government on the desirability of converting fields and areas into eucalyptus plantations; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Areas of consensus of the Economic and Planning Council of Karnataka are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) Depending upon Soil, climatic and Socio-economic factors Eucalyptus may be planted. However, mono-culture of Eucalyptus be avoided by intimately mixing with other indigenous species.

STATEMENT

Areas of consensus arrived at the discussion held by Panellists of Economic and Planning Council for Karnataka, regarding planting of Eucalyptus :—

I. Points against Eucalyptus hybrid :

A. Ecological :

(i) Eucalyptus leads to an increase in water run-off and soil-less.

(ii) Eucalyptus does not enrich the soil.

(iii) Eucalyptus makes the soil acidic.

(iv) Eucalyptus prevents undergrowth.

(v) Eucalyptus consumes water copiously.

(vi) Eucalyptus lowers the water table.

(vii) Eucalyptus is a poor fuel.

(viii) Eucalyptus has spread out roots which do not decay, thereby preventing the growth of other species even after the Eucalyptus trees have been felled.

B. Socio-Economic :

(i) Eucalyptus leads to a negative impact on food production, especially of ragi.

(ii) Eucalyptus worsens the income distribution.

(iii) Eucalyptus cultivation does not generate as large a quantum of employment as food crops do, especially ragi.

II. Points for Eucalyptus hybrid :

A. Ecological :

(i) Growe fast.

(ii) Does not get browsed.

(iii) Is a good coppicer.

(iv) Produces timber, fuel and raw materials for rayon and paper industries.

(v) Grows in drought prone areas.

(vi) Grows in poor soils.

(vii) Increases percolation of water.

(viii) Is fire-resistant.

(ix) Providcs good shelter-belt against winds and thereby benefits crops grown in leeward areas.

B. Socio-Economic :

(i) Increases incomes considerably.

(ii) Stabilizes incomes.

(iii) Increases employment under certain circumstances, and creates additional employment for downstream industries.

It was agreed that much greater research was needed on each of the issues discussed by the panelists.

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना का कार्यान्वयन

1221. **श्री शिव शरण वर्मा**
श्री जगपाल सिंह } : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना के समुचित विकास हेतु एक बोर्ड बनाने पर विचार कर रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में चालू समय में ही एक विधेयक पेश करेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विधेयक एवं बोर्ड का स्वरूप क्या होगा और इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या होगा; और

(ग) इस बोर्ड के कितने सदस्य होंगे, उनका निर्वाचन किस प्रकार किया जाएगा और इस बोर्ड के कार्यकलाप पर सालाना कितने रुपये कम किए जाने का अनुमान है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां। इस सम्बन्ध में संसद में यथाशीघ्र एक विधेयक पेश किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, बशर्ते कि राजस्थान तथा हरियाणा राज्य की विधानसभाओं द्वारा संकल्प पारित किये जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) बिल के प्रारूप को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के लिए एक सांविधिक बोर्ड का गठन करना, क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर योजनायें बनाना, भाग लेने वाले राज्यों को निधियां सुव्यवस्थित करना और उनके तथा संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र दिल्ली द्वारा योजना कार्यान्वयन में सुविधायें देना इसके लक्ष्य हैं बोर्ड के गठन आदि के ब्यौरे अभी तैयार किए जाने हैं।

Ganga-Cauvery Project

1223. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any feasibility study of Ganga-Cauvery project has been ordered; and

(b) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Ganga-Cauvery Link Scheme was examined by the Ministry of Irrigation and Central Water Commission and was considered to be grossly under-estimated both in capital and recurring cost and also required a large block of power for lifting water. This Scheme, has, therefore not been further pursued.

Constitution of seed Association of India

1224. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new organisation, the Seed Association of India, is being coustituted for healthy growth of seed industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out by a Sub-Group, consisting of members of seed industry in public and private sectors.

Cows in ICAR Dairy Institute, Karnal

1225. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the month-wise, genetic group-wise member of cows in milk, those dry, daily milking average at ICAR Dairy Institute in Karnal from 1-1-1981 to 1-3-1984 and reasons for decline, if any, in 1983 and corrective steps taken ;

(b) the actual plan and non-plan expenditure incurred, year wise separately from 1980-81 to 1982-83 and during 1983-84 up to 1-3-1984 at Karnal Dairy Institute alongwith corresponding Sixth Plan annual allocations ; and

(c) the productivity deterioration related to staff dissatisfaction at this Institute, if so, corrective action taken by DG, ICAR and by Government and when ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal and shall be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha later on.

Achievement of Foodgrains Production Target Since 1978

1226. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target f or foodgrains production for each State from 1978-79 to 1983-84 ; and

(b) to what extent the targets were achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) A statement giving State-wise 'Operational' targets of foodgrains production and achievements for each of the years 1978-79 to 1983-84, as laid on the Table of the Sabha. Final estimates of foodgrains production for 1983-84 have not yet become available from the State Governments but the National target of 142 million tonnes of foodgrains is expected to be exceeded.

STATEMENT

Lakh tonnes

	State	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.00	106.66	102.00	95.29	103.00	99.92
2.	Assam	26.50	23.02	27.00	20.32	28.77	27.06
3.	Bihar	110.50	99.77	112.50	71.04	116.50	99.11
4.	Gujarat	48.00	44.85	48.40	40.70	50.20	44.75
5.	Haryana	55.05	63.33	60.10	50.28	67.45	60.45
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12.00	10.58	12.31	8.82	12.00	11.83
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.00	12.15	12.80	11.12	13.70	13.07
8.	Karnataka	75.00	74.57	78.00	73.71	82.50	58.80
9.	Kerala	16.21	12.86	14.57	13.12	14.00	12.90
10.	Madhya Pradesh	127.00	117.28	127.00	75.35	127.00	124.12
11.	Maharashtra	105.00	100.17	107.62	103.62	111.00	97.58
12.	Manipur	3.77	2.73	3.75	2.40	3.65	2.92
13.	Meghalaya	1.55	1.51	1.62	1.41	1.70	1.55
14.	Nagaland	1.00	0.88	1.06	1.65	1.16	1.05
15.	Orissa	62.00	57.65	70.40	38.72	66.25	59.77
16.	Punjab	98.00	116.70	112.00	119.29	120.00	119.03

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
17.	Rajasthan	77.00	78.22	79.05,	52.45	84.0C	64.96
18.	Sikkim	0.40	N.A.	0.48	N.A.	0.50	N.A.
19.	Tamil Nadu	87.25	76.03	88.73	76.62	92.00	54.87
20.	Tripura	3.98	3.78	4.06	3.12	4.20	4.03
21.	Uttar Pradesh	215.00	230.79	223.15	164.27	232.00	249.45
22.	West Bengal	95.75	80.44	102.35	70.62	106.00	82.81

N.A.-Not Available

1981-82 To 1982-84

(Lakh tonnes)

State		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104.00	114.13	111.00	107.37	114.55
2.	Assam	28.48	24.19	33.20	27.67	25.36
3.	Bihar	116.00	82.39	120.20	69.65	98.43
4.	Gujarat	50.20	50.89	49.00	43.59	50.42
5.	Haryana	69.00	60.40	71.40	66.47	67.79
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12.00	10.54	12.50	9.98	10.92
7.	Jammu & Kashmi.	15.30	12.73	15.60	12.39	14.00
8.	Karnataka	84.65	73.08	85.00	63.34	73.55
9.	Kerala	14.21	13.64	16.38	13.32	13.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	127.00	128.34	133.25	123.16	120.57
11.	Maharrstra	110.00	105.71	115.00	92.17	108.63
12.	Manipur	3.70	2.64	3.95	2.26	3.25
13.	Meghalya	1.72	1.55	1.73	1.54	1.51
14.	Nagaland	1.25	1.13	1.35	1.23	1.15
15.	Orissa	64.64	54.37	68.46	44.68	64.77
16.	Punjab	136.00	133.26	128.00	141.71	137.07
17.	Rajasthan	91.40	71.63	87.00	83.07	72.73
18.	Sikkim	0.70	0.64	0.72	0.63	0.88
19.	Tamil Nadu	92.14	74.00	96.30	47.22	76.78
20.	Tripura	4.40	3.60	4.61	4.32	4.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	242.00	242.89	260.00	263.68	260.60
22.	West Bengal	99.81	65.50	101.00	58.57	82.33

Distribution of imported edible oils in Small Consumers packs

1227. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether imported edible oils being distributed in small consumers packs will now be further extended to additional cities in 16 States ;

(b) if so, to what extende edible oil has been imported since 1982 and how much will be imported during 1984 ;

(c) in how many cities this imported oil is at present being distributed ;

(d) whether in-spite of large imports of edible oil the prices are still going up ; and

(e) the steps being considered to cheks them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The sale of imported edible oils in small packs has since been extended to additinal cities in 15 States and 2 Union Territories.

(b) The quantity of edible oils to be imported is decided by the Govt. from time to time taking into consideration factors like production and demand for edible oils in the country, price trends in national and international markets, fore gn exchange availability and such other factors. It is too early to make a forecast about the quantity of edible oils to be imported during the oil year 1984 at this stage. The edible oils imported during the oil year 1981-82 was 9.98 lakh tonnes and during the oil year 1982-83 it was 11.5 lakh tonnes

(c) The imported edible oil in loose form is being sold through the public distribution system throughout the country. The small consumer packs scheme has been extended to 25 cities only.

(d) The prices have shown a declining trend now. One of the reasons for this trend is the availability of more imported edible oils in the public distribution system including its sale in small consumer backs in additional cities.

(e) (i) Intensive programme for development of oilseeds will continue.

(ii) The import of edible oils will be made as necessary to bride the gap between the demand for and availability of edible oils.

(iii) The allocation of imported edible oils to the State Governments at enchanced quantities for public distribution system will continue as long as the price situation so demands.

(iv) The sale of 20,000 tonnes of imported edible oils in small packs has been planned from March, 1984 onward and few more cities are proposed to be covered under the scheme of small packs.

(v) Adequate production of vanaspati will be ensured and appropriate usage policy by the vanaspati industry to encourage greater use of non-traditonal oils will continue.

(vi) Intensification of research efforts to increase indigenous production.

(vii) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseeds crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियाँ

1228. **श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय सरकारी सूची में कितनी अनधिकृत कालोनियां हैं जिनको शीघ्र अधिकृत करने के लिए लोग लगातार मांग कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इन कालोनियों का विस्तृत विवरण क्या है और ये कालोनियां कब बनी; और

(ग) इन कालोनियों को कब तक अधिकृत कर दिया जायेगा ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने आदेश जारी कर दिए हैं कि दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों जिनमें क्रमश: 30-6-77 तथा 16-2-77 तक निर्मित रिहायशी तथा

वाणिज्यिक सरंचनायें आती हैं, को नियमित कर दिया जाय। इन आदेशों के अनुसरण में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम ने पहले 612 अनधिकृत कालोनियों की एक सूची बनाई थी जिसकी जांच दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल द्वारा गठित एक तकनीकी समिति ने की थी। इस तकनीकी समिति ने 607 अनधिकृत कालोनियों पर विचार करने के लिए एक संशोधित सूची बनाई जिसमें से तकनीकी समिति द्वारा 605 अनधिकृत कालोनियों के मामलों पर निम्न प्रकार से पहले ही विचार कर दिया गया है :—

(i) उन कालोनियों की संख्या जिन्हें तकनीकी समिति की जांच के बाद दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा पहले ही अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है। —519

(ii) उन कालोनियों की संख्या जिनकी तकनीकी समिति ने अनुमोदन के लिए सिफारिश की और जिनके मामले दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम के विचाराधीन है। —21

(iii) उन कालोनियों की संख्या जिनकी तकनीकी समिति ने क्षेत्र के सम्पूर्ण विकास में समायोजन के लिए सिफारिश की है 3

(iv) उन कालोनियों की संख्या जिनके मामले दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा तकनीकी समिति को प्रस्तुत किए गये। 8

(v) उन कालोनियों की संख्या जिनके मामले तकनीकी समिति द्वारा नियमितीकरण के लिए अस्वीकृत कर दिये गये। — 54

योग : 605

2. शेष दो कालोनियों के मामले अभी तक तकनीकी समिति को नहीं भेजे गये हैं।

3. दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम की अनुमोदित 607 कालोनियों की अलग-अलग सूची, तकनीकी समिति द्वारा अस्वीकृत कालोनियों तथा विचाराधीन कालोनियों की सूचियां सभापटल पर रख दी गई हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-7871/84] इन कालोनियों के बनने की निश्चित अवधियों का पता नहीं है।

Construction of Godowns by FCI in West Bengal

1229. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a big godown is being constructed by Food Corporation of India at Adra in the district of Purulia, West Bengal ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that compensation for the acquisition of land has not yet been paid to land owners ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Compensation for a part of the land acquired for construction of a god-own complex at Adra has been sanctioned. Compensation for the remaining land has not been sanctioned as the State Government has yet to announce the award for it.

Setting up of A Sports Institution in North-Eastren Region

1230. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of officials from his Ministry visited the Nhrth-eastern region for selection of a site for setting up a sports institution on the NIS pattern ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A team of officials, headed by the Union Sports Secretary, visited the North Eastern Region in January, 1984 in connection with selecting a suitable site for the proposed North Eastern Regional Centre of Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports. The team visited Agartala, Gauhati, Imphal and Kohima and held detailed discussions with the representatives of the State Governments of Tripura, Assam, Manipur and Nagaland. The team also inspected sites proposed by the State Governments for the Institution.

Utilisation of Grains by States Supplied Uuder N.R.E.P.

1231. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports from the state Governments about the full utilisation of the grains supplied to them under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. at subsidised rates ; and

(b) the names of the defaulting States, if any, and the reasons for their under-utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) The decision to distribute foodgrains to workers enagaged on works under National Rural Employment Programme/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme at sebsidised rates has been taken only recently. It will take some time before the reports in this regard become available.

Supply of Grains Under N. R. E. P. and R. L. E. G. P.

1232. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to supply wheat and rice at subsidised rates under the N. R. E. P. and R L. E. G. P.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to ensure that the foodgrains supplied under these schemes are fully utilised by the State Governments and the workers receive the foodgrains as part of their wages to enjoy benefits of the subsidy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) One kilogram of foodgrains per person per day as part of wage will be provided at subsidised rates to workers engaged under the programmes of NREP/RLEGP. Wheat will be provided to them at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. In case of rice, common rice is to be distributed at Rs. 1.85 per kg. If rice of common variety is not available and fine and superfine varieties are to be supplied, the price to be charged will be Rs. 1.95 per kg. for fine variety and Rs. 2.10 per kg. for superfine variety.

States have been asked to take urgent steps to ensure that 1 kg. of foodgrains per person per day are supplied to the entitled labourers under NREP/RLEGP at the subsidised rates for the work done by them on or after 16th January, 1984. State Governments have further been asked to streamline their public distribution system for the purpose or make alternative arrangemeuts to ensure proper distribution of the subsidised foodgrains.

डी० डी० ए० द्वारा शान्ति नगर में मकानों का गिराया जाना

1233. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :
श्री जय पाल सिंह कश्यप } : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डी० डी० ए० के उच्च अधिकारियों ने पुलिस के सहयोग से 24 जनवरी, 1984 को क्रान्ति नगर के स्थान पर शान्ति नगर में 25 मकानों को गिराया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन गरीब लोगों के घरों को बिना नोटिस दिए गिराए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने क्रान्ति नगर में न कि शान्ति नगर में पुलिस विभाग को आबंटित अपनी भूमि में से नये अतिक्रमणों को हटाया, ये दोनों ही घोन्डी के राजस्व एस्टेट में स्थित हैं।

Grievances of Central Government Fishing Seamen

1234. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to settle the grievances of Central Government Fishing Seamen and to stop victimisations against them.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Important steps taken by Government are :—

(i) Grant of enhanced messing allowance to seamen at the rate of Rs. 10/- and Rs. 17.50 per day for the two categories of seamen from the earlier rates of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 10/- respectively.

(ii) Grant of high sea allowance to various categories of seamen ranging from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- per month.

There is no victimisation against the Central Government Fishing Seamen.

Meenachil Irrigation Project

1235. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has cleared the Rs. 50 crore Meenachil river irrigation project in Kerala.

(b) If so, the details of the project; and

(c) the time by which it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The project report of Meenachil Irrigation Project has been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Kerala on 10-2-84 and is under examination in the Central Water Commission.

(b) As per the report, the project is estimated to cost Rs. 49.56 crores and envisages construction of a 75 meter high dam across a tributary of Meenachil and provides irrigation to an area of 9960 hectares annually in Kottayam district, besides meeting drinking water requirements in Meenachil, Kottayam and Changanacherry Taluks.

(c) The time of completion of the project has been indicated as eight years from the commencement of the project.

Immigration of People to Delhi

1236. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the annual Imigration of people to Delhi from different parts of the country;

(b) whether it is the view of Government that the infrastructure of the city can not cater to more than 10 million people;

(c) if so, whether Government have any plan to arrest further urbanisation of the capital; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) DDA has worked out the annual immigration in Delhi on the basis of census figures as 1.3 lakhs in the decade 1971-81.

(b) The infrastructure would need to be strengthened to match the requirements of the projected population.

(c) and (d) The Government intend to keep the growth of Delhi within manageable limits by having a plan for the National

Capital Region as a whole. The N. C. R. comprises of about 30,000 sq. kms. of area (inclusive of Delhi and some areas falling. w thin the States of Haryana, U. P. and Riajasthan) and an estimated population of about 14 million as per 1971 census. The objective of the plan is to achieve a balanced growth for the entire region by diverting further growth and population away from Delhi towards ring towns and counter-magnets.

Chemravattom Irrigation Project

1237. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has cleared the Chemravattom irrigation project;

(b) if so, the details of the project; and

(c) by what time it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The project report on Chemravattom Irrigation Project has not so far been received in the Central Water Commission for technical examination and obtaining approval of Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Unauthorised Shops in front of Red Fort

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some unauthorised shops have come out in front of main gate entrance of the Red Fort, Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of unauthorised shops functioning presently at the main gate of the Red Fort, Delhi;

(c) whether Central Government propose to instruct the Delhi Administration to demolish all such unauthorised shops/structures at the main entrance of the Red Fort, Delhi; and

(d) if so, by when all such unauthorised structure will be demolish ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The MCD has reported that no such shops have come up in front of the main enrance gate entrance of the Red Fort.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

कृषि उत्पादों की खरीद के समय बिचौलियों को हटाने के लिए मार्ग निर्देशक

1239. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने कृषि उत्पादों को सुव्यवस्थित खरीद और इस काम के लिए बिचौलियों को हटाये जाने के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत निर्धारित किए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस प्रणाली को अपनाने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) वसूली मौसम के प्रारम्भ में, राज्य सरकारों और वसूली एजेन्सियों को किसानों के लाभ के लिए यथावश्यक समर्थन खरीदारियां करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रबन्ध करने के लिए परामर्श दिया जाता है। सरकार की नीति खरीद परिचालनों से यथासम्भव बिचौलियों को निकालने की है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम पंजाब और हरियाणा को छोड़कर, जहां कच्चे आढ़तियों के माध्यम से विनियमित मंडियों में खरीदारियां की जाती हैं, सभी राज्यों में किसानों से खाद्यान्नों की सीधी वसूली कर रहा है। वसूली परिचालनों से पक्का आढ़तियों की संस्था को सामान्यतया समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

Implementation of IRDP

1240. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be dleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inadequate financial help from the banks is one of the major operational difficulties in implementing Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by his Ministry to co-ordinate with banks to provide timely adequate finance for the successful implementation of IRDP, and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) By and large, banks have been extending adequate financial help in the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme. However, there are areas where such support has been inadequate.

(b) and (c) A High Level Committee on Credit Support for Integrated Rural Development Programme periodically reviews the progress and policies / procedures regarding IRDP Credit, and initiates remedial steps. Again, meetings are held regularly at various levels with the representatives of Banking Division (Department of Economic Affairs), Reserve Bank of India, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and commercial Banks to sort out various procedural and other operational problems.

Allocation of Wheat and Rice under NREP and RLEGP

1241. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will be Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allocated rice and wheat to different States to pay wages to the persons working under the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme;

(b) if so, the total tonnes of rice and wheat provided to Orissa for the above purpose in 1983-84;

(c) whether Government propose to allocate more rice to the rice eating States under the above programme in 1984-85; and

(d) if so, the total allocation of rice proposed to be made to Orissa under the above programme in 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement indicating the state-wise position of allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) under NREP and RLEGP is enclosed. As will be seen from the statement, a total quantity of 21950 MTs of wheat has been allocated to Orissa during the current financial year.

(c) and (d) For the present, it would not be possible to change the pattern of type of foodgrains allocated to different States. The allocations for 1984-85 will be finalised next year.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	N. R. E. P.			R. L. E. G. P.		
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	29850	29850	—	6000	6000
2.	Assam	—	6570	6570	—	1000	1000
3.	Bihar	40546	—	40536	8382	—	8382
4.	Gujrat	8666	—	8666	1778	—	1778
5.	Haryana	1568	—	1568	323	—	323
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1164	—	1164	364	—	364

7.	Jammu & Kashmir	900	900	1800	—	375	375
8.	Karnataka	—	17538	17538	—	3200	3200
9.	Kerala	—	12130	12130	—	2400	2400
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21200	4000	25200	4571	1000	5571
11.	Maharashtra	29538	—	29538	6077	—	6077
12.	Manipur	—	330	330	—	69	69
13.	Meghalaya	—	480	480	—	100	100
14.	Nagaland	—	150	150	—	63	63
15.	Orissa	18200	—	18200	3750	—	3750
16.	Punjab	2750	—	2750	563	—	563
17.	Rajasthan	6776	—	6776	1412	—	1412
18.	Sikkim	—	90	90	—	50	50
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	30858	30858	—	6000	6000
20.	Tripura	—	990	990	—	206	206
21.	Uttar Pradesh	55040	—	55040	11367	—	11367
22.	West Bengal	31100	—	31100	6417	—	6417
	Union Territories						
23.	A. & N. Islands	—	28	28	—	62	62
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	80	80	—	44	44
25.	Chandigarh	6	—	6	7	—	7
26.	D. & N. Haveli	—	50	50	—	36	36
27.	Delhi	70	—	70	17	—	17
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	366	—	366	75	—	75
29.	Mizoram	—	46	46	—	40	40
30.	Lakshadweep	—	14	14	—	13	13
31.	Pandicherry	—	232	232	—	62	62
	Total	217890	104336	322226	45103	20720	65823

Self-financing Flats in Janakpuri, Pocket 'B'

1242. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer : to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4266 on 19 December, 1983 regarding self-financing flats in Janakpuri, Pocket 'B' state :

(a) whether despite DDA's assurance to get the construction of self-financing flats in Janakpuri pocket 'B' completed at the earliest, there has been no appreciable progress so far ;

(b) what special steps, if any, have been taken by the DDA to remedy the situation and by what time completion and handing over of these flats to the allottees can be expected ; and

(c) what penal action, if any, has been taken against the concerned contractor or officials responsible for the abnormal delay of over one year in the completion of these flats ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI) MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) The progress of the work has been considerably expedited by the contractor in the recent months and efforts are being made to get the work completed by September 1984 Subject the availability of building materials. Notices as per terms of the contract for taking penal action against the the contractors have been issued from time to time and further action will be taken at the appropriate time.

तेल व्यापारियों द्वारा वनस्पति घी में गाय की चर्बी की मिलावट का अविवेकपूर्ण प्रचार

1243. **श्री दलबीर सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाय की चर्बी के अविवेकपूर्ण प्रचार के पीछे तेल व्यापारियों का हाथ रहा है और उनके धन से पूरे देश में ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया गया कि लोगों ने वनस्पति घी खाना कम कर दिया और तेल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो गई; और

(ख) गाय की चर्बी के प्रचार के समय खाने के तेल औसत प्रति किलो मूल्य क्या था और अब क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) वनस्पति में पशु चर्बी की मिलावट के आरोपों के बावजूद, वनस्पति का उत्पादन, जो इसकी मांग का भी सूचक है, कुल मिलाकर सन्तोष-जनक रहा और वास्तव में वर्ष 1982 की तुलना में 1983 में यह अधिक रहा। मई 1983 में और इस समय कुछ देशी खाद्य तेलों के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक नीचे गए गए हैं :—

		सरसों	मूंगफली	तिल
मई	1983	256.4	305.6	306.5
फरवरी	1984	350.0	311.1	315.6

Procedural Changes in the IRD

1244. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has suggested some procedural changes in the Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) if so, the details of the changes suggested ;

(c) the amount distributed under the IRDP in Maharashtra during the last three years ; and

(d) the amount that will be given to Maharashtra under IRDP in the remaining plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No major procedural change has been suggested in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing the utilisation of funds under IRDP in Maharashtra during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The IRDP allocation at the rate of Rs. 8 lakhs per block per year will be available to Maharashtra in the remaining part of the Sixth Plan. With 296 blocks, Maharashtra's allocation in 1984-85 will be Rs. 2368 lakhs of which 50% will be provided by the Central Ministry by way of grant-in-aid.

STATEMENT

	1980-81	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
1. Total allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	1,480.00	1,776.00	2,368.00
2. Total expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	1,272.11	1,346.65	2,099,80
3. Total term credit (Rs. in lakhs)	3,049,16	3,183.62	4,776.62

Major Oilseed Crop Yield

1245. SHRI R. R. BHOLE Will the Mintster of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the yield rate of all major oil seed crops in India is lower as compared to world average ;

(b) if so, steps taken to improve the productivity of seed crops ;

(c) whether any research has been done to bring crop varieties tolerant to drought conditions, resistant to pests and diseases ; and

(d) whether Government will consider to increase the area for oil seed crops to control oil prices and give incentives to farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The average yied per hectare of major oilseeds for World (1982) and for India (highest yield during 1981-81/1982-83) are as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

(Kg. per hectare)

Crop	World* (1982)	India (Highest yield between 1981-82 & 1982-83)
Groundnut	978	972 (1981-82)
Castorseed	544	605 (1982-83)
Sesamum	286	228 (1981-82)
Rapeseed & Mustard	1099	589 (1982-83)
Linseed	538	271 (1982-83)
Safflower	729	563 (1981-82)
Sunflower	1245	564 (1981-82)
Soyabean	1772	750 (1981-82)

*FAO Production Year Book 1982

(b) In order to improve the productivity of oilseed crops, research has been intensified to breed high yielding varieties and hybrids together with the efforts to develop high yielding management technologies for improving the yields of all major oilseed crop.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of India is alredy taking steps to increase the area for oilseed crops, particularly for Rabi/summer groundnut, sunflower and soyabean. Subsidies on various items are being peovided as incen- tives to the farmers under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Oilseeds Development.

Development of Games and Sports Activities in Orissa

1246. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the programme for developing games and sports activites in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, details thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) 'Sports' being a State subject, it is for the State Government to draw up a programme to develop sports activities within the State. However, the advantage of various central schemes for the promotion of sports is as much admissible to Orissa as to other States.

Continuity of Throughputs for Metro and Urban Dairies.

1247. SHRI RAM AWADH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the corrective measures Government propose to take to ensure continuity of levels, of throughputs of milk to each metro and urban dairy as on 1 February, each city/town-wise with details of programmes drawn up or being prepared ; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied with such dependence on EEC gifts for maintaining city milk supplies ; if not, corrective measures proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) This Ministry has taken measures to augment procurement of fluid milk from the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and U. P. for the Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy, Delhi. The responsibility for maintaining supply of milk in the States is that of the concerned State Govts. and State Dairy Federations Corporations and National Dairy Development Board in respect of the dairies managed by it. Subject to the availability of stock of skim milk powder and butter oil/ butter received as gift from the European Economic Community and indigenous stocks, the Indian Dairy Corporation releases the commodities to various dairies mainly to meet the shortfall of raw milk in relation to their throughput. However, the dairies are expected to make every effort to maximise the procurement of raw milk. The dairies are also free to purchase indigenous skim milk powder and milk fat from the market.

(b) The gift supplies of skim milk powder, butter oil and butter are being received from the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) for implementation of Operation Flood II Project on a regulated basis, in terms of the agreement between the Govt. of India and EEC.

Irrigation Projects and Flood Control Projects Awaiting Completion in Orissa

1248. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) which of the major irrigation and flood control projects await completion in Orissa ;

(b) whether Indravati Multipurpose Project is being complated according to schedule of time estimeted and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government of Orissa projected some other multipurpose projects for central assistance and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Multi-purpose projects with major irrigation and flood control benefits to Orissa which are presently under construction are the Rengali Dam Project in Orissa and the Subernarekha Dam Project in Bihar. The Rongali Dam across the river Brahmeni is nearing completion, and would be substantially completed by June 1985.

(b) The Upper Indravati Project was orginally planned to be completed in a period of nine years. However on account of constraints like inadequacy of allocated funds, delay in acquisition of land, short age of cement and skilled labour etc. the State Government now propose to complete the the project in a period of thirteen years i. e. by 1990-91.

(c) The Government of Orissa has requested the Centre to contribute the flood control share component allocable to Orissa in respect of Chandil dam on Subernarekha, being constructed in Bihar.

Repairing of Walls of Swami Daya Nand Colony, Delhi

1249 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority had undertaken the repair work of the walls of the Swami Daya Nand colony (a slum colony), Sarai Rohilla, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number of blocks whose walls have so far been repaired and number of blocks whose walls are left unrepaired ;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose ; and

(d) the steps taken to repair the remaining walls and the time by when this will be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority have confirmed that the repair work has been undertaken.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority have informed that the walls of A,B,C,D,E, & F Blocks have been repaired and in the remaining six Blocks the repairs have not yet been carried out.

(c) According to the Delhi Development Authority, the amount sanctioned for the work was Rs. 50170/-.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority have stated that a survey of the condition of the walls in the remaining Blocks will be undertaken and if considered necessary, repairs will be carried out during 1984-85

Sale of Asiad Flats in Siri Fort by D.D.A.

1250 SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI :
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the lack of response from non-resident Indians to the much published sale of Asiad flats in Siri Fort has put the DDA in a dilemma ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend the deadline for receiving application forms for some period and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SHRI MALLIKARJUN : (a) to (c) Last date for the receipt of applications for sale of flats in the Asiad Village Complex against payment in foreign exchange was 29.2.1984. Applications under the scheme are received in the overseas branches of six nationsliaed banks and forwarded to D.D.A. through their coordinating branches in India. The position will be reviewed shortly.

किसानों को घटिया बीजों की सप्लाई

1251. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1982-83 में वर्ष 1981-82 की तुलना में चावल का उत्पादन 67 लाख टन कम हुआ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन में यह कमी किसानों को अच्छे बीज उपलब्ध न करा पाने के कारण हुई; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किसानों को अच्छे बीज उपलब्ध न कराने के क्या कारण हैं और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) 1982-83 के दौरान भारत में 464.8 लाख मीटरी टन चावल का उत्पादन हुआ था, जबकि 1981-82 के दौरान 532 5 लाख मीटरी टन चावल का उत्पादन हुआ था।

(ख) जी नहीं। वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान चावल के 8,88,919 क्विंटल प्रमाणीकृत/अच्छे बीजों का वितरण किया गया, जबकि 1981-82 में 5,59,790 क्विंटल बीजों का वितरण किया गया था। चावल के उत्पादन में गम्भीर सूखे आदि के कारण कमी आई, न कि बीजों की आपूर्ति में किसी अड़चन की वजह से।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Quantity of Butter Oil Received from Foreign Countries

1252. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quality of butter oil received during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 from foreign countries ;

(b) the reasons for non-availability of butter oil in Super Bazar and in milk booths in Delhi ; and

(c) steps being taken to regulate the supply of butter oil on sale in Delhi and in other parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Currently gift supplies of butter oil are being received from European Economic Community (EEC) for implementation of Operation Flood II Project. The quality of the butter oil is in accordance with the quality standard specified the annual agreements signed between the Government of India and the EEC. So far, no complaints have been received from the dairy plants regarding the quality of the butter oil.

(b) and (c) Butter oil as gift supply from EEC is primarily meant for supplying to dairies for recombination into milk. However, limited stocks of butter oil which is found to be unfit for recombination into liquid milk but otherwise fit for use as cooking medium is disposed of by the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC), as cooking medium to consumers. Retail sail of such butter oil to consumers is done only when stock is available. IDC does not undertake regular sale of butter oil to consumers in retail.

National Capital Region Plan

1253. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have agreed to scrap the National Capital Region Plan and draw up a new one;

(b) if so, what are the main causes that forced the Government to scrap the same;

(c) whether any new programme is being introduced in its place; and

(d) if so, the details of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) and (d) No new programme is being introduced in place of the NCR Plan. The NCR Plan approved by the Advisory High Powered Board in 1973 is being revised and up dated.

Commercial Use of Houses in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

1254. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there exists any provision in the Lease deeds executed by the first allottees of houses in rehabilitation colonies like Malviya Nagar, Kalkaji and some others in the Capital for the use of part of such houses for commercial purposes, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the family members of the allottees are not first allottees and are also running shops in such houses in these colonies, if so, whether it had the approval of the Land and Development Officer or other authorities concerned in his Ministry, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether in some of the houses in Kalkaji Colony more than one shop is being used for commercial purposes one in the street and the other on the main road and whether it is permissible ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir.

(a) A property is substituted in the name of legal heirs of the lessee after his death and his status remains the same as that of the original allottee/lessee. Some trades are exempted by the Govt. from time to time as condonable breaches and running trades other than those in the houses is not permissible.

(c) Such cases are not permissible and action is taken by the L & DO under the terms of the lease-deed when such cases come to their notice.

Fair Price Shops

1255. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fair price shops for distribution of essential commodities in the country, State-wise, as on 1 January, 1984;

(b) whether Government have made any review to find out the actual functioning of these shops;

(c) if so, the nature of the findings and whether any steps have been taken to improve the functioning during the past three years including the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) As per latest figures available with this Department, there were 2,97,097 fair price shops functioning in the country as on 1.10.1983. The state-wise break-up of the number of fair price shops is given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) Proper linkage between, production, procurement, transportation, storage and distribution of the selected commodities to be covered under the Public Distribution System are the prime requisites for efficient running of the Public Distribution System. Department of Civil Supplies of the Government of India seeks to maintain such coordination through a Standing Committee on the New 20 Point Pragramme which meets every month under the chairmanship of Secretary (Civil Supplies) and the Advisory Council which meets every six months under the chairmanship of Minister of Food & Civil Supplies. All the State Civil Supplies Ministers are members of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution System. The Council reviews the functioning of the Public Distribution System in the country as a whole. The last meeting of the Council was held on the 7th November 1983 and therd was general consensus on the following points :

(i) need for strengthening the base of the Public Distribution System through planned expansion, proper management and it's accessibility to remote and sparsely populated areas,

(ii) need for wider coverage of commodities under the Public Distribution System,

(ii) need for close supervision and regular monitoring of the Public Distribution System.

The Public Distribution System in the country is, by and large, functioning satisfactorily. Nevertheless, it has been impressed upon all the States and Union Territories to strengthen and streamline the system in their respective areas so as to serve the consumers better.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	No. of Fair Price Shops as on 1.10.83. Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,663	24,961	30,624
2.	Assam	—	—	20,151
3.	Bihar	—	—	38,711
4.	Gujarat	—	—	10,551 inaccessible area
5.	Haryana	1,417	4,281	5,698
6.	Himachal Pradesh	194	2,548	2,742
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	2,336
8.	Karnataka	3,954	10,860	14,814

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala	—	—	12,018
10,	Madhya Pradesh	4,568	13,162	17,730
11.	Maharashtra	7,189	24,182	31,371
12.	Manipur	137	1,055	1,192
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	1,987
14,	Nagaland	192	61	163
15.	Orissa	2,971	16,254	19.225
16.	Punjab	—	—	10,801
17.	Rajasthan	2,540	8,735	11,275
18.	Sikkim	572	478	1,050
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	18,009
20.	Tripura	90	823	913
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11,997	10,210	22,207
22.	West Bengal	5,283	13,541	18,824
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	204
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	235	278
25.	Chandigarh Admn.	183	25	208
26.	D&N Haveli	—	42	43
27.	Delhi Admn.	—	—	2,970
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	92	313	405
29.	Lakshadweep	11	13	24
30.	Mizoram	60	323	383
31.	Pondicherry	100	91	191
			TOTAL	2,97,097

Creation of CD Blocks

1256. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any clear cut guidelines for the creation of new CD Blocks by bifurcating of re-drawing the boundaries of the existing blocks in the country, on the demand of the representatives of the people or on the initiative of the state Government ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Govcrnment have received any demands for the creation of new blocks in various States/Union Territories and the number demanded by each State/Union Territory dnring the last three years ; and

(d) the number of new blocks craeted State-wise in accordance with the guideliner on the demands of various quarters during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Creation of CD Blocks is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(c) No such proposal has been received. However certain proposals have been received in the context of determining the allocation of funds under the IRDP.

(d) Does not arise.

Creation of Additional CD Blocks

1257. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of CD Blocks in each State as on 31 December, 1983 and the number of additional blocks which are under consideation for opening;

(b) the likely date by which a decision would be taken on all the pending cases; and

(c) whether the claims of the Hill States/ Regions would be given a priority in view of the difficult geographical terrain by relaxing the norms of size of the population for each block ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) A statement prepared on the basis of the informatton received from the States and Union Territories is enclosed. No such proposal is under consideration of the Govemment of India.

(c) Creation of blocks is the responsibility of the States. A Working Group on Rural Development set up by the Planning Commission in the context of the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan is examining the quesion of suggesting criteria for entitlement of blocks for assistance under the IRDP.

STATEMENT

State-wise distribution of Blocks

S.No.	States UTs.	No. of blocks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	330
2.	Assam	134
3.	Bihar	587
4.	Gujarat	218
5.	Haryana	93
6.	Himachal Pradesh	69
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	119
8.	Karnataka	175
9.	Kerala	151
10.	Madhya Pradesh	459
11.	Maharashtra	296
12.	Manipur	26
13.	Meghalaya	30
14.	Nagaland	21
15.	Orissa	314
16.	Punjab	118
17.	Rajasthan	286
18.	Sikkim	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	378
20.	Tripura	17
21.	Uttar Pradesh	887
22.	West Bengal	335
	Union Territories	
23.	A&N Islands	5
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	48
25.	Chandigarh	1
26.	D&N Haveli	1
27.	Delhi	5
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	12
29.	Lakshadweep	5
30.	Mizoram	20
31.	Pondicherry	4
		5098

N. B. Of these 5047 have been recognised for IRDP allocations and 45 are under consideration. 6 blocks recently reported by Jammu & Kashmir have not been processed with the Planning Commission.

Allocation of Rigs for Drilling Under Ground Water in Himachal Pradesh

1258. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of rigs for drilling for underground water in Himachal Pradesh during each of the last three financial years as also the current financial year;

(b) whether the State Government have made any demand for higher allocation for this purpose in view of the paucity of funds ; and

(c) if so, the exact demand made in this regard and whether it would met in the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of rigs deployed by the Central Ground Water Board for undertaking exploratory drilling for underground water in Himachal Pradesh during each of the last three and the current financial year is as follows :

Type of rig.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Direct Rotary	2	1	—	—
Percussion	1	1	1	1
	3	2	1	1

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested Central Ground Water Board to deploy one more percussion rig in addition to the one already deployed for exploration in boulder formation areas. However, due to the non-availability of such rigs in the Board, the request can not be acceded to during the current financial year

Production Target of Foodgrains

1259. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULUTRE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey was conducted under which the hopes of higher foodgrains output in 1984 were brightened;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that his Ministry is hopeful that 1983-84 agriculture year would for the first time exceed the plan target for foodgrains production; and

(c) if so, what is the foodgrains target achieved upto the end of January, 1984 and to what extent Government are hopeful of further inercasing the sale ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Ministry of Agriculture is expecting a record foodgrains production during the crop year 1983-84 (July-June). Advance assessment of production is based on information available on rainfall and weather conditions, preliminary reports from States on area under different crops, estimated area under high yielding varieties, use of fertilisers and information flowing from the general crop estimation surveys conducted for assessment of average yield on sampling basis.

(b) and (c) : On present assessment the target of foodgrains production fixed under the Annual Plan of 1983-84, at the level of 142 million tonnes, is likely to be exceeded. This has happened in some years in the past also. In a year of higher production, the quantiy of marketable surplus is also higher.

Encroachments on Public land in Delhi

1260. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of illegal constructions and encroachments on public land in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of illegal constructions and encroachments on public land in Delhi so far detected;

(c) what action has so far been taken against the persons involved in illegal construction and encroachments on public land; and

(d) whether it is proposed to enact a legislation to deal firmly with these persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTERY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The position about illegal constructions and encroachments on public land in Delhi detected and action taken against the same by various authorities within their jurisdiction is given in the enclosed statement. Information in respect of MCD is, however being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Yes. Four bills (two by the Ministry of Works and Housing and two by Ministry of Home Affairs) on this subject stand introduced in the last session of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

Name of the authority.	Position regarding ellegal constructions/encroachments.	Action taken against illegal constructions/encroachments.
1.	2.	3.
1. DDA	52,274 encroachments detected during the years 1980-83.	34,110 encroachments removed during 1980-83.
2. Delhi Cantonment Borad	313 Nos. of illegal construction & encroachments on public land in Delhi Cantt. have been detected.	The Cantonment Board has stated that action under the provision of the Contonment Act and Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and through courts is in progress in all cases detected.
3. Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking	226 Jhuggies & 63 pucca structures have been detected on the land belonging to the Undertaking.	Action has been initiated by the Undertaking under the provision of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act for all the 63 pucca encroachments. In case of jhuggies the Undertaking has reported that removal action is under process in accordance with the provision of law and in consultation with other concerned agencies.
4. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking	Land for 66 KV Substation at Kalkaji Extension and land for staff quarters at Punjabi Bagh belonging to DESU has been encroached upon.	DESU has taken up the matter with the DDA and Police Deptt. for removing unauthorised encroachments in respect of land for 66 KV Sub-station at Kalkaji Extn. and has also initiated legal action for getting unauthorised encroachments removed from the land for the staff quarters in Punjabi Bagh.
5. New Delhi Municipal Committee Area	The number of illegal constructions and encroachments on public land so far detected is 2074.	Bulk of these illegal construction/ encroachments on public land in the NDMC area is in the form of Jhuggiens/jhonparies being use for residetial purpoeses. The NDMC has furnished the details of these jhuggies to DDA for demolition and allotment of alternative sites in resettlement colonies, where admissible.

Use of Solar Energy Water Pumps in States

1261. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in which solar energy water pumps are being utilised for irrigation purposes and the number of such pump sets functioning in each such State and the area of land cultivated with the help of such pumps; and

(b) whether Government will consider to popularies this scheme in other area also and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) To encourage the use of solar energy for irrigation water pumping the Ministry of Irrigation has introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which subsidy is to be made available to the farmers to the extent of 75% for smaller and marginal farmers and 33-13% for others. This subsidy is to be shared equally between the Centre and the States. The unit cost for the solar irrigation pump is Rs. 25,000/- and the subsidy ceiling is Rs. 19,000/- for the small and marginal farmers and Rs. 8,300 for others. The scheme was introduced in 1982-83 for Sixth Plan period. During the year 1982-83 the Central assistance was released to the following States for solar pumps :

Name of State	Amount of Central assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
Bihar	4.00
Karnataka	3.39
Madhya Pradesh	0.94
Orissa	2.03

During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 2.0 lakhs has been released to the Union Territorry for Lakshadweep which also includes Central assistance for wind mills/Man/animal operated pumps. The scheme received from Rajasthan is under consideration for sanction.

In addition to the above scheme the Department of Non Conventional Energy Source the Ministry of Energy have also introduced a scheme for installation of the solar pumps for demonstration purposes in various States. Under this programme 98 nos. of total pumps have been installed out of which 53 are for irrigation purposes. The details are given in the statement. Such types of solar pump is capable of supplying 30,000 to 40,000 litres of water per day on a clear day, over a total heae of 5 to 1 metres and is capable of irrigating 1 ha. of land.

Name of the State	Total No. of Water Pumps as on 31.12.83	Pumps used for irrigation as on 31.12.1983
1. Andhra Pradesh	4	2
2. Assam	10	4
3. Bihar	2	1
4. Gujarat	4	2
5. Haryana	1	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	2	1
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1	1
8. Kerala	2	1
9. Madhya Pradesh	5	5
10. Maharashtra	5	3
11. Meghalaya	1	—
12. Orissa	1	1
13. Punjab	4	2
14. Rajasthan	3	1
15. Tamil Nadu	5	2
16. Tripura	21	21
17. Uttar Pradesh	15	1
18. West Bengal	1	1
19. Goa, Daman & Diu	2	2
20. Mizoram	3	2
21. Delhi & outside India	6	—
	98	53

Amount Eearmarked to State Under the A. R. V. S. P.

1262. SHRI AMRISH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount eearmarked to each State under the rural water plan during the year 1983-84 under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme;

(b) the details of work done uptil now in each State and particularly in Gujarat State;

(c) the number of problem villages which are still uncovered under the scheme upto 31 December, 1983 in each State; and

(d) whether any target has been fixed by when the whole rural population will have the facility of drinking water ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The information is given in statement I.

(b) and (c) The State-wise distribution of the number of problem villages as on 1.4.1980, problem villages covered upto December, 1983 and problem villages remaining to be covered is given in Statement II.

Out of 5,318 problem villages as on 1.4.1980, the Government of Gujarat has reported coverage of 2,443 villages upto 31st December, 1983.

(d) It is proposed to cover all the problem villages numbering 2,30,784 identified as on 1.4.1980, with at least one source of potable water by March, 1985. As part of the objectives of the Internalional Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, it is proposed to cover 100% of the population by March, 1991.

STATEMENT I

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme-Works Component		Funds Released under the New Scheme of Rural Water Supply based on performance
		Allocation (Rs. lakhs)	Funds released (Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	561.88	553.24	400.00
2.	Assam	768.63	623.21	420.00
3.	Bihar	761.55	761.55	277.00
3.	Gujarat	113.61	363.61	250.00
5.	Haryana	Nil	250.00	450.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	250.00	200.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1446.26	1446.26	Nil
8.	Kgrnataka	714.73	714.73	60.00
9.	Kerala	1121.30	1121.30	400.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1244.20	1244.20	600.00
11.	Maharashtra	720.05	720.05	93.00
12.	Manipur	107.89	107.89	110.00
13.	Meghalaya	602.11	530.20	Nil
14.	Nagaland	835.28	235.28	80.00
15.	Orissa	807.82	807.82	450.00
16.	Punjab	53.38	276.00	150.00
17.	Rajasthan	3363.83	3363.83	750.00

18.	Sikkim	227.06	219.04	100.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	688.31	688.31	400.00
20.	Tripura	36.63	111.63	Nil
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4091.16	3335.16	750.00
22.	West Bengal	1552.28	1552.28	200.00
23.	A & N Islands	56.56	12.00	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	134.87	67.00	Nil
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	Nil	—	Nil
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	41.07	51.07	4.00
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	13.94	6.00	Nil
31.	Pondicherry	25.60	15.00	Nil
	TOTAL	19500.00	19426.66	6144.00

(as on 1.3.1984)

STATEMENT II

S. No.	State/U. T.	Problem villages as on 1.4.80	Problem villages covered upto December '83	Balance villages remaining to be covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	5900	2306
2.	Assam	15743	5461	10282
3.	Bihar	15194	10095	5099
4.	Gujarat	5318	2443	2875
5.	Haryana	3440	1169	2271
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	4117	3696
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4698	1138	3560
8.	Karnataka*	15456	13748	1708
9.	Kerala	1158	3398	760
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	24944	22191	2753
11.	Maharastra*	12935	8554	4581
12.	Manipur	1212	527	685
13.	Meghalaya	2927	361	2566
14.	Nagaland	649	294	355
15.	Orissa	23616	13283	10333
16.	Punjab	1767	311	1456
17.	Rajasthan	19803	12249	7554
18.	Sikkim	296	158	138
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	5364	1285
20.	Tripura*	2800	1714	1086
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28505	13607	14898
22.	West Bengal*	25243	7582	17661

23.	A & N Islands	173	92	81
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	930	810
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99	89	10
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	66	44	22
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	214	57	157
31.	Pondicherry	118	88	30
	Total	2,30,784	1,31,964	98,820

* Figures for these states include partially covered villages and figures for the quarter ending December, 1983 are provisional.

Discrimination in the Provision of Flood Assistance to States

1263. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Chief Ministers of the States ruled by opposition parties have alleged that there is a discrimination in provision of funds' financial assistance to those States for the people hit by floods, drought or cyclone;

(b) the amount of financial assistance provided by Central Government to each State during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983 for the purpose mentioned in part (a) above; and

(c) the reasons for differences ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Statewise information on Central assistance sanctioned to the affected States during the year 1980-81 to 1983-84 for flood cyclones etc. is given vide statement I and for, drought vide statement II.

(c) The ceilings of Central assistance will vary on account of variance in the intensity of the calamity, population and cropped area affected and the extent of other damages caused by a calamity. An Inter-Ministerial Central Team which visits the States makes an assessment of the requirement of the funds by the States after an on the spot assessment of the damages caused as well as after holding discussions with the officials of the state Government. The recommendations of the Central Team are then considered by the High Level Committee on Relief at the Government of India level based on whose recommendations, ceilings of Central assistance in favonr of each State are sanctioned. There are uniform norms for certain items of assisance as well as uniform procedures which are adopted in respect of all the States. Hence, the question of discrimination on any ground whatsoever does not arise.

STATEMENT I

Rs. in crores

S. No.	State/Union Territory	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.40	0.82	—	96.70
2.	Assam	12.72	—	9.47	11.07
3.	Bihar	26.47	20.70	17.48	—
4.	Gujarat	18.98	—	72.91*	39.22 4.45≠
5.	Haryana	5.24	—	1.75	17.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2.41	4.03	8.29
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	0.40	—	1.00**
8.	Karnataka	3.48	2.81	4.42	3:39
9.	Kerala	9.09	8.43	0.11	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	2.21*	5.69 1.00≠
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	14.91
12.	Manipur	—	—	1.60	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	0.33	0.16
14.	Orissa	42.89	0.56	170.52	22.98≠
15,	Rajasthan	—	45.06	0.32	8.93
16.	Sikkim	—	2.22	0.17	—
17.	Tripura	—	—	0.56	4.50
18.	Uttar Pradesh	79.05	45.46	67.23	56.44 9.35++
19.	West Bengal	23.56	18.18	7.57	—
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	0.11	—
21.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	0.16
		229.88	148.69	359.19	275.78 29.43 Spill- 305.21 over

* Includes allocation for 1981-82 : Gujarat Rs. 30.79 crores and M. P. Rs. 0.14 crores.

++Spill over for 1984-85.

**Sanctioned for damages during Rabi & Kharif 1982 to be met out of margin money.

≠ Spill over of 1982-83.

STATEMENT II

(Rs. in crores)

State/Union Territory	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. Andhra Pradesh	42.97	26.25	68.77	28.26
2. Assam	—	—	—	—
3. Bihar	24.80	—	25.01	8.98
4. Gujarat	6.12	—	30.60	9.18
5. Haryana	4.02	8.25	11.82	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	10.01	2.65	13.02	—
7, Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	6.65	13.81	8.81	14.00
9. Kerala	—	—	4.10	42.46
10, Madhya Pradesh	47.90	—	40.99	22.29
11. Maharashtra	16.25	—	50.81	11.63
12. Manipur	—	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	17.66	—	19.78*	24.65
16- Punjab	—	—	—	—
17. Rajasthan	40.31	87.83	74.00	39.85
18. Tamil Nadu	—	49.77	18.39	59.15
19. Tripura	—	1.10	0.91	—
20. Uttar Pradesh	47.52	—	—	1.57
21. West Bengal	—	1.50	74.27	30.59
22. Pondicherry	—	—	0.31	0.44
23. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	0.09
24. Mizoram	—	—	—	1,37
Total :	264.23	191.16	441.59	294.51

* Includes spill over of 1981-82 for 1982-83 in respect of Madhya Pradesh (6.63), Orissa (3.80).

Coverage of ERRP

1264. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the coverage of Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme during the Sixth Plan (State-wise) ;

(b) whether target has been revised in some States;

(c) if so, the original target set for Orissa, revised terget set for different districts of Orissa; and

(d) the details of the year-wise coverage made in implementing ERRP programme in the Sixth Plan so far in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d) The Economic Rehabilitation of the Rural Poor Programme is a State Scheme being implemented by the State Government in Orissa. The Ministry of Rural Development do not monitor the implementation of this scheme since this is purely a State scheme.

Diversification of Cropping Pattern.

1265. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the diversification of existing Cropping pattern;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard in different States;

(c) the schemes under implementation in Orissa for this purpose; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Steps are being taken for divers fication of existing cropping pattern in the country. The introducion of High Yielding Varieties Programme from 1966-67has helped in diversifying the cropping pattern in various States. For example, in Punjab and Haryana traditional kharif crops of maize and bajra have been replaced by high yielding varieties of rice. Similarly, wheat has emerged as a rabi crop in the traditional rice growing States of West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and other North-eastern States. Groundnut has been introduced as a second crop in the cropping pattern during rabi-summer season in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Orissa. In Madhya Pradesh soyabean in kharif fallows is becoming popular. Cultivation of short duration varieties of moong in summer after oilseeds, sugarcane, potato and wheat, where irrigation exists, as catch crop in Northern States is becoming popular. The Central Sector Schemes of Establishment of Community Nurseries of Rice and Minikit Demonstrations on various crops are helping in diversification of cropping pattern.

(c) and (d) The following schemes are under implementation in Orissa State for helping the farmers to diversify the cropping pattern :

(i) Central Sector Scheme of Establishment of Community Nurseries of Rice-subsidy @Rs. 1500 per ha. ;

(ii) Central Sector Scheme of Minikit Demonstrations of various crops-free distribution of seeds;

(iii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of pulses subsidy on certified/truthfully labelled seed, plant protection chemicals/equipments, operational charges, rhizobium culture and demonstrations.

(iv) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Extension of Oilseeds to new irrigated areas-subsiby on demonstrations, minikits, plant protection chemicals and operational charges etc.

In addition to the above, the Government of Orissa has been implementing a scheme entitled "Diversification of Cropping pattern." Under this Scheme the farmers of rainfed areas are being constantly motivated through, the extension agency, to diversify the cropping pattern of the high lands from paddy to other crops such as pulses, oilseeds and millets.

बजीराबाद, दिल्ली का "रैनी वैल नं० 1"

1266. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वजीराबाद में वर्ष 1969 में निर्मित 2.5 एम० जी० डी० की क्षमता के आर० सी० सी० रैनी वैली नं० 1 के रास्ते का वर्ष 1970 की बाढ़ में बह जाने के कारण उपयोग नहीं किया गया;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त रैनी वैल पर मार्च, 1979 तक नाव द्वारा ही पहुंचा जा सकता था और यदि हां, तो उस कुएं के वर्ष 1975 में तीन पम्पों को कैसे निकाला गया तथा वजीराबाद के उपर्युक्त रैनी वैल नं० 1 पर वर्ष 1970 से मार्च, 1980 तक चौकीदार कैसे ड्यूटी देते रहे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त रैनी वैल के रख-रखाव पर किये गये व्यय के बारे में सरकार ने कोई जांच कराई है अथवा कराने का प्रस्ताव है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्यसन संस्थान ने कहा है कि 1971 की बाढ़ के दौरान, यमुना नदी की संकरी खाड़ी का अस्थायी बन्ध जिस पर रेनी कूप नं० 1 से वितरण लाईन बिछाई गई थी, बह गया था तथा तब से कूप पुन: चालू नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि कूपनं० 1 पर लगाए गए पम्पिग सैटों को कूप नं० 2 पर लगाने के लिए हटा लिया गया था परन्तु पाइपों, ऊपरी क्रेन, ट्रांसफार्मर आदि जिन्हें हटाया नहीं गया था, की देखभाल के लिए चौकीदारों को बरकरार रखा गया था। यह भी बताया गया है कि रैनी कूप तक एक चक्कर दार कच्चा मार्ग जाता था।

(ग) संस्थान के अनुसार यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Development of Poultry and Fishery

1267. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to develop poultry and fishery in the country and particularly in Orissa and other backward States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Some of the major steps taken by Ministry of Agriculture are as under :

Poultry

1. Four Central Poultry Breeding Farms have been set up on regional basis, one of these is located at Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

2. Four Random Sample Test Units have been established in the country to conduct egg laying and broiler tests, one of these units is located at Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

3. Three Regional Feed Analytical Laboratories have been set up for analysis of feed samples in the different regions, one of these is located at Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

4. One Central Duck Breeding Farm has been set up at Hessarghatta (Bangalore) for production and supply of high egg producing quality ducklings.

5. On Central Training Institute for poultry Production and Management (CTIPPM) bas been established at Hessarghatta (Bangalore). The CTIPPM also has feed analytical facilities.

6. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED has been entrusted with the responsibilities) ano marketing of eggs and poultry at fonal and regional levels.

Fisheries :

7. Ponds and tanks are leased out to fish farmers for scientific fish culture. Eleven fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAS) are operating in 11 districts of (Frissa to bring 16,000 ha. of water area under scientific fish culture.

8. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme with area development approach has been introduced in Orissa for developing brackish water fish farming.

9. Infrastructure for fish seed production has been created. Five fish seed farms/hatcheries to produce about 74 million fingerlings have beensanctioned in Orissa and are in various stages of development.

10. Financial assistance is arranged for fish farmers both for reclamation of ponds and provision of inputs in the form of loans and subsidies.

11. Landing and berthing facilities for the traditonal craft have been developed in all the maritime States/UTs including Orissa.

12. Fish Farmers have been trained in scientific fish culture.

13. Infra-structure for extension support to fish farmers has been created.

14. Subsidy and loan acquisition of fishing boats, nylon yarn, gears and other fisheries requisites are provided by some States/UTs.

15. Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen has been introduced in various States including Orissa.

16. A scheme for conducting techno-socio-economic Survey of fishermen Community has been approved.

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are also implementing several poultry and fishery development schemes. Further the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, education and extention programmes on poultry and fishery which has direct bearing on the development of these sectors.

Achievment Made in Implementation of NRRP

1268. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the achievement made in implementing National Rural Employment programme in Orissa in 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Upto December, 1983);

(b) the programme undertaken in Balasors district and Mayurbhanj district of Orissa under the above programme during that period to implement the 20-point programme of the prime Minister ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) A statement indicating the achievements under National Rural Employment programme in Orissa during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 in respect of employment generated, funds utilised and assets created is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) District-wise information is not maintained at Central level.

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

I. Employment Generated (Lakh mandays) :

1981-82	194.31
1982-83	167.77
1983-84	87.60 (up to Dec. 1983)

II. Funds Utilised (Rs. in lakhs) :

1981-82	1476.22
1982-83	1283.62
1983-84	818.36 (up to Dec. 1983)

III. Assets Created :

Sl. No.	Nature of Assets	Unit	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (up to Sept.' 83)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Area covered under afforestation and social forestry works on Govt. land	Hect.	40,981	13,883	308
2.	Trees planted	(Nos. lakh)	—	—	3.50

3. Drinking water wells, community irrigation wells, group housing and land development for SCs/ STs.	(Nos.)	648	1,135	54
4. Construction of village tanks.	(Nos.)	856	1,947	1098
5. Area benefitted through minor irrigation works iucluding those relating to flood protection, drainage and anti-water logging works, construction of intermediate and main drains, field channels and land levelling in the command area of irrigation projects.	(Hects)	6175	4,875	932
6. Area benefitted through soil and water conservation and land reclamation.	(Hects.)	5015	4,812	282
7. Rural roads constructed improved	(Kms.)	10,949	9,865	596
8. School and Balwadi Buildings, Panchayat ghars, Community Centres, Drinking water wells, drinking water sources for wild animals, cattle ponds, pinjrapols, Gaushalas, Community poultry and piggery houses, bathing and washing platforms etc.	(Nos.)	2,435	3,712	1,624
9. Other Misc. works	(Nos.)	967	655	658

Training of Teams For 1986 Asiad Games

1269. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether necessary action has been initiated to train the Indian teame partieipating in the 1986 Asiad Games tò be held in Seoul;

(b) is so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) The Indian teams are at present busy in preparing for the Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles in July-August, 1984. Preparations for the X Asiad will start after the next Olympics are over.

Supply of Palmolein to Kerala

1270. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the allotte d quota of Palmolein is not made available regularly to Kerala from the Madras Port in duc time ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken to ensure prompt supply through the nearest ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) to (c) From Deccmber, 1983 onward the availability of Palmolein in the international market has become scarce. Therefore, it has not been possible to supply palmolein to State Governments. However, the State Government are now being allotted soyabean oil in place of palmolein and the total allocation of imported oils is being maintained without any reduction. State Trading Corporation has been instructed to ensure supply of the allotted quantities of different imported oils to the State Government.

Promotion of Dry Land Farming in Madhya Pradesh

1271. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to promote dry land farming in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the net hectares of land brought under dry land cultivation so far during the Sixth Plan in M.P.; and

(c) the total hectares of land proposed to be brought under the above programme in M. P.; during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes ; Madam.

(b) Land Development and Soil Conservation as foundation of improved dry land farming are being carried out over an area of 1 to 4 lakh hactares annually in the State. As regards improved dry land farming technology, so far 3 to 5 lakh hectares have been covered.

(c) During the remaining period of Sixth Plan an estimated area of 8 lakh hectares is proposed to be covered.

Programme for Certification of seeds in Madhya Pradesh

1272. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a centrally sponsored programme for certification of seeds of various crops has been undertaken by Government of Madhya Pradesh to ensure adequate supply of better seeds to cultivators in the state ;

(b) if so, whether any programme has been undertaken for the inspection of crops also;

(c) the quantum of certified seeds supplied to the farmers in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the harvest made per hectares in the land covered under the certified seeds sowing programme ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Madhya Pradesh State Seeds Certification Agency was registered under Madhya Pradesh Societies Act, 1973 and established in 1980. The agency was not set up under any Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) Inspection programme has been undertaken by the agency since its establishment.

(c) According to the State Government, the following quantums of certified seeds were distributed in Madhya Pradesh during last three years :

Year	Total quantity certified (In quintals)
1980-81	12,848.00
1981-82	17,109.00
1982-83	45,199.06

(d) There is no such scheme in Madhya Pradesh.

Land to be Submerged on Completion of Narmada Sagar Dam Project, Madhya Pradesh

1273. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total hectares of forest and cultivable land anticipated to be submerged on completion of the construction of Narmada Sagar Dam Project at Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of villages and total number of people expected to be displaced on execution of the above dam project; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government for the resettlement of displaced persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) As per report prepared by Government of Madhya Pradesh Narmada Sagar Project involves a total submregence of 91348 hectares (Ha) as per details given below :

Forest Land	37481 Ha.
Cultivated Land	31854 Ha.
Wet Land	12509 Ha.
Shrub & fallows	5903 Ha.
Rocky outcrops	3601 Ha.
Total :	91348 Ha.

The project will affect 254 villages with a population of 80,500 persons comprising 16,100 families.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh have set up a Rehabilitation Committee for the purpose of effective rehabilitation and providing compensation to the oustees. The following measures for resettlement of displaced persons are envisaged :

(i) Payment of compensation for land and houses;

(ii) Provision of alternative cultivable land, as for as is available;

(iii) Employment opportunities on the project works;

(iv) Promotion for collection of forest produce, fisheries and such other economic activities.

(v) Provision of transportation and rehabilitation grant.

(vi) Provision of house plot.

(vii) Development of new resettlement colonies with the amenities such as Primary School, Panchayat Ghar, Dispensary, Seed store, park, village pond, drinking water supply, tree platform, premises for worship, link roads, electric supply etc.

Amount spent under the IRDP in West Bengal

1274. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Integrated Rurul Development Programme launched by Central Government to help the poorer sections like those living in the backward area of Sunderbans in West Bengal has not made much headway in that aa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount spent on this programme in West Bengal particularly in the Sunderbans Area; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to boost this programme and if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) The setting up of the District Rural Development Agencies and completion of other praparatory steps took some time and consequently the IRD Programme in West Bengal had a some what delayed start. However, the pace of implementation has accelerated and absorption of funds is showing substantial progress.

(c) The expenditure on IRD Programme in West Bengal was Rs. 2.11 crores in 1981-82, and Rs. 6.56 crores in 1982-83. The expenditure in the 24 Parganas District, Covering Sunderbans area, was Rs. 9.20 lakhs in 1981-82 and Rs. 84.23 lakhs in 1982-83.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to step up the pace of activity under this programme and these include strengthening of the organisational set up, training programmes for officials, greater coordination with the lending institutions and more effective arrangements for monitoring.

छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को राज सहायता

1275. **श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह**
श्री भीम सिंह
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी } :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को दी जाने वाली राज सहायता का भार वहन न करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी कुल राशि कितनी होगी और उन संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं, जिसके द्वारा राजसहायता वहन किए जाने का केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सुझाव दिया है;

(ग) इन पर उन संस्थाओं की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार को स्वयं इस भार को वहन करने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता । तथापि, यह कहा जा सकता है कि 1983-84 के दौरान कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए छोटे तथा सीमांत किसानों को सहायता देने की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के तहत छोटे तथा सीमांत किसानों को लघु सिंचाई सम्बन्धी कार्यों, जलावन की लकड़ी तथा फलों के वृक्षों का रोपण करने, भूमि विकास तथा तिलहनों तथा दलहनों के बीजों तथा उर्वरकों के मिनिकिटों का नि:शुल्क वितरण करने के लिए राज सहयता दी जा रही है ।

Malpractices in IRDP

1276. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the many malpractices indulged in by Government Officials and bank officials in the disbursement of subsidy under the Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check malpractices in IRDP;

(c) whether the disbursement of subsidy in Orissa, particularly in tribal areas, has not kept pace with the speedy implementation of the programme; if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to serve the interests of the poorer sections; and

(d) the role assigned to the co-operatives in mobilising credit and increasing their contribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir, there have been some reports.

(b) Wherever specific complaints have been received these are remitted to the State Government concerned for enquiry and suitable action. Some procedural changes are also being considered to minimise malpractices.

(c) The percentage of utilisation of funds in Orissa to total allocation in 1982-83 was 91% which is quite good. As regards the tribal areas of Orissa a statement showing the expenditure vis-a-vis allocation in major tribal districts in the last year is attached. Excepting Koraput the percentage of utilisation varies from 88% to 142%. The position in Koraput has also improved this year.

(d) The cooperatives are expected to play a leading role in the provision of requisite credit for the IRD Programme. But of late their share in the credit has declined. This has been taken up through the Reserve Bank of India.

STATEMENT

Utilisation of funds under I. R. D. P. in tribal district of Orissa during 1982-83

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Agency	Total allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure to total allocation
1.	Koraput	336.00	84.12	25.00
2.	Keonjhar	108.00	95.89	88.78
3.	Ganjam	232.00	330.13	142.29
4.	Phulbani	120.00	117.96	98.3
5.	Mayurbhanj	208.00	190.13	91.40
6.	Other districts	1628.00	1592.51	97.89
		2512.00	2292.78	91.27

ग्रामीण विकास के अन्तर्गत नई नीतियों का कार्यान्वयन

1277. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण विकास के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नई नीतियों को क्रियान्वित करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो कब तक तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इन नीतियों के कार्यान्वयन से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों को क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इन नीतियों की पूर्ण क्रियान्विति कब तक होने की सम्भावना है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) अप्रैल, 1985 से आरम्भ होने वाली सातवी योजना में ग्रामीण विकास की नीतियों पर सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करने हेतु योजना आयोग द्वारा एक कार्यकारी दल गठित किया गया है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए छठी योजना के वर्तमान कार्यक्रमों और नीतियों की भी पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है। मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बड़ी संख्या में निर्धन लोगों को अधिक प्रभावी रूप से लाभ पहुंचाया जाए।

ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव

1278. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण भूमि हीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ और अल्मोड़ा जिलों से उनके मन्त्रालय को कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने प्रस्तावों पर स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है और स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च किए जाने की संभावना है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरीनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसके अधीन राज्य सरकारों को अनुमोदन के लिए परियोजनाएं प्रस्तुत करनी होती हैं। राज्य सरकार से पिथौरागढ़ जिले और अल्मोड़ा जिले की परियोजनाएं इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन शुरू की जाने के लिए प्राप्त हुई थीं। बाद में, राज्य सरकार ने इन परियोजनाओं पर विचार विमर्श को स्थगित रखने का अनुरोध किया था ताकि इन्हें संशोधित किया जा सके। राज्य सरकार से संशोधित परियोजनाओं के प्राप्त होने की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पशुधन का विकास

1279. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर पशुधन विशेषज्ञ दल ने राज्य में पशुधन के विकास की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए कुछ समय पहले राज्य का दौरा किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस दल ने केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार से कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में की गई सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव बिरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मंदी बस्तियों में रह रहे लोग

1280. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने लोग गंदी बस्तियों में रह रहे हैं;

(ख) गंदी बस्ती विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पिछले तीन योजना वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश

को कितनी धनराशि दी गई है;

(ग) क्या इस राज्य ने सारी धनराशि का उपयोग किया है ; और लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या उनका मन्त्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त धनराशि प्रदान करेगा ?

खेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, सन् 1971 में उत्तर प्रदेश में नगरीय मलिन बस्तियों में रह रहे लोगों की संख्या लगभग 35.50 लाख थी ।

(ख) और (ग) छठी योजना में 10 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान पर विचार किया गया था और वर्ष 1980-83 के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने 6.32 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किए हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ) शहरी मलिन बस्तियों की पर्यावरणीय सुधार योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में है । तथापि वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्धारित लक्ष्यों से अधिक मलिन बस्तियों की आबादी को लाभान्वित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन अनुदान दिया था । राज्य सरकार को 49 लाख रुपये की राशि प्रोत्साहन अनुदान की पहली किश्त के रूप में मंजूर की गई है ।

Uuauthorised Construction on Government Land at Lawrence Road, Delhi

1281. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4575 on 22 August, 1983 regarding unauthorised construction on Government land at lawrence Road and state :

(a) the details of bottlenecks faeed by DDA in removing the unauthorised construction made at the ending point of Block C-5 Lawrence Road residential scheme ;

(b) whether such bottlenecks like local law and order situation, adeqnate availability of police force etc. have since been tackled ; and

(c) the time bound programme by which this unauthorised construction would be removed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPART MENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SHRI MALLIKARJUN : (a) and (b) The DDA has reported that the unauthorised construction being a temple could not be removed due to law and order problem and religious sentiments of People.

(c) It is not feasible to lay down any time limit.

Encroachment of Bela Road, Delhi

1282. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a portion of the historic old city wall in Delhi on Bela Road was pulled down and a godown-cum-office of a transport company was set up illegally ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) steps taken against the encroachment and for preserving the historic wall ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) The MCD has reported a Transport Company namely M/s, Sachedeva Ltd., Delhi had set up a godown under Roadlines the city wall, lower Bela Road, near I.S.B.T. Kashmere Gate, Delhi without obtaining proper licence. The MCD prosecuted the firm several time and finally sealed the godown on 28.1.1984. The party went to the court. Under the orders of the court, the MCD has allowed the petitioners to remove their goods from the godown between 16.2.1984 to 18.2.1984 and the godown has been resealed on 18.2.1984. It is lying sealed at present.

The portion of the city wall on Bela Road is not, however, under central protection, as reported by the Archeological

Survey of India who have also stated that there is no encroachment on the portion of city wall from I.S.B.T. to Mori Gate which is under central protection.

Declaration Of eommunity Centre in STC Housing Colony as 'UNSAFE'

1283. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Community Centre in the STC Housing Colony in Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi was constructed ;

(b) if so when and at what cost ;

(c) whether the Community Centre had been declared unsafe by technical experts ; and

(d) if so, the details and particulars of the contractor who constructed this Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Development of site for Tibia College According to Master Plan

1284. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to Delhi Master Plan, the site of the Tibia College, Delhi is earmarked as 'Educational and Research Institution' under the category of public and semi-public facilities ;

(b) if so, the details ;

(c) steps taken to develop the site according to Master Plan ; and

(d) if not, whether the site will be devloped keeping in view the Master Plan and when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The existing college site has an area of about 36 acres.

(c) and (d) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Government Quarters for Central Government Employees During 1984-85

1285. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of type I, II, III, & IV quarters expected to be released for the Central Government employees working in Delhi, New Delhi during 1984-85 financial year ;

(b) the number of quarters under construction for the Delhi and New Delhi based Central Government employees ;

(c) whether some special pools have also been constituted for some employees working in Delhi and New Delhi ;

(d) if so, the names of the Ministries, Secretariats in Delhi, New Delhi for which special pools have been constituted ;

(e) the number of quarters (Type I, II, III & IV) allotted to the employees who fall under the special pool in last three years ; and

(f) the details there of ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) 2774 including 360 for P & T Deptt. 60 for Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secctt., 112 for Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, 32 servanl quarters at Western Court Hostel/Hostet suites allotted to MPs and 125 for the President Estate.

(b) 6371 including 360 for P & T Deptt., 60 for Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Sectt., 112 for Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, 32 servant quarters at Western Court Hostel/Hostel suites allotted to MPs and 125 for the President Estate.

(c) Yes.

(d) Besides General Pool, which is controlled by the Ministry of Works and Housing and which also has in it the Lady Officers pool and Tenure Pool for Officers belonging to IAS, IPS and Indian Forest

Service on duty with the Central Government or Delhi Administration on tenure basis, the following Departments have their special pools of accommodation :—

(i) P & T Department

(ii) Railways

(iii) Ministry of Defence

(iv) Income-tax, Custom & Central Excise Departments

(v) Civil Aviation Department

(vi) Overseas Communication service

(vii) Delhi Administration

(viii) Delhi Police

(ix) Lok Sabha Secretariat

(x) Safdarjang, Lok Nayak Jayaparkash Narain & Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals

(xi) C. G. H. S.

(e) and (f) The special pools are being maintained by the respective Deptts. and they have their own rules for allotment. No record is available in the Ministry of Works and Housing regarding the number of quarters allotted to the employees in these pools.

Mid-Term Review on the Implementation of NREP and IRDP

1286. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether mid-term review has been made on the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme in different States;

(b) if so, the State-wise achievement made in implementing the above programmes; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No overall mid-term review of the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme at the State Level has been made by the Planning Commission or this Ministry. However, a review of the progress of implementation of programmes in different States is made by this Ministry from time to time.

(b) and (c) Statements I and II showing State-wise achievement under the two programmes are attached.

STATEMENT I

(As on 31.10.1983)

S. No. States/UTs.	Employment generation (lakh mandays)				
	1980-81	1981-82		1982-83	
	(achievement)	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. 2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Andhra Pradesh	476.99	320.45	503.55	325.00	336.08
2. Assam	14.85	87.27	53.20	80.00	49.00
3. Bihar	343.96	414.86	318.70	484.00	450.64
4. Gujarat	9.75	122.18	56.55	122.00	216.53
5. Haryana	257.17	21.33	44.22	18.30	13.72
6. Himachal Pradesh	36.47	19.86	6.89	15.00	16.17
7. Jammu & Kashmir	34.77	24.00	11.00	26.00	17.08
8. Karnataka	16.32	220.80	233.94	254.00	271.22
9. Kerala	130.97	104.87	128.32	75.00	107.32
10. Madhya Pradesh	661.31	316.80	365.43	262.97	279.93

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
11.	Maharashtra	430.77	358.74	468.00	500.00	188.42
12.	Manipur	NIL	3.00	0.20	3.00	3.02
13.	Meghalaya	NIL	3.20	NIL	2.80	2.36
14.	Nagaland	94.00	3.43	1.36	3.40	3.62
15.	Orissa	321.67	196.86	194.31	160.00	167.77
16.	Punjab	6.40	31.18	33.48	52.00	28.29
17.	Rajasthan	259.52	80.23	95.48	31.20	48.16
18.	Sikkim	0.47	2.56	1.00	1.90	2.18
19.	Tamil Nadu	147.53	296.00	448.19	196.00	459.13
20.	Tripura	77.45	9.72	14.90	13.60	13.73
21.	Uttar Pradesh	479.36	534.40	367.15	660.00	415.36
22.	West Bengal	328.51	179.73	195.38	237.00	360.22
UNION TERRITORIES						
23.	A & N Islands	5.58	1.48	2.02	2.00	2.99
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	1.01	0.07	1.90	1.16
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	N.A.	—
26.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	0.50	0.01
27.	Delhi	—	—	—	N.A.	0.49
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	N.A.	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	N.A.	2.28
30.	Mizoram	0.55	1.92	1.41	1.90	6.54
31.	Pondicherry	1.26	1.48	0.24	2.70	1.56
	Total :	4135.81	3357.30	3545.19	3532.17	3500.98

N.A.-NOT AVAILABLE.

STATEMENT II

Statement showing progress vis-a-vis target during 1980-83 under Integrated Rural Development Programme

Name of the State/UT		Target (No. of beneficiary families) 1980-83	Achievement (No. of beneficiary families) 1980-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	583200	690112
2.	Assam	241200	82044
3.	Bihar	1056600	891153
4.	Gujarat	392400	395382
5.	Haryana	156600	285831
6.	Himachal Pradesh	124200	128722

1.	2,	3.	4.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	135000	72481
8.	Karnataka	315000	330222
9.	Kerala	259200	304718
10.	Madhya Pradesh	824400	779731
11.	Maharashtra	532800	472191
12.	Manipur	46800	14753
13.	Meghalaya	43200	18769
14.	Nagaland	37800	29286
15.	Orissa	565200	491569
16.	Punjab	210600	248663
17.	Rajasthan	417600	387661
18.	Sikkim	7200	3449
19.	Tamil Nadu	678600	885111
20.	Tripura	30600	30274
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1576800	2094126
22.	West Bengal	603000	200360
23.	A & N Islands	900	73
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	86400	22342
25.	Chandigarh	1800	405
26.	D & N Haveli	1800	249
27.	Delhi	9000	9628
28.	Goa, Daman A Diu	21600	16992
29.	Lakshadweep	9000	312
30.	Mizoram	36000	4169
31.	Pondicherry	7200	4834
	ALL INDIA	9019800	8895612

Provision of House For Weaker Sections by HUDCO

1288. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the programmes drawn up by HUDCO in providing houses to the economically weaker sections of the people;

(b) the funds allotted to different States to implemment the above programmes;

(c) progress made so far in the matter; and

(d) progress expected during the rest of the current Five Year Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Sixth plan envisages an investment of Rs. 600 crores by HUDCO dvring the plan period, 30% of which are meant for the economically weaker sections of the society.

(b) For the year 1983-84, HUDCO has earmarked an amount of Rs. 70.5 crores for sanction of loan for EWS housing. HUDCO at the beginning of each financial year communicates to the various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, the extent of financial assistance that can be made available to the Housing and Urban Development agencies in the respective States/Union Territories for taking up housing and urban development schemes in accordance with its guidelines. The actua sanction, however is regulated according tl the schemes received from the States and Union Territories in accordance with HUDCO guidelines.

(c) The Staie-wise details regarding number of Schemes, loan and dwellings sunctioned is given in the Statement.

(d) For the year 1984-85, HUDCO expects to sanction loan assistance of Rs. 75 crores for EWS housing schemes in different States and Union Territories of the country.

STATEMENT*

State/UT	No. of schemes	Loan sanctioned (in crores)	Dwellings sanctioned		
			Total	EWS	LIG
Andhra Pradesh	285	110.66	182405	143377	26745
Assam	11	5.36	2201	96	794
Bihar	36	23.97	37707	32337	3024
Gujarat	317	138.10	235002	171154	38673
Haryana	85	49.01	30785	12204	9900
Himachal Pr.	40	7.24	2483	174	824
Jammu & Kashmir	22	10.06	2755	2392	107
Karnataka	223	83.81	293131	276962	10313
Kerala	113	70.30	160947	149576	5765
Madhya Pr.	162	52.11	48223	31663	9922
Maharashtra	325	146.16	114590	38356	46956
Manipur	3	2.09	282	—	—
Nagaland	1	1.57	Commercial Schemes		
Orissa	71	37.87	39998	25410	7835
Punjab	121	51.81	47109	30468	8277
Rajasthan	286	125.44	113422	67747	24588
Tamil Nadu	332	117.90	113675	73392	21418
Uttar Pradesh	215	133.60	100116	60799	24218
West Bengal	49	35.13	14566	4349	3142
A&N Islands	1	00.09	15	—	—
Chandigarh	29	25.47	15259	3082	6140
Delhi	19	21.65	14112	5829	5658
Goa, Daman & Diu	2	00.11	126	88	16
Pondicherry	5	2.08	1341	247	742
Total	2753	1251.59	1570310	1129602	255057

*Excludes HUDCO-World Bank Cofinanced Project at Madhya Pradesh with loan assistance of Rs. 31.46 crores for construction of 5000 dwellings.

Implementation of Recommendations of National Floods Commission

1289. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Floods Commission was constituted in 1976 and it submitted its report in 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1981 the related guidelines and instructions were sent to State Governmets and certain Central agencies for speedy implementation of the Commission's recommendations, if so, the details thereof and the corresponding State-wise progress made in this direction; and

(c) the programme schedule suggested for the implementation of the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog were discussed in the 6th State Irrigation Ministers' Conference in September, 1981 when it was resolved that the State Government and Central Agencies would take expedious action for implementation of the recommendations. The matter came up for discussions again at the Seventh State Irrigation Ministers' Confernce in December, 1982 when State Governments were requested to draw a programme of Implementation of the recommendations. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Man ur, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have although informed that they have taken action on various recommendations but have not given any programme schedule as such. The State Governments are being pursued to intimate the action taken by them for implementation of the various recommendations.

Government Accommodation to Political Parties and Other Organisations

1290. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1876 on 5 December, 1983 regarding Government accommodation allotted to political parties and labour organisations and state :

(a) the details of Government accommodations along with the covered area and address of eachone in Delhi allotted to various political parties and other organisations and institutions for the purpose of their offices or residences of their staff;

(b) the arrears of dues in each case;

(c) Government's policy regarding allotment; and

(d) whether a request from Delhi unit of BJP was received for granting allotment of accommodation for their Delhi BJP office : if so, when and action so far taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Only such of the political parties or Groups as have been recognised as such by the Speaker, are allotted accommodation Otherwise, "general pool" accommodation is normally allotted to eligible Central Government offices and their employees located within Delhi/New Delhi. However, requests for allotment of general pool accommodation to non-eligible offices/persons are also considered on merits of each case and allotments are made in exceptional cases with the approval of the competent authority.

Milk Production and its Handling

1291. SHRI B. D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen reeen reports in press (Hindustan Times dated 8t October, 1983, Surya dated 15 August, 1983, Illustrated Weekly November and December, 1983 and the Week 4-10 December, 1983) about position of milk production and its handling in India;

(b) the targetted and actual milk production, State-wise, in India during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1982-83, separately and how each figure was determined; and

(c) the corrective measures Government propose to take to check high dependence on gifted/imported milk ingredients for supply of milk to metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Madras and Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise target and productiol figures of milk for the ycar 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1982-83 are given in the attached stetement. These are primarily based on the Annual Plan discussion of State Governments with the Planning Commission.

(c) Currently gift supplies of skimmed milk powder and butter oil are being received from European Economic Community for implementation of Operation Flood-II Project on a regulated basis. The Operation Flood-II programme envisages conversion of surplus milk into milk powder and butter through establishment of Feeder Balancing Dairies. The indigenous production of milk powder and infant milk food is progressively increasing. Cattle and buffalo development programmes are being implemented for milk production enhancement.

STATEMENT

State-wise milk production targets and achievements

(000 tonness)

S. No.	State	Targets			Achievements		
		1979-80	1980-81	1982-83	*1979-80	1980-81	1982-83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2260	2350	2500	1802	2350	2500
2.	Assam	461	471	543	460	501	543
3.	Bihar	1950	2020	2133	1860	1942	2133
4.	Gujarat	2200	2250	2464	2115	2153	2317
5.	Haryana	1800	1900	2200	1950	2107	2300
6.	Himachal Pradesh	293	305	356	304	315	358
7.	Jammn & Kashmir	235	270	290	235	250	270
8.	Karnataka	1170	1240	1350	1375	1154	1354
9.	Kerala	730	870	1010	854	924	1010
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2210	2400	2510	2210	2282	5510
11.	Maharshtra	1175	1545	1739	1506	1620	1857
12.	Manipur	57	60	63	58	60	63
13.	Meghalaya	54	56	60	54	56	60
14.	Nagaland	3.25	3.50	3.60	3	3.3	4.0
15.	Orissa	225	264	268	238	310	322
16.	Punjab	3060	3236	3750	3059	3221	3599
17.	Rajasthan	3300	3350	3400	3085	3250	3400
18.	Tamil Nadu	1390	1830	1900	1860	1800	1900
19.	Tripura	16.0	16.0	18.0	15	16.5	18.5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5688	5452	6250	5665	5721	6203
21.	West Bengal	1238	1282	1370	1231	1280	2012
22.	Sikkim	17.50	17.20	19.00	16.0**	17.0	19.0

*Source :-Agricultural situation in India, February, 1982.

**Based on the minutes of the State Annual Plan Discussions 1984-85 of the Planning Commission.

Distribution system of essential articles through Fair Price Shops

1292. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI :

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the distribution system for supplying essential articles through the fair price/ration shops has determined;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the quota for supply of rationed articles has been reduced inspite of the fact that there is bumper crop and increased production; and

(d) the steps taken to maintain regular and adequate supply of essential articles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) to (d) The primary responsibility for organisation and supervision over the public distribution system rests with the Government of various States/Union Territories. Reports received from time to time from them show that it is functioning satisfactorily, though in a system of operations of vast magnitude, certain localised problems of a temporary nature can not, at times be ruled out. The allocation of certian essential commodities to the States/U. Ts. is made keeping in view, the overall availability of stocks in the Central pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors. The public distribution system is not meant to cater to the entire requirements of the consumers but is intended to supplement the free market availability of the essential commodities. The Central Government has already advised the States/Union Territories to ensure that the commodities meant for issue under the public distribution system to reach the *bona fide* consumers in time and at pre-determined prices, through better coordination in lifting, transportation, storage and distribution.

Contract for Sardar Dam on Narmada River

1294. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract of Sardar Dam on Narmada River Hydro generation project has been given; and

(b) if so, what is the progress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Gujrat have intimated that the contract for construction of main concrete dam of the Sardar Sarovar Project has not yet been awarded. Contract for ten non-over flow blocks of the dam on the left bank have been awarded recently.

Targets fixed for Employment Generation Under N. R. E. P.

1295. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed for employment generation under the NREP during 1983 and the funds provided therefor;

(b) the progress made and the number of people provided employment so far under the programme; and

(c) progress expected during the remaining period of the current Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) A statement is indicating the target of employment and allocations under NREP for the year 1983-84 and the achievements made there against is enclosed.

(c) Target fixed for employment generation under the programme is expected to be achieved during the current financial year. It is also expected that the total available funds for implementation of the programme during the year will be utilised expecting the 25% funds permitted to be carried over from year to year.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Funds allocated including the State share (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds utilised upto Jan. 1984 (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment target (lakh mandays)	Employment actually generated upto Jan. 1984 (lakh mandays)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3980.00	1915.25	295.50	156.56
2.	Assam	876.00	256.12	65.70	25.62
3.	Bihar	5744.00	2209.51	405.46	190.73
4.	Gujarat	1300.00	1082.51	86.66	88.30
5.	Haryana	340.00	210.84	15.68	8.10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	240.00	135.23	11.64	9.97
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	300.00	160.22	18.00	8.00
8.	Karnataka	1900.00	1452.59	175.38	148.39
9.	Kerala	1860.00	860.34	121.30	75.46
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2940.00	1550.28	252.00	152.43
11.	Maharashtra	3200.00	1241.62	295.38	79 76
12.	Manipur	44.00	N. R.	3.30	1.88
13.	Meghalaya	60.00	3.31	4.80	0.35
14.	Nagaland	40.00	14.91	1.50	1.70
15.	Orissa	1820.00	915.15	182.00	96.77
16.	Punjab	550.00	350.09	27.50	12.22
17.	Rajasthan	960.00	525.47	67.76	38.64
18.	Sikkim	32.00	23.84	0.90	2.47
19.	Tamil Nadu	3600.00	2299.74	308.58	254.91
20.	Tripura	132.00	77.58	9.90	5.52
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6880.00	3950.15	550.40	262.68
22.	West Bengal	3110.00	1838.48	311.00	218.95
	Union Territories				
23.	A & N Islands	32.00	12.51	0.28	1.98
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	35.46	0.80	3.12
25.	Chandigarh	8.00	4.45	0.06	0.21
26.	D & N Haveli	16.00	6.23	0.50	0.48
27.	Delhi	13.80	3.29	0.70	0.06
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	36.80	51.38	3.66	3.30
29.	Lakshadweep	8.00	13.02	0.14	1.59
30.	Mizoram	32.00	7.50	0.46	0.97
31.	Pondicherry	32.00	22.57	2.32	2.24
	TOTAL	40118.60	21229.64*	3222.26	1853.36*

* As per reports received

Datia Carrier Canal

1296. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of Datia Carrier canal of Madhya Pradesh is held up for want of concurrence of U. P. for the portion of canal passing through U. P. territory;

(b) whether it is a fact that U. P. officers assured for the concurrence of Datia carrier canal in the officers level meeting on 20 June, 1983;

(c) has this concurrence been given by Uttar Pradesh; if not, reasons therefor;

(d) has Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Minister requested him to resolve this problem; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken by Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The proposed alignment of the Datia Carrier Canal which passes through Uttar Pradesh was inspected by the Engineers of Uttar Pradesh

and Madhya Pradesh on 20.6.83 and as decided in the subsequent meeting held on 15.7.1983, village maps along with the alignment were made available to the U. P. officers for arriving at a final decision.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has not so far given its specific concurrence to tha alignment of the carrier canal in its territory. The main reasons given by Uttar Pradesh are that alignment proposed by Madhya Pradesh interferes with their projects and that remodelling of Dhukwan Weir should also be implemented as a part of Rajghat Project. Uttar Pradesh has also sought details of schemes constructed/proposed by Madhya Pradesh in the intervening area between Rajghat and Matatila dams.

(d) and (e) In December, 1983 Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Minister had requested for clearance of alignment of Datia Carrier Canal from Uttar Pradesh.

However, it was understood that the Chief Ministers of the two States were to meet to discuss such bilateral issues in December 1983 and this meeting was postponed. Therefore in January, 1984, it was suggested to the Irrigation Minister, Madhya Pradesh that since the matter was essentially a bilateral issue between the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, it would be advisable if the issue was discussed in the next meeting of the Chief Ministers of the two States. It was, however, indicated to him that good offices of Government of India would be available to the States if it was not possible to resolve the issue through bilateral discussion. A further reference from Madhya Pradesh has not been received.

Canal from Rajghat Project

1297. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Rajghat Project is a joint venture of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether canal from Rajghat Project to irrigate Uttar Pradesh area is in advanced stage of construction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The Rajghat Dam Project comprising construction of a dam and the power house at the foot of the dam, is a joint venture of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The construction of the canal systems in the two States is to be carried out by the respective State Governments themselves. U. P. intends to use their share of water through the works on Rajghat High Level Canal, Jakhlaun Pump Canal, Remodelling of Betwa Canal and Gursarai Main Canal which are in progress, with an irrigation potential of about 1.53 lakh hectares.

The work on the canal system in Uttar Pradesh was started in 1980-81. As against the estimated cost of the canal system of Rs. 45 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 11.35 crores is anticipated to be incurred upto 1983-84. The canal system is expected to be completed by the end of VII Plan.

Low Production due to Soil Erosion

1298. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that soil erosion is one of the major factors leading to poor and low per hectare production from the agricultural land in some States;

(b) if so, the names of the States which suffered a set back in agriculture due to above reasons during the current Plan period;

(c) whether it is a fact that Orissa is one of such States;

(d) if so, the specific measures taken or proposed to be taken to check soil erosion in Orissa and other States; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Almost all the States and Union Territories are subject to soil erosion and land degradation in varying forms. However, no comprehensive survey for ascertaining the extent of problem areas in the country has been conducted so far. It is estimated that an area of 175 million ha. out of the country's total geographical area of about 329 million ha. is affected by soil erosion.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) There are 13 member of schemes under the State Plan in operation in Orissa to check soil erosion. Specific anti-erosion measures undertaken include contour bunds and terracing, tree plantation in waste lands and in steep hill slopes, development of pasture in highly eroded land, construction of various soil conservation engineering structures to check run off in hilly terrain, stabilisation of coastal sand dunes and building water impounding structures.

During the Sixth Plan, Central assistance is being extended to Orissa and other States

through the schemes of :

(1) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects in 28 catchments spread over 17 States and are Union Territory.

(2) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers in 8 catchments located in 7 States and one Union Territory.

(3) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in 11 Himalayan States and Union Territories.

(4) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations in 101 selected districts.

(5) Drought Prone Area Development Programme in 69 Districts in 13 States.

(6) Desert Development Programme in 3 States.

(7) Control of Shifting Cultication in the Union Territories.

(8) Strengthening of Soil Survey Organisation in Union Territories.

(9) A Centrally sponsored scheme of prepagation of water conservation/harvesting technology to stabilise and increase aggregate production from rainfed areas in 15 States.

Funds to States for Construction of Stadia

1299. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has been sanctioning funds to the States for construction of Stadium;

(b) if so, the names of the States where Stadia have been constructed with Central assistance;

(c) whether Government of Orissa had requested his Ministry for sanctioning Central assistance for the construction of Kalinga Stadium;

(d) if so, the steps taken to grant Central assistance to Orissa for constructing stadium; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the States have received financial assistance for construction of stadia.

(c) to (e) The Government of Orissa had sent a proposal for the sanction of Central assistance for the construction of a sports complex at Bhubaneswar called 'Kalinga Stadium'. A total assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs, which is the maximum admissible grant under the scheme, was approved for the said stadium. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was released to the Government of Orissa in 1982-83 as first instalment of the Central grant. The second instalment of Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be released to the State Government on receipt of utilisation certificate of the grant already released.

Inadequate Storage Capacity in Orissa

1300. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Mtnister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has been assisting the States to provide adequate storage facilities;

(b) whether Government are aware that the storage facilities provided to Orissa are very inadequate and due to that reason there have been a number of constraints in distribution and handling of agricultural inputs and marketing agricultural produces;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to overcome these constraints; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), under the Ministry of Agriculture, has been assisting the cooperatives at various levels to build-up adequate storage capacity to facilitate marketing of agricultural produce, supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers and distribution of essential consumer articles in rural areas.

(b) to (d) (NCDC) has so far sanctioned to Orissa 1988 Rural Godowns and 552 Marketing Godowns with a capacity of 3.84 lakh tonnes; of this, 1036 Rural Godowns and 302 Marketing Godowns with a storage capacity of 1.96 lakh tonnes have been completed by the end of 1982-83. Further, NCDC has recently formulated another project (NCDC-III) which is yet to be approved by the World Bank, under which 1225 cooperative godowns with a storage capacity of 2.62 lakh tonnes are proposed for Orissa. The project when cleared, is expected to commence sometime during 1984-85.

जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की धनराशि का दुरुपयोग

1301. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगेकि :

(क) क्या नियमानुसार जल पूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की राशि जी०-8 रसीद बुक द्वारा काटकर निगम की ट्रेजरी में जमा करनी होती है लेकिन ऐसा

नहीं किया जा रहा है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 1978 से अब तक 56,000 रुपये की धनराशि का दुरुपयोग किया गया है;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त धनराशि के दुरुपयोग के सम्बन्ध में लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारियों द्वारा भी अपने प्रतिवेदन में बार-बार टिप्पणियां की गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय एवम् व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि संस्थान के कर्मचारियों का भविष्य निधि अंशदान उनके वेतन बिलों से काटा जाता है तथा चैकों के माध्यम से डाक घर में जमा किया जाता है जहां कि भविष्य निधि लेखों का लेखाजोखा रखा जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) संस्थान के अनुसार प्रश्न में उल्लिखित 56,000 रुपये की राशि, शायद कामगार में जी०-8 रसीदों के माध्यम से जल प्रभारों की वसूली की कम जमा के बारे में 1978-79 की लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट में शामिल किए गए पैराग्राफ से सम्बन्धित है। संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि इस मामले में शामिल कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है तथा पुलिस में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज करा दी गई है। पुलिस से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान को ऋण

1302. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जल सप्लाई और मल व्ययन संस्थान को 1978-79 से 1983-84 के वर्षों के दौरान कितनी धनराशि दी तथा इसमें से कितनी धनराशि ऋण के रूप में दी गई;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उक्त ऋण किन शर्तों पर दिया गया तथा क्या उन शर्तों के अनुसार सरकार को ऋण की किस्तों की अदायगी की जा रही है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उक्त संस्थान पर ऋण और ब्याज की कितनी धनराशि बकाया है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान किया गया खर्च उसे प्राप्त आय से अधिक है, यदि हां, तो आय से अधिक व्यय किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Completion of Subarnarekha Project

1303. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inter-State Subarnarekha multipurpose scheme is badly delayed for its completion;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State Governments of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa have agreed to implement the scheme;

(d) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(e) whether the World Bank assistance was sought to execute the scheme; if so, the reaction of the World Bank and the progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e) Subernarekha multipurpose projecte stimated to cost Rs. 480.90 crores envisages the construction of two dams, one across river Subernarekha at Chandil and the other across river Kharkai at Icha; two barrages one across river Subernarekha at Galudih and the other across river Kharkai at Ganjia and canals taking off from the above structures all located in Bihar to probide annual irrigation to an area of 2,41,873 ha. (5,97,426 acres) in Singhbhum District of Bihar. In addition to this, storage has been provided in the reservoirs at Chandil and Kharkai to provide irrigation and flood control benefits to the States of West Bengal and Orissa. The storage in Icha Reservoir will also provide irrigation to the areas in Orissa. The project will supply 740.66 M. CM (0.6 M.A.F.) of water for municipal and industrial purposes in Bihar. Orissa and West Bengal have separate Projects for works in their States.

There has been some delay in the implementation of the Inter-State Subernarekha multi-purpose scheme of Bihar mainly due to non-availability of forest land and short supply of cement and to some extent financial constraints. These difficulties have since been sorted out and the project works are proceeding.

The scheme has been formulated and taken up for implementation as per the decisions arrived at in the tripartite agreement reached between the Governments of Bihar,

Orissa and West Bengal in 1978, on utilisation of Water Resources of Subernarekha-Kharkai basin.

(c) An agreement has been signed with the World Bank in 1982 for a credit assistance of US 127 million for the Subernarekha Irrigation Project (Bihar and Orissa).

Tube Wells for Problem Villages in Orissa

1304. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of problem villages in Orissa, districtwise ;

(b) whether Government have drawn a plan to provide a tube-well to each such village during the year 1984 ; and

(c) if so, the amount earmarked and when the work is likely to be started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) The information is given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) During 1983-84, the Govt. of Orissa has targeted to cover 5,060 problem villages with provision of at least one source of drinking water. According to information received from the State Government, tube-well with hand pump has been successfully implemented in the State.

The amount available to the Government of Orissa during 1983-84 for the above programmes is given below :—

(i) Under Minimum Needs Programme : Rs. 725 lakhs.

(ii) Amount released under Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme ; 807.82 lakhs during 1983-84.

(iii) Amount released under the new incentive scheme of Central assistance based on performance : Rs. 450 lakhs.

During 1983-84 the Government of Orissa has already covered 4488 problem villages upto 31st Dec., 1983.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of problem villages yet to be provided with drinking water supply as on 1.4.1980.
1.	Cuttack	2,900
2.	Puri	2,781
3.	Balasore	2,791
4.	Ganjam	1,905
5.	Phulbani	1,002
6.	Sambalpur	2,299
7.	Balangir	1,739
8.	Kalahandi	1,182
9.	Sundergarh	1,227
10.	Keonjhar	1,508
11.	Dhenkanal	1,965
12.	Koraput	995
13.	Mayurbhanj	1,322
	Total :	23,616

पुनपुन नदी की बाढ़ से सुरक्षा के लिए बिहार की योजना

1305. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुनपुन नदी की बाढ़ के कारण पटना और गया जिलों के किसानों की करोड़ों रुपये के मूल्य की फसलें प्रतिवर्ष नष्ट हो जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि नदी के दोनों किनारों को बांध कर तथा दोनों ओर बिजली उपलब्ध कराकर तथा बरसाती जल की नहरों का निर्माण करके न केवल बाढ़ों को ही रोका जा सकता है बल्कि जल को भी सिंचाई के काम में लाया जा सकता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार द्वारा कोई योजना उनको भेजी गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान गया जिले में किसी बाढ़ क्षति के होने की सूचना नहीं दी गई है। पटना जिले में 1980, 1982 और 1983 के दौरान फसलों को बाढ़ से क्षति हुई थी। इसमें पुनपुन के कारण हुई बाढ़ क्षति भी शामिल हो सकती है।

(ख) से (घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा 976 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 1977 में एक एकीकृत स्कीम नामश: पुनपुन तटबन्ध स्कीम तैयार की गई थी। इसमें पुनपुन, दरधा तथा नोरहर नदियों पर तटबन्ध का निर्माण करना परिकल्पित था। इस स्कीम की गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग में जांच की गई थी और तटबंधों को चरणों में निर्मित करने की सिफारिश की गई थी।

पुनपुन और दरधा नदियों के दक्षिण तट पर लगभग 14 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में तटबन्ध के निर्माण के लिए संशोधित स्कीम

को 165.46 लाख रुपये की लागत पर योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है। इससे पहले वाम तट पर प्रतिप्रवाह भागों में पंचनाना नाले तक वर्तमान तटबन्ध को ऊंचा करने और सुदृढ़ करने के साथ-साथ तटबन्ध का निर्माण करने के लिए 313.28 लाख रुपये की पटना सुरक्षा निर्माण-कार्यों के साथ योजना आयोग द्वारा एक अन्य स्कीम जून, 1980 में स्वीकृत की जा चुकी थी।

गया और पटना जिलों के क्षेत्रों के लाभ के लिए पुनपुन-दरधा सिंचाई स्कीम को अलग से तैयार किया गया है जिसपर केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों पर राज्य सरकार के स्पष्टीकरणों की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के लिए बिहार की योजनाएं

1306. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए कुछ योजनाएं तैयार की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त कितनी योजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी है; और

(घ) उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए सिंचाई मन्त्रालय द्वारा कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की जाएगी ;

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने बहुत सी स्कीमें तैयार की हैं तथा ये स्कीमें स्वीकृति एवं क्रियान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन राज्यों के वार्षिक बजट में निधियों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक योजना दस्तावेज के अनुसार छठी योजना से पहले चल रहीं 21 स्कीमें क्रियान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। राज्य सरकार ने छठी योजना के दौरान शुरू की गई या शुरू करने के लिए विचार की गई 41 स्कीमों की भी सूची तैयार की है तथा सम्पूर्ण राज्य में जल-निकास, शहर की सुरक्षा तथा कटावरोधी कार्यों के लिए एकमुश्त प्रावधान किया है।

(ग) योजना आयोग ने कलैण्डर वर्ष 1982 तथा 1983 के दौरान 76.73 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत के बाद नियंत्रण घटक सहित 6 स्कीमों को स्वीकार्य पाया है।

(घ) बाढ़ नियन्त्रण स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकार अपने वार्षिक योजना बजट में से करती है।

सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए बिहार का प्रस्ताव

1307. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार द्वारा सिंचाई योजनाओं की एक सूची केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालय को प्रस्तुत की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति पर कितनी व्यय होने का अनुमान है;

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकार द्वारा इन योजनाओं की कार्यान्वयन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता का अनुरोध किया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसकी धनराशि क्या है तथा उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ङ) बिहार सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक प्राथमिकता के आधार पर राज्य द्वारा पूरा किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित 35 चालू वृहत् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का निर्धारण किया है तथा उनकी सूची भेजी है। इन स्कीमों के नाम, उनकी अनुमानित लागत, संचयी व्यय, इन परियोजनाओं से सिंचाई लाभ आदि विवरण में दिए गए हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [**ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या** L T. -787?/84] राज्य सरकार ने इन स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए किसी विशेष वित्तीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध नहीं किया है। तथापि, सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय होने के कारण इन परियोजनाओं की वित्त-व्यवस्था उनके अपने बजट के अन्तर्गत की जाती है। केन्द्र, राज्यों को ब्लाक ऋण तथा अनुदान देता है जो विकास के किसी सेक्टर या परियोजना से जुड़े हुए नहीं होते। राज्य द्वारा 1984-85 के लिए अलग-अलग स्कीम के लिए आवश्यक निधियों की मांगों पर योजना आयोग के एक कार्यकारी दल द्वारा पुनरीक्षा की गई थी तथा विवरण में शामिल इन अभिज्ञात परियोजनाओं को शीघ्रता से पूरा करने की प्राथमिकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, योजना आयोग ने आवश्यक आबंटन कर दिये हैं।

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 (3) का कार्यान्वयन

1308. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री**: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित 14 मुद्दों को

"क" "ख" और "ग" तीनों श्रेणियों के राज्यों में द्विभाषी रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रावधान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 के दौरान "क" "ख" और "ग" श्रेणियों के राज्यों में स्थित उनके मंत्रालयों, विभागों, सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों द्वारा धारा 3 (3) के कार्यान्वयन की प्रतिशतता का राज्यवार तथा वर्ष वार का पृथक रूप से ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) तीनों श्रेणियों के राज्यों में उपर्युक्त सभी 14 मुद्दों के कार्य को शत प्रतिशत द्विभाषी करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सिंचाई मंत्रालय द्वारा धारा 3(3) के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में ब्यौरा संलग्न उपाबन्ध में दिया गया है। "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों के संबंध में ब्यौरा एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ग) और (घ) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 में उल्लिखित कागजात से संबंधित धारा 3(3) के कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इस उपाय की आवश्यकता पर विभिन्न सरकारी बैठकों तथा हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति आदि की बैठकों के दौरान भी जोर डाला जाता है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	कागजात	1981-82				1982-83				1983-84			
		द्विभाषिक	अंग्रेजी	कुल	%	द्विभाषिक	अंग्रेजी	कुल	%	द्विभाषिक	अंग्रेजी	कुल	%
1.	संकल्प												
2.	अधिसूचना	205	1	205	100%	164	—	164	100%	176	—	176	100%
3.	नियम												
4.	प्रशा० रिपोर्ट	1	—	1	100%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	प्रेस विज्ञप्तियां	3	—	3	तदैव	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	संसद में प्रस्तुत किए गए कागजात	484	—	484	तदैव	847	—	847	100%	637	—	637	100%
7.	संविदाएं	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	लाइसेन्स	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	परमिट	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	नोटिस	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	टेण्डर फार्म	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	अन्य रिपोर्टें	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	करार	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	सामान्य आदेश	1429	275	1704	84%	914	860	1774	52%	1023	1155	2178	47%

Additional Irrigation Projects Under Command Area

1309. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to bring some more additional irrigation projects under the Command Area ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise, and targets fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details of the new projects included under the Centrally sponsored CAD Programme are given below. No target in this regard has been fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

State	*Name of Project*
Andhra Pradesh	1. Swarna Project
	2. Vamsadhara Stage-I Project
	3. Paddavagu Project
Maharashtra	1. Manjare Project
	2. Khadakwasla Project
	3. Upper Godavari Project
	4. Surya Project

Tamil Nadu	1. Sathanur Project
	2. Parambikulam Aliyar Project
Madhya Pradesh	1. Mahanadi project
	2. Pairi Project
West Bengal	1. Teesta Barrage Project
Assam	1. Kaliabor Lift Irrigation Scheme
	2. Sukla Project
Manipur	1. Sakmai Barrage Project
Gujarat	1. Dharoi Project
	2. Panam Project
	3. Bhadar Project
	4. Dantiwada Project
	5. Hathmati Project
	6. Machhu Project
	7. Meshwo Project
	8. Damanganga Project
Rajasthan	1. Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project
Jammu & Kashmir	1. Marval Project
	2. Banimulla Manulzawwoora Project
	3. Niu Karewa Yusmarg Project
	4. Lethapore Project
Himachal Pradesh	1. Giri Irrigation Project

Study Team to Assess the Performance of F.C.I.

1310. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM :
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study team visited the important procurement regions as well as the consuming region of the country in connection with the performance of Food Corporation of India ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its report and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Administrative Reforms Wing of the Department of Personnel and Administrative had undertaken a study relating to shortages of foodgrains during transit and storage in Food Corporation of India with a view to suggesting measures to minimise such shortages. In that connection, the team had made field visits to a number of mandies/purchase centres, storage depots, rail-heads etc. to understand the procedures and practices involved.

(b) Thepoints touched in the report and the recommendations made mainly relate to super-inspection system, losses in Central Warehousing Corporation/State Warehousing Corporation, paddy losses, weighment procedure, quality of jute bag and jute twine, physical verification of stocks, movement of foodgrains and inter-facing with the Railways, etc. The report will be considered by Government for appropriate action.

Payment of Statutory Minimum Price of Sugarcane

1311. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the latest State-wise prices of sugarcane fixed for actual payment to cane-growers ;

(b) steps taken to ensure instant payment of prices to growers just alongwith the supply of cane; and

(c) State-wise arrear of prices of cane-growers with the mills in the country and mill-wise arrears in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Central Govt. fixes, under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, the statutory minimum prices of sugarcane payable by sugar factories. For the 1983-84 season, the price fixed is Rs. 13.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% with a proportionate premium for higher recoveries. However, in certain States the factories pay prices higher than the statutory minimum fixed by the Central Govt. A statement (I) showing the State-wise range of minimum prices and prices actually being paid by the factories is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7873/84]

(b) In terms of the provisions in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, the factories are required to pay cane price dues with in 14 days of the purchase of cane. For amounts remaining unpaid beyond this period interest at the rate of 15% per annum is payable. Ensuring payment of cane price etc. is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, who have the necessary field organisations, and requisite powers to ensure such payments. Besides advising the State Governments to ensure timely payments, the Central Government has taken steps aimed at improving the liquidity of the industry to enable it to pay the cane price in time. These steps include provision of liberalised bank credit facilities, creation

of a buffer stock against which 100% bank credit is available, monitoring of prices of free-sale sugar through judiciously regulated releases, granting excise duty rebates etc.

(c) Statements II and III laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. *See* No. LT 7873/84] give the State-wise position of cane price dues and the mill wise dues in Bihar for 1983-84 and the earlier seasons as on 31-1-84.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिला में गोदाम का निर्माण न करना

1312. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे** : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1976-77 में उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में 77,500 टन क्षमता वाले एक रक्षित भण्डार के गोदाम का निर्माण करने के लिये विश्व बैंक ने सहायता देने की पेशकश की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1976-77 से अब तक उपर्युक्त गोदाम के निर्माण कार्य को प्रारम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) विश्व बैंक की सहायता प्राप्त खाद्यान्न भण्डारण परियोजना के अधीन बस्ती में 77,500 मीटरी टन की भण्डारण क्षमता का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव था। तथापि, जिस भूमि का चुनाव किया गया था, उसे अर्जित नहीं किया जा सका था क्योंकि भूमि के मालिकों द्वारा इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में दायर की गई याचिका पर न्यायालय ने रोक आदेश दे दिया था। वैकल्पिक स्थान प्राप्त करने के लिए किए गए प्रयास अभी तक सफल नहीं हुए हैं। इसके फलस्वरूप, विश्व बैंक की सहायता प्राप्त परियोजना के अन्तर्गत इस स्थान पर भण्डारण क्षमता का निर्माण करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है।

Increase in prices of edible oils

1313. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether oilseeds development project is included in 20-Point Programme and if so, the details of increase in oilseeds production during 1980-84;

(b) if the production of oilseeds has been more as compared to the past, the reasons for three fold increase in the present prices of edible oils compared to prices in 1980; and

(c) whether Government are in favour of fixation of prices of edible oils, if so, by what time they will be finally announced and the exploitation of the consumers by the hoarders ended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Under the new 20-Point Programme high priority has been given to increasing production of oilseeds. The production of oilseeds during 1980-84 were as under :

Year	Production in lakh tonnes
1979-80	87.4
1980-81	93.7
1981-82	121.9
1982-83	105.5
1983-84	125.0 (provisional)

(b) The oil year 1982-83 ended on 31.10.83 had been one of the most difficult years. There was drastic fall in production of groundnut due to wide-spread drought in States where groundnut is grown and later on due to floods in Gujarat, affecting adversely 48 million hectares of crop area. This fall in production of groundnut resulted not only in less availability of indigenous oils but also higher prices.

(c) Government are not in favour of fixation of end-retail price of indigenous edible oils. The imported oils are already being issued to consumers at prices fixed by the State Governments which is available to house-hold consumers at fair price shops throughout the country. In addition there is a voluntary price control on vanaspati prices which is available freely throughout the country.

The protect consumers from exploitation by unscrupulous traders, the provision of Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, Storage Control Orders and Price and Stocks Display Orders are being enforced by the State Governments.

सिंचित और असिंचित क्षेत्र

1314. **श्री छांगुर राम** : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कुल कितना सिंचित क्षेत्र है और असिंचित क्षेत्र कितना है;

(ख) इसमें से कुल कितना सिंचित और असिंचित क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश में है;

(ग) क्या कृषि में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त

करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है ; और

(घ) राष्ट्रीय आय का कुल कितना भाग सिंचाई पर खर्च किया जा रहा है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) और (ख) अद्यतन भूमि उपयोग आंकड़े 1978-79 के अनुसार, स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(मिलियन हैक्टेयर में)

	कुल बुआई क्षेत्र	कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र	असिंचित क्षेत्र	बुआई क्षेत्र के प्रतिकूल सिंचित क्षेत्र की प्रतिशतता
भारत	142.94	37.96	104.98	26.6
उत्तर प्रदेश	17.48	8.89	8.59	50.9

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) छठी योजना के कुल 97,500 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय में से, वृहद, मध्यम, लघु तथा कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम सहित सिंचाई सेक्टर के लिए 11058 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की परिकल्पना की गई है । यह कुल योजना परिव्यय के 11 प्रतिशत से अधिक है ।

Development of Agro-Industries in Nalanda

1315. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Nalanda District in the State of Bihar has been selected for the establishment and development of Agro-Industries by Government; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps are being taken and funds allotted to achieve the same ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Nalanda District has not been selected specifically under any Government of India scheme for the establishment of agro industries.

(b) Does not arise.

Interest on Loans for Mortgage of Property Being Charged by HUDCO

1316. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that HUDCO always insists on mortgage of property or bank guarantee in respect of loans carrying an interest of more than 8.5 per cent;

(b) whether Government are aware that banks have of late discontinued providing necessary guarantee cover to housing agencies under instructions from the Reserve Bank; and

(c) if so, details of steps, if any, taken to ensure that housing programmes are not adversely affected especially in view of the fact that the housing agencies may not be in a position in all cases to mortgage sufficient properties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On 8th January, 1983 the Reserve Bank of India instructed banks not to furnish bank guarantees in favour of HUDCO/State Housing Boards and similar bodies except in cases where they were required only as an interim security for short periods to be eventually replaced by mortgage of fixed assets.

The Reserve Bank of India on 2nd February, 1984, in view of representation received from HUDCO and other State level institutions engaged in housing programmes for the benefit of SC/ST and economically weaker sections of society, has permitted banks to issue guarantees favouring HUDCO in respect of its loans to State Level Institutions subject to certain conditions, *inter-alia*, that the period of guarantee should coterminate with the period of repayment of loans sanctioned by HUDCO but should not exceed 20 years.

Building of Food Stock as Recommended by an Expert Team

1317. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee of officials headed by Food Secretary had recommended that the country should have a foodgrain buffer stock of two years requirements of the Public Distribution System;

(b) whether Government had accepted the recommendations;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to build a buffer stock as recommended by the Committee; and

(d) the total quantity of foodgrains now held in the buffer stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) On the basis of the Report submitted by the Technical Group constituted by the Government in the year 1981, the Government has decided that the size of the buffer stock to be maintained should be 10 million tonnes of foodgrains, over and above the operational stocks ranging between 6.5 to 11.4 million tonnes at different periods of the year.

(c) Steps being taken for building up of these stocks include intensified procurement of foodgrains, imports of wheat and rice from abroad when considered necessary and feasible, and proper stock management policy.

(d) The total stocks of foodgrains with the public agencies as on the 1st February, 1984 was about 15.4 million tonnes.

Construction of Sky Scrapers in Metropolitan Cities

1318. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the advantages and disadvantages of allowing construction of sky scrapers in metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the conclusion arrived at; and

(c) the policy proposed to be adopted in the construction of tall buildings in the national Capital region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Urban Development is a State subject. The Central Government has not laid down any policy regarding construction of skyscrapers in metropolitan cities or in the cities in the National Capital Region.

University for Fisheries

1319. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :
SHRI A. K. BALAN :
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a University for Fisheries during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, whether the Kerala Government have requested the Union Government for the location of the same in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Governments reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No Sir. However, the Indian Council of Agriculture Research has already taken steps during the Sixth Plan to strengthen the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay, which is the main Institution for Fishery education in the ICAR system to develop infrastructure facilities to support teaching, research and extension programmes in fisheries. Eventually, this Institute should develop into a "Deemed to be Fisheries University" and should concern itself with specialised post-graduate and doctoral programmes at the national level, and also utilising the facilities available at other Fisheries Institutes of ICAR.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Minister (Agriculture) has replied to the Chief Minister of Kerala indicating the action taken/proposed to be taken as mentioned at (a) above.

National Seminar on Eucalyptus

1320. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Seminar on Eucalyptus was held recently at Peechi near Trichur (Kerala); and

(b) if so, the main recommendation made at the Seminar in regard to eucalyptus plantation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made at the Seminar are given in the Statement.

STATEMENT

THE NATIONAL SEMINAR ON EUCALYPTUS held at Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala having deliberated on various aspects of eucalyptus planting in India made the following recommendations :

1. Realising the Importance of maintaining the ecosystem, ecologically sensitive forest areas should not be planted with eucalyptus and an all out effort should be made to regenerate such areas with indigenous species.

2. Realising the growing demand and daily needs of the people rural masses for firewood poles and small-size timber, planting of eucalyptus should be continued in suitable areas so that the gap between the demand and supply is bridged as early as possible.
3. In view of the multipurpose use of eucalyptus for housing and other purposes, marginal trees in the plantations of eucalyptus be allowed to grow to large sizes to provide timber.
4. As there is further need for study with regard to the effect of the different species of *eucalyptus* on wood qualities, organic matter, nutrient status, surface water run-off, ground water and water conservation under varying edaphic and climatic conditions and use of fertilizer and pesticides, research on these aspects be intensified.
5. With a view to evole suitable gene tic strains of eucalyptus to suit various agroclimatic regions, intensive genetic research be undertaken on a priority basis.
6. As eucalyptus are being planted as a short rotation crop to be utilised as small timber, firewood and pulpwood and is being managed under coppice system, detailed investigations regarding the extent of its coppicing power and the number of coppice rotations along with the yields should be carried out.
7. As eucalyptus are being planted on a large scale by farmers along the field boundaries and sometimes as an inter crop with various agricultural crops like sugarcane, wheat and others, detailed investigations be carried out on the interaction of eucalyptus with various agricultural crops.
8. In future, before introducing eucalyptus in tribal areas, a careful impact study on the welfare of tribal population should be undertaken.

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आरम्भ की गई योजनाएं

1321. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी योजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं और प्रत्येक योजना में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि इन योजनाओं में भारी अनियमितताएं और अपव्यय हुआ है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक योजना पर कितना व्यय किया गया है, इसमें कितने लोगों को लाभ हुआ और इन योजनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया ; और

(घ) इन योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए कितने ठेकेदार नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय क्षेत्र में आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम कोई भी परियोजना शुरू की जा सकती है, जो उस इलाके के उपयुक्त हो। पूर्वी चम्पारन में जो परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, वे मुख्य रूप से कृषि, सिंचाई, पशु-पालन, सेवा और ग्रामोद्योग के क्षेत्रों से संबंधित हैं। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन, राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों की निधियां निर्धारित मानदन्ड के आधार पर हर जिले को वितरित कि जाने हेतु प्रदान की जाती हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तैयार की गई शैल्फ आफ प्रोजेक्टस में से जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों द्वारा अनुमोदित कार्य उपलब्ध निधियों से शुरू किए जाते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन किए गए कार्यों तथा कितने लोगों को लाभ हुआ अथवा कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया, इसकी जिलावार सूचना केन्द्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखी जाती है। वर्ष 1982-83 से लेकर 1983-84 तक (नवम्बर, 1983 तक) पूर्वी चम्पारण में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन शामिल किए गए लाभभोगियों की संख्या तथा उन पर हुए व्यय का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

बिहार में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की कमियों के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं जिन्हें आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया गया है। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के बारे में ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों में विशेष रूप से यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत निर्माण-कार्यों को करवाने के लिए कोई ठेकेदार या बिचौलिया नहीं लगाया जाए। वैसे, कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं कि ठेकेदार इस पद्धति में मुखिया (मेट) आदि के रूप में धीरे-धीरे घुस रहे हैं। बिहार सरकार से कहा गया है कि वह यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाए कि

इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन निर्माण-कार्यों के निष्पादन हेतु किसी ठेकेदार को अनुमति नहीं दी जाए और यह भी कि इस कार्यक्रम के पूरे लाभ ग्रामीण गरीबों को मिलें जिनके लिए ये कार्यक्रम बनाए गए हैं।

विवरण

	1982-83	1983-84 (नवम्बर, 1983 तक)
किया गया व्यय (लाख रुपये)	170.00	53.45
लाभान्वित परिवार	15,328	5537

बिहार में मोतिहारी का विकास

1322. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर:** क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारण जिले के मुख्यालय मोतिहारी के विकास की कोई योजना अब तक सरकार ने स्वीकृत नहीं की है जबकि बिहार के कई नगरों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी घोषणा कर दी गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मोतिहारी के चारों ओर ऐसी प्राकृतिक स्थिति है कि इस नगर के बीच में स्थित मोतीझील के कारण इसे बिहार के दर्शनीय स्थल के रूप में विकसित किया जा सकता है और नेपाल जाने वाले पर्यटकों के लिए ठहरने का स्थान बन सकता है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करेगी?

खेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के कस्बों का स्वीकृत विकास करने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित योजना के तहत बिहार को 15 नगर नियत किए गए थे। राज्य सरकार द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर अब तक सभी 15 कस्बों को लाभान्वित किया गया है। मोतिहारी नगर अनुमोदित नगरों की सूची में नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि यह सच है कि इस नगर के चारों ओर प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य है और इस नगर के बीच में बड़ी मोती झील है। यदि इसका उचित विकास किया गया तो यह नगर पर्यटक स्थल बन सकता है। बिहार सरकार से मालूम हुआ है कि यह योजना पहले ही राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Import of Insecticide Laden Wheat from Australia

1323. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item captioned Release of Australian wheat held up appeared in Economic Times, New Delhi, dated 9 December, 1983, highlighting the import of wheat from Australia containing excessive insecticide;

(b) if so, whether this wheat is fit for human consumption;

(c) if not, the reasons for this import and how much Government have lost in this transaction; and

(d) what steps have been taken to avoid reccurence of such deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (b) Yes, Sir. A total quantity of 7.61 lakh tonnes of Australian Wheat of good quality was received during 1981-83. This wheat had been treated with Fenitrothion, an insecticide which is used in many countries as a grain protectant. The insecticide residue though within the International limits of FAO/WHO, was higher than permissible limits prescribed in the Rules tramed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954, in our country. The quality of wheat purchased conformed to the contractual specifications and international standards and was meant for buffer stock, where even for normal storage use of protectant is necessary. This insecticide residue wears off in storage during passage of time.

Subsidy given to Small and Marginal Farmers Under the IRDP

1324. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise and Union Territory-wise total amount given as subsidy to small agriculturists, marginal farmers, adivasis and other beneficiaries separately under the integrated Rural Development Programme since 2 October, 1983; and

(b) whether Government have conducted a survey to find out the number of persons raised above the poverty line, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA) : (a) Informations have presumably been sought for the period from 2.10.80 when the IRDP was extended to all the blocks in the country. A statement showing the amount utilised under

IRDP in various States/UT., the bulk of which is for subsidy from 1.4.1980 to 31.12.1983 is attached. The amount made available separately for different categories of beneficiaries has not been compiled.

(b) Some studies have been carried out by a few State Governments. All the national level, the Programme Evaluation Organisation has taken up an evaluation of the programme.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Uts.	Total expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8496.64
2.	Assam	1514.14
3.	Bihar	9219.38
4.	Gujarat	4379.31
5.	Haryana	2180.53
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1386.49
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	723.60
8.	Karnataka	4459.87
9.	Kerala	2821.02
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9401.29
11.	Maharashtra	6139.57
12.	Manipur	250.25
13.	Meghalaya	152.99
14.	Nagaland	359.11
15.	Orissa	5645.37
16,	Punjab	3298.87
17.	Rajasthan	6119.96
18.	Sikkim	51.53
19.	Tamil Nadu	9722.11
20.	Tripura	400.19
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17841.23
22.	West Bengal	1558.24
23.	A & N Islands	0.46
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	435.28
25.	Chandigarh	2.17
26.	D & N Haveli	4.40
27.	Delhi	133.15
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	274.51
29.	Lakshadweep	18.12
30.	Mizoram	178.79
31.	Pondicherry	66.89
	ALL INDIA	97626.71

Impact of Agricultural Universities and ICAR on Improvement in Agriculture

1325. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether impact of individual Agricultural Universities and ICAR run institutions in bringing overall improvement in the field of agriculture is judged from time to time, if so, how and when and if not, the reasons why it has not been done so far;

(b) what follow-up steps are taken to evaluate the utility of research projects in terms of their contribution; and

(c) whether Lab to Land programmes and being run to carry research to farms;

(d) if so, whether its impact is evaluated at the State level; and

(e) if so, what is being done for its dissemination ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The performance of ICAR's Institutes in the area of agricultural research is evaluated in a comprehensive manner after every five years by Quinquiennial Review Teams (QRTs) comprising top experts in the concerned discipline. The Report of the QRT is examined in detail at the Council's Headquarters and the recommendations are put up to the Governing Body and to the President of ICAR for consideration and approval of the actions proposed on individual recommendations. These recommendations subsequently form the basis for developing the plan programmes of individual institutes.

On the other hand, the performance of Agricultural Universities in specific research projects financed by ICAR is evaluated by the ICAR through Mid-Term Review Teams constituted for each All India Coordinated Research Project operating in the different Agricultural Universities, and special visiting teams for evaluating the utilisation of assistance for developing facilities for Undergraduate and Post-graduate programmes. There is no system existing for evaluation of the University as a whole by the Central agencies as these universities fall under the administrative control of the respective State Governments.

The significant research findings reported from the ICAR's Institutes and the All India Coordinated Research Projects are subsequently passed on the extension programmes of the ICAR and the Universities for testing on a selective basis at the farmer's fields before these are transferred to the developmental agencies for further extension among the farmers. The projects which are not yielding definite results are regularly called out at the annual/biennial Workshops being held for each Coordinated Project of the ICAR.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The impact of Lab to Land programme is evaluated by Transfer of Technology Centres, Zonal Coordinating Units and the Extension Education Division of the Council's Headquarters on six-monthly basis as well as through field visits and the workshops being organised. The Council has set up an Evaluation Committee for making an in-depth assessment of impact of

the programme. The Committee is making visits to various locations in different States for the purpose.

(d) The Lab-to-Land Programmes is being expanded in its form and content in the Seventh Plan and based on the Report of the Evaluation Committee, the implementation of the programme would be suitably modified to make it more effective in areas, if any, where its impact is found to be inadequate.

Work done by N. D. D. and I. D. C. in Genetic Improvement of Cattle Wealth

1326. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the work done by the National Dairy Development Board and the Indian Dairy Corporation in the genetic improvement of cattle wealth in the country;

(b) how far it has helped in increase of milk production during the last five years and the improvement of the national milk herd including cows and buffaloes; and

(c) the steps National Dairy Development Board has taken to ease the problem of fodder for cattle ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Under Operation Flood, National Dairy Development Board/Indian Dairy Corporation have established bull mother farms, semen producing stations and semen banks. Bulls/bull calves produced at the bull mother farms have been made available to various implementing agencies for field artificial insemination programme from time to time.

(b) No precise data is available for increase in milk production due to above measures alone. The milk production in the country is, however, estimated to have increased from 28.36 million tonnes in 1977-78 to 34.74 million tonnes (anticipated achievement) in 1982-83. The steps taken for genetic improvement of cattle wealth by National Dairy Development Board/Indian Dairy Corporation under Operation Flood are also the contributing factors among others in increase of milk production.

(c) Indian Dairy Corporation has arranged for supply of minikits to farmer members of village dairy cooperatives, with the help of the National Dairy Development Board. The minikits contain packages of seeds, fertilisers and leaflets on agronomical practices to be followed. This is backed by extension services and followed up by spearhead team members. This programme has proved to be an effective method for popularising fodder cultivation and for introducing improved varieties of fodder. Provision has been made under the Operation Flood II programme for widening the scope of this activity.

Seminar to increase Production of Oilseeds

1327. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar for increasing production of oilseeds and edible oil was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) what are the details of suggestions made to increase oilseeds production in the country;

(c) whether Government are considering to set up National Oilseeds Development Project in the country; and

(d) if so, by when it is likely to be established and how far it will be beneficial to increase the production of oilseeds ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad recommendations made in the Seminar to increase oilseed production in the country are :

(i) to increase input supply and usage of irrigation water, making more water available to the oilseed crops, particularly rabi/summer groundnut crop, efficient water management and sprinkler irrigation:

(ii) popularisation of fertilizers based on soil tests, application of phosphatic fertilizer and rhizobium culture in soyabean and groundnut and to increase production of bio-fertilizers;

(iii) strengthening of Seed Production Programme and suitable subsidy on certified and truthfully labelled seeds; and provision of plant protection measures;

(iv) increase in mid-term credit facilities, intensification of research efforts, particularly for development of high yielding varieties for unirrigated areas and tissue culture;

(v) Intensifying Training and Visit system efforts for the production of oilseeds.

(vi) extension of soyabean cultivation in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

(vii) making support price more inducing for the oilseeds on growers;

(viii) carrying out concurrent and periodic evaluations;

(ix) provision of insurance cover to high risk crops like oilseeds.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The National Oilseeds Development Project is proposed to be implemented dur-

ing the year 1984-85. It has been proposed to increase the oilseeds production by 14.45 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 over and above the targetted production of 125 lakh tonnes during the year 1983-84.

Restrictions for Constructing High Buildings in Cities

1328. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware regarding the tendency of constructing high buildings in the metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, whether Government are satisfied with the present situation or propose to impose some restrictions in favour of high construction buildings for commercial purposes as well as for residential purposes in the cities.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Urban Development is a State Subject. Sanction of building plans is done by the local bodies etc. in consonance with land use regulations, building bye laws, master plan regulations and allied legal provisions. There is no proposal before the Central Government to impose restrictions in favour of high construction buildings for commercial purposes as well as for residential purpose in cities.

New Pulse Seed Varisties Developed by R & D Units

1329. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that output of pulses has remained stagnent over years (B.S. 13/1/84) despite many claims of breakthroughs in development of new seed varieties over the years;

(b) whether Government have details of various new pulse seed varieties developed by Central Research and Development units including Agricultural Universities identified/released during the last 10 years and if so, the details thereof indicating the yield claimed per hectare and acreage of land brought under each variety; and

(c) what has been the impact of all the new varieties developed on overall pulse production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) the pulse production has not remained totally stagnant over the past three decades as is evident from the figures given below :

	1950-51	1965-67	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Area (Million ha)	19.09	22.71	22.45	23.84	22.38
Production (Million tonnes)	8.41	9.94	10.62	11.50	11.56
Yield (kg/ha)	441	438	473	482	516

(b) During the past one decade or so, several varieties of different pulses have been developed. The important ones among these are listed below :

Crop	Name of Varieties
Gram	G-130, G-235, H-208, H-355 K-468, BG 209, Pant G-114, Pusa-212, JG-62, Annegeri, Chaffa, RS-10, Kabuli,L-550.
Black Gram	T-9, T-27, Mash-28, Khargaon-3, Pant U-19, Pant U-30.
Cowpea	Pusa Phalguni, Pusa-dofasali, FS-68, C-152.
Greengram	T-44, Pusa Baisakhi, PS-16, S-8, S-9 PS-7, PS-10, Varsha, G-65.
Lentil	L-9-12, T-36, Pant L-639, Pant-209, Pant L-406.
Peas	T-163, Hans, L-116, EC 33866, Pachna.
Arhar	Prabhat, UPAS-120, Pant A-3, Pant A-1, Mukta, T 21 Pusa-Ageti, Sharda, Pusa-74
Khesari	Pusa-24.

The improved varieties possess better yield potential, resistance to major pests to a considerable extent, and other desirable characters. The recently developed varieties of gram and arhar have given 20-25 q/ha yield in the farmer's fields. Similarly the improved varieties of green-gram, black gram, cowpea, etc. are also available which give 10-15 q/ha in the farmer's fields. The information about the acerage under each variety in not available in the country.

(c) Pulse production faces a difficult situation where much headway could not be made due to problems like cultivation of pulses in rainfed, leftout lands with negligible application of inputs. The improved varie-

ties do give better yields in the farmers' field, under good management as compared to the national average of per hectare productivity. The new varieties have a high yield potential which could be exploited through good management practices.

Insecure Position in Food Front

1330. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is insecure in food front as reflected by heavy imports in foodgrains, milk and oilseeds etc ;

(b) whether it is in national interest to import without sufficient storage space leading to heavy storage losses ;

(c) whether it is in national interest to import as gift milk products which makes our political options difficult ;

(d) whether Government are aware that the new technology is not scale-neutral as propounded by Dairy Board, and

(e) whether Government are aware of studies which show that small and marginal farmers virtually lose heavily on each litre of milk produced ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Marginal import of foodgrains was considered necessary to augment the buffer stocks in the wake of heavy pressure on the public distribution system because of drought conditions in several parts of the country in 1982-83. Commercial import of skim milk powder was discontinued from 1975-76. There is no import of oil seeds on Government account.

(b) Storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India is adequate to meet the requirement of current stock levels.

(c) Currently gift supplies of skim milk powder and butter oil are being received from European Economic Community (EEC) for implementation of Operation Flood II Project.

(d) Dairy processing is not scale neutral and its economic viability requires certain minimum level of operational size.

(e) Government are not aware of any such studies having been conducted.

Appointment of Forest Preservation Commission

1331. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to incisive investigation concerning vandalism in the forests due to lax enforcement of law and other rampant corruption given in illustrated Weekly dated 29, January, 1984 ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Himalayas catchment area in Garhwal and Himachal Pradesh is an ecologically sensitive area and if so, the steps taken to safeguard these areas ; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a high powered Forest Preservation Commission to safeguard and multiply our forest ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. Following are the important steps taken to safeguard such areas :

(i) Enactment of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 of the Central Government.

(ii) Enhanced protection measures to conserve forest resources including suitable legislation by state government such as Uttar Pradesh Gramin Aur Parvatiya Chetra Me Vriksh Sanrankshan Adhiniyam 1976, enacted by Govt. of U.P. etc.

(iii) Hill States have been considered special areas for Central assistance. by the Planning Commission. The total plan outlay for hill areas has gone up from Rs. 447 crores for Vth Five Year Plan to Rs. 3915 crores in VIth Five Year Plan.

(iv) Undertaking the following afforestation and soil conservation measures in the area :

1. Soil Conservation in the catchments of the river valley projects.
2. Integrated watershed management in catchments of flood prone rivers.
3. Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas.
4. Adoption of improved land use practices.
5. Himalayan watershed management project in Uttar Pradesh.
6. Social Forestry, including Rural Fuelwood plantations, and
7. Laying down norms for management of forests.

(c) No Sir, as there are already following bodies which advise the Government on Forest Preservation and afforestation :

1. Central Board of Forestry.
2. Central Forestry Commission
3. National Land Board
4. National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

Development of Gur From Jowar Stem

1332. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware of the process developed at Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute, Phaltan, Satara in Maharastra for production of gur from jowar, stem and if so, the details of the new process (T.O.I. 25.1.84.);

(b) whether ICAR or any other Government supported institutes have been working on similar lines and if so, the details of their findings ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ICAR Research is mostly on abstract subjects or based on imported seeds and technology as in case of rice, wheat and cauliflower (snowball) seeds ; and

(d) whether Government in the light of revealing Supreme Court judgement against ICAR (H.T. 17.1.84) take suitable steps and put ICAR due mainstream of national life ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute, Phaltan, had conducted some trials on the extraction of gur from sweet sorghum. The Project was not supported by the ICAR. As the details of the work done and the progress made are not readily available, they are being called for from the Institute and will be reported as soon as possible. The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research Lucknow also did conduct some studies no sweet sorghum. But the results indicate that it might not be economical to extract gur from sorghum.

(c) No, Sir, this is not a fact. Research on different crops is being organised by the ICAR through all India Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects which take into consideration the concepts of a multi-disciplinary approach and multi-locational testing. The research is being conducted in close collaboration with the Agricultural Universities and Institutes within the country and International Institutes outside the country, As a result of these concerted efforts, a number of improved varities suited to the different agro-climatic conditions of the country have been developed. Some exotic lines/varieties have also been made available to the farmers after careful evaluation, to the advantage of Indian Agriculture. Some of the Indian lines/varieties have also done very will in other countries as well.

(d) The government is aware about the judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on 16.12.83. in the cases filed by the employyees of the different Institutes of the ICAR. The judgement relates to 3-4 individual cases pertaining to the year 1972-74 and it has already been decided to give relief to the staff on the lines decided by the Supreme Court. The working of the ICAR had been reviewed on a number of occasions. A High Level Committee viz. ICAR Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar, Retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India was set up in June, 1972 to enquire into the recruitment policies of the ICAR. The Committee had submitted its report in January, 1973. The report of the Committee was considered by the Cabinet and again by a Committee constituted by the Cabinet for examining the major issues. The Committee consisted of a group of Ministers designated by the Prime Minister. This Committee considered the main recommedations of the Inquiry Committee which were subsequently approved by the Cabinet. A statement on this was made by the then Minister of Agriculture in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha on 12.11.73 regarding the Government decision of the re-organisation of ICAR based on the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee The working of the ICAR was further reviewed by the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha in their 35th Report (6th Lok Sabha) (1978-79) after going into the working of the ICAR at great length. In this report they made several recommendations to improve further the working of the ICAR.

From the fore-going account it would be seen that the ICAR has re-structured its personnel policies to make it more responsive to the modern needs of a scientific organisation. The Supreme Court may have based some of their observations of the old cases before them which related to a period much before the introduction of the new Personnel policies of the ICAR. The reviewed policies of the ICAR are working effectively and hence no further steps seem to be necessary at this stage to review the personnel policies of the ICAR.

Filling up of Vacancies Reserved for SCs/STs

1333. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a backlog in regard to filling of vacancies of Class I to Class IV in various categories of jobs in his Ministry reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to fill up the vacancies reserved for SCs/STs; and

(d) the time by which the backlog of vacancies reserved for SCs/STs is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Except in the category of Group 'A' posts.

(b) The back log is primarily due to non-availability of candidates with requisite qualifications belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to the instruction of the Ministry of Home Affairs, if a single vacancy occurs in a recruitment year falling on a 'reserved' point, the same is to be treated as 'unreserved' and the reservation carried forward.

(c) Efforts are made to fill up the vacancies reserved for SC/ST by candidates belonging to these communities. Prescribed Reservation Roosters are maintained for this purpose and unfilled vacancies are carried forward, as required under the Rules. For filling up the vacancies through direct recruitment the position with regard to the reserved vacancies is duly intimated to the concerned recruiting agencies as such Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, etc. For the posts filled by promotion, all SC/ST candidates who are within the zone of consideration as per the instructions of the Home Ministry, on the subjects are considered.

(d) It is difficult to lay down any firm date by which the backlog of vacancies reserved for SCs/STs could be completed.

Implementation of DDP

1334. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the implementation of Desert Development Programme in the country;

(b) whether National Commission on Agriculture and National Development Council have recommended to give due consideration in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto and decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The Desert Development Programme has been under implementation since 1977-78. An expenditure of Rs. 70.89 crores has since been incurred on this programme upto September 1983. Afforestation, sand dune stabilisation, irrigation, soil and moisture conservation, development of agriculture and animal husbandry are the main components of the programme. The salient features of the progress of the programme are given in the statement annexed.

(b) and (c) The Programme is being examined in the context of the formulation of the Seveth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

Physical achievements under the DDP, since inception upto September, 1983.

Sector	Major item of work	Physical achievements
Afforestation	1. Plantation (Hect).	55623
	2. Shelter belt plantation (Kms.)	30458
	3. Sand dune stabilisation(hect.)	11289
Irrigation	Potential created (hect).	5126
Agriculture	Area treated under soil & moisture conservation (hect.)	3644
Animal husbandry :		
	1. New Vaterinary dispensaries/ centres set up (Nos.)	114
	2. New Wool extension centres set up (Nos.)	30
Employment Generated (000' Mandays)		9468,658

Target to Provide Drinking Water Facilities to Villages in Gujarat :

1335. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target to cover the villages for drinking water facilities during the year 1982-83 has been fully achieved in Gujrat ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor : and

(c) the number of villages proposed to be covered during the year 1983-84 in that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Against the target of 800 problem villages for the year 1982-83, the State of Gujarat reported a coverage of 712 problem villages.

(b) The reasons are being ascertained from the State Government.

(c) During 1983-84. 1,125 problem villages are proposed to be covered by the Government of Gujarat.

Import of Edible Oils

1336. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of edible oil imported during the year 1981, 1982 and 1983 and the details of the oils imported ;

(b) the amount spent every year on the import of edible oil ;

(c) the quantity likely to be imported during the current year ;

(d how it is distributed to consumer ;

(e) the State-wise quota fixed ; and

(e) steps being taken to increase the production of edible seeds in the country to meet the demand of edible oil of the country to avoid import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) The quantity to be imported in a year is decided by the Government from time to time after taking into consideration factors like production of edible oils in the country, demand for edible oils, price trends in the national and international markets, availablity of foreign exchange and such other factors. It is too early to specify the quantity to be imported during the current year, 1984.

(d) The actual distribution of imported edible oils to the consumers is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The allocation from the Central Govt. of edible oils for public distribution system is made to the State Governments. The delivery of the oil is also made by the STC to the authorised nominees of the State Governments. It is left to the discretion of the State Government to decide the details about distribution within the guidelines issued by the Central Government.

(e) The quota of each state is decided on a month to month basis, generally before the commencement of each month on the basis of demands received from the State Govts., consumption pattern, availability of indigenous oil in the State or region, availability of stocks with STD and pace of lifting by the State Government etc.

(f) Concerted efforts are being made to attain self-sufficiency in vegetable oils in the country. However, inspite of these efforts it has not been possible to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oils as with the growth in production the demand for oils is also increasing. Apart from the schemes under implementation by various State Governments, the Central Govt. are taking following measures to increase oilseeds production :—

(1) Intensive programme for development of oilseeds in oilseed producing States. The scheme aims at demonstration on farmers' fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangement, expansion of plant protection measures, extension of irrigated area etc.

(2) Launching of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and soyabean in Madhya Pradesh.

(3) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.

(4) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.

(5) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseeds crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.

(6) Appropriate oil usage policy by the Vanaspati industry to encourage greater use of non-traditional oils.

STATEMENT

Calendar years	Lakh Qty. (MT)	Value Rs. Crores
1981	11.54	549.18
1982	8.94	390.89
1983	12.56	628.10
Oil wise details being as under :		
1981		
SBO	5.51	265.31
RSO	1.74	84.11
NPO	0.95	44.24
RBD PO	0.67	31.72
RBD PL	2.67	123.80
	11.54	549.18
1982		
SBO	3.65	158.15
RSO	0.71	31.94
NPO	1.09	47.64
RBD PO	0.88	35.90
RBD PL	2.61	117.26
	8.94	390.89
1983		
SBO	4.96	255.30
RSO	1.35	70.41
NPO	0.87	38.83
RBD PO	1.88	90.39
RBD PL	3.50	173.17
	12.56	628.10

Difference of Opinion Between State Planning Board, M P. and Narmada Planning Agency Regarding Narmada Sagar Prhject

1337. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether serious differences of opinion have arisen between the State Planning Board, MP and Narmada Planning Agency in respect of the Narmada Sagar Project; and

(b) if so, steps taken to resolve them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) When this matter, which appeared in the Newspapers was referred to, the Madhya Pradesh Government have intimated that the views expressed in the Newspapers cannot be identified as that of the State Government. The project report on Narmada Sagar Project based on the decisions of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal award, has been submitted by the State Government for technical examination and processing for acceptance by the planning Commission.

Small and Marginal Farmers in Madhya Pradesh not benefiting from Agriculture Extension Projects

1338. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that small and marginal farmers in Madhya Pradesh are not benefiting from Agriculture Extension Projects being implemented in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons for the failure of Agriculture Extension Projects to benefit small and marginal farmers; and

(c) the steps that have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The small and marginal farmers in Madhya Pradesh are being benefited under agricultural extension project by way of :

1. ensuring their representation among contact farmers who are selected for providing link between field extension functionaries and follower farmers;
2. generating appropriate low cost and location-specific technology commensurate with their scarce resources, with special reference to rainfed farming, by agricultural university/adaptive trial centres for dissemination among them;
3. regular and timely visits by extension functionaries to the fields of small and marginal farmers for technical guidance;

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Growth Rate of Foodgrains Production

1339. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether only five States in the country have recorded above average growth rate in foodgrains production during the decade 1970-71 to 1980-81;

(b) if so, whether during the decade the total foodgrains production had increased at the rate of 2.28 per cent;

(c) whether some States which comprised 55 per cent of the area had a growth rate below the national average;

(d) if so, what were the States where growth rate was higher and what were the States where the foodgrains production was below the target; and

(e) the steps being considered to improve the growth rate of foodgrains production in these States which were below the national average ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The growth rate of foodgrains production during the decade 1970-71 to 1980-81 in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura was above the national average. The componund rate of growth of foodgrains production during 1970-71 to 1980-81 based on the All-India index numbers was 2.32 per cent per annum.

(c) States which recorded a growth rate below the national average account for 66.88 per cent of the gross cropped area in the country.

(d) As indicated above the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura recorded a growth rate in foodgrain production higher than the national, average. During 1980-81 the operational target of foodgrains production was exceeded by Uttar Pradesh whereas in other States the achievement was below operational targets.

(e) The production strategy and programme for increased agricultural/foodgrains production include :—

(i) Achieving higher intensity of cropping ;

(ii) Ensuring arrangements for timely and adequate supply of inputs like high yielding and other improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers, electricity and diesel for irrigation ;

(iii) Intensification of agricultural research and extension of efforts ;

(iv) Extension of irrigated areas and proper management of land and water ;

(v) Increase in the area under short duration varieties of crops through catch cropping and inter-cropping ;

(vi) Increased supply of institutional credit ;

(vii) Remunerative prices for farmers,

Implementation of IRDP and NREP

1340. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have shown concern over the uneven implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) if so, whether in certain areas IRDP beneficiaries have been identified in an ad-hoc manner ;

(c) whether in some cases the projects intending to benefit them have not been properly formulated or effectively implemented ;

(d) whether in the case of NREP distribution of foodgrains has been tardy in many areas ;

(e) whether a two days conference of the State Rural Development Secretaries was held in February, 1984 in which these points were mentioned by him and he had expressed concern over the rural development scheme;

(f) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued to the States in this regard ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes,Sir.

(b) and (c) Where identification of beneficiatries or formulation of projects is observed unsatisfactory, the position is reviewed in consultation with the concerned State authorities, and the remedial steps advised.

(d) Distribution of foodgrains under NREP has not been satisfactory in some State.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) The conference was useful in identifying a number of operational problems and in bringing out organisational and other deficiencies which as a limiting factor in the speedy implementation of these programmes. The conference was attended by a number of senior officers of the Public Sector Banks and the problems of credit mobilisation and recovery of loans were also highlighted. The implementing agencies have been urged to take concerted action to improve the pace and quality of planning and implementation of these programmes by removing constraints and deficiencies identified.

Advance to States for Distribution of Subsidised Wheat and Rice to Workers

1341. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are willing to pay in advance the money required by the States to distribute subsidised wheat and rice to the workers under the Rural Employment Programmes to facilitate immediate implementation of the scheme announced recently by the Prime Minister ;

(b) if so, whether States Governments have been asked to submit their reports regarding the amount that will be required for implementation of the scheme; and

(c) how much amount will be provided to each States as an advance to distribute subsidised wheat and rice to the workers under the Rural Employment Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) Modalities for distribution of foodgrains to workers under NREP/RLEGP at subsidised rates have been worked out. The amount of subsidy will be given as advance to the States alongwith allocation of foodgrains from 1984-85; necessary adjustments being made later on the basis of actual utilisation. During the current year viz. 1983-84 the State Governments have been advised tc meet the cost of subsidy for the present out of the funds already made available to them under NREP/RLEGP. It is estimated that the amount required for subsidy during 1983-84 will be about Rs. 4.00 crores and Rs. 24.5 crores during 1984-85 for both NREP and RLEGP.

Irrigation Projects From Tamil Nadu for Approval

1342. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the irrigation projects of Tamil Nadu Government that are awaiting approval of the Centre ; and

(b) the irrigation projects which have been approved by the Centre but not yet implemented by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Four major irrigation projects, namely (i) Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Stage-I (ii) Parambikulam Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension-1980 (iii) Parambikulam Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension, 1982, (iv) Modernisation of Cauvery Delta System and two medium irrigation projects; namely (i) Modernisation of Ananthanar Channel Kodiyar System (ii) Animaduva Reservior, have been received from Government of Tamil Nadu and are under technical examination in consulation with the State Authorities. In respect of Cauvery delta modernisation scheme the state has sent a modified report recently based on the comments and is under examination and in

respect of other schemes the state as to send replies to the comments of Central Water Commission.

(b) Four medium irrigation schemes namely, (i) Vemba Kottai (ii) Vaniar Reservoir (iii) Ichambedi; and (iv) Kellaverpalli were approved by the planning Commission during the Sixth Five Year plan and these are in advanced stage of construction.

Assistance of States for Rural Water Supply Schemes etc.

1343. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are providing assistance to various States for implementation of schemes for rural water supply, providing house sites and improving the environment of slums ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the progress of the above schemes in various States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in providing water supply to identified problem villages and the graints are released under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. During 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 75 crores has been provided under the New Cenetrally Sponsored Scheme for Rural Water Supply pased performance. Details of funds released are as Annex I (A) and I (B). Laid on the table of the House. [Placed in the liabrary. *See* No. LT 7874/84]

2. As regards house sites, housing being a State subject the Central Government are providing block grants without being tied to any scheme.

3. The scheme of a Environmental Improvement of Slums in Urban Areas is also in the State Sector and is being implemented by the State Governments through outlays made in their Annual Plans. However, the Central Government gives incentive grants to the States to expedite the slum improvement work, details of which are given in Annex II. Laid on the table of the House. [Placed in the library. *See* No. LT 7874/84]

(c) The progress of the above mentioned three schemes in various States is given in Annexures III (A) (B), IV and V. Laid on the table of the House. [Placed in the library. *See* No. LT 7874/84]

Delay in Construction of Rajasthan Canal

1344. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Canal Project which was to be completed in 1970 and then in 1985 is being further delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) now which is the target date for completion; and

(d) what will be the total cost of project whem completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The work on Stage-I of the Rajasthan Canal Project is almost complete. As per its present scope, finalised in 1970, the Stage-II of the Project was scheduled to be completed by 1980-81. The State Government has now adopted a programme under which the Main Canal in all respects and distribution channels mostly unlined would substantially be completed by 1985. The remaining works of completion and lining of distributaries will spill over to the 7th Plan.

The State Government has further decided to extend the Canal upto Gadhra-Road and also to include some lift schemes on the left bank. Investigations for this proposal are going on and State Government is yet to submit the detailed Project Report.

The delay in timely completion is stated to be mainly due to inadequate allocation of funds by the State Government and non-availability of water for drinking and construction purporses in the initial stages.

(d) As per assessment made by the State Government the cost of Stage-I of the Project is likely to be Rs. 237.4 crores and that of Stage-II Rs. 320.0 crores.

Mismanagement in Super Bazar

1345. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the mismanagement in Super Bazar, New Delhi during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action being taken to improve the management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) Some complaints regarding the working of Super Bazar are received by the Government from time to time. These are looked into in consultation with the Super Bazar and appropriate action taken wherever

necessary. The Government also reviews periodically the performance of Super Bazar.

Housing Assistance to Rural Landless Workers

1346. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the progress in the implementation of the scheme for providing housing assistance to rural landless workers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding number of houses constructed during 1982-83 alongwith financial assistance provided to Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Housing being a State subject all the Housing schemes are implemented by the State Governments/UT Admns. themselves. The Central Govt. only provides assistance in the form of block grants for housing without tying up to any particular scheme. However, the Central Govt. monitors a scheme of the Provision of house-sites and construction assistance to the Rural Landless Workers which also forms a part of the New 20-Point Programme.

(b) During 1982-83, 10,940 families were provided with house-sites and 3,800 families were given construction assistance in Orissa. However, the details about the houses constructed during this period is not readily available.

Grievances of Residents of Government Employees Colonies

1347. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government Employees colonies particularly Nanak Pura, Sector 12, are neglected by the authorities and the roads have pits/holes/ditches resulting in unsafety to the vehicles;

(b) whether the CPWD especially the Horticulture Department is keeping the residents of Government Employees colonies dissatisfied;

(c) whether their grievances are not promptly attended to; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) The approach roads in the Central Government colonies, including Nanak Pura, Sector 12, under the maintenance charge of the CPWD, are being maintainance in fairly good condition within the limitation of funds.

The information in respect of service roads in Central Government colonies, which are under the charge of the local bodies, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No. The Horticulture Wing of the CPWD is attending to the horticultural requirements in the colonies quite satisfactorily.

(c) CPWD has reported that the grievances of the residents are attended to the promptly.

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of Shops by DDA to Weaker Section

1348. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether several thousand graduate unemployed talented youths of weaker sections of society are denied trading/business on account of non-allotment of shops to them as the shops are invariably auctioned by DDA as it is not possible for the weaker sections unemployed to buy shops through auction on exhorbitant rate; and

(b) steps proposed to ensure that shops in Delhi be allotted through draw of lots instead of auctioning them to married persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) DDA disposes of commercial built up units through auction/tender as per the provisions laid down under DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981. Reservations have been provided therein as under :

(i) SC/STs	12.8%
(ii) Persons whose land has been acquired by the Government	10%
(iii) Physically handicapped persons	— 5%
(iv) Ex-servicemen	— 2%
(v) Freedom fighters	—1%

Apart from this, no reservation is made for allotment of shops toG raduate unemployed talented youth of Weaker Sections of the society.

Civic Amenities to Residents of PitampuraDelhi

1349. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether several residents of the cooperative group housing societies colonies located in Pitampura area, Delhi are denied basic necessities such as drinking water, sewage disposal, milk and their conditions are pitiable

(b) if so, the steps taken by the authorities to redress their problems; and

(c) when the sewage line would be completed in the said area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Decline in Sugar Output

1350. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugar output is nearly four lakh tonnes lower during the first three months of current season than in the corresponding period last year;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) the latest position of sugar production during December, 1983 to February, 1984; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main factor contributing to this decline in production in the first three months is due to wide vatiation of agro-climatic conditions in various parts of the country during February, 1983—October, 1983. However, estimates of production indicate that the level of production would be more or less at the levels envisaged for the year 1983-84 in the Sixth Plan target for production of sugar.

(c) Sugar production from 1.12.1983 is 15.2.84 is 31.39 lakh tonnes.

(d) To keep sugar production at the desired levels, payment of remunerative cane prices by the sugar factories to the growers is being done as also steps have been taken to provide liberal bank credit to sugar factories for clearing cane price dues to growers expeditiously. As mentioned above, the estimated level of production which has been targetted in the Sixth Plan is likely to be reached and that with the large carry-over of about 46 lakh tonnes should more than be ample to meet the needs of internal consumption and exports in the sugar year 1983-84.

Implementation of IRDP

1351. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme is unsatisfactory in the north eastern region;

(b) if so, whether any study had been done about the unsuccessful working of the programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the main weakness found out and steps suggested to strengthen the basic infrastructure in this region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The implementation of Integrated Development Programmes has not been satisfactory in some areas of the North-Eastern Region.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development constituted a working group with representatives of various Ministries and other agencies to study the problems of implemennting this programme in the North-Eastern Region.

(c) and (d) The working group has formulated its draft report which is being finalised shortly. The inadequacy of economic and technical infrastructure, insufficient access to credit facilities and organisational and administrative inadequacies have been identified as the main drawbacks. The steps suggested to strengthen the infrastructure include opening of more branches of banks, training programmes for officials and higher investments in creating institutional support for these programmes.

Meeting of Brahmaputra Board

1352. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a review of the Brahmaputra Board and specially research and survey work for preparing a master plan of the Brahmaputra basin was done

recently in a meeting in Gauhati;

(b) whether the Dehang and Subansiri project reports, submitted to the Central Government by the Brahmaputra Board were also discussed during the meeting; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHAI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The Brahmaputra Board reviewed the work of the Brahmaputra Board in a meeting held at Gauhati on the 8th February, 1984, when the investigation and project preparation work by the Board on Dehang and Subansiri Projects was also reviewed.

The Review Board was informed that Dehang and Subansiri Projects investigated by Brahmaputra Board have been identified as important components of the Master Plan for water resources development of Brahmaputra basin and were capable of producing huge block of hydropower and moderating flood peaks in the Brahmputra Valley.

The Projects as proposed have a large installed capacity of about 25000 MW and would require detailed scrutiny by the concerned Central Agencies before the Government could consider taking a view in the matter.

मांडला, सरगुजा और उज्जैन में निर्माणाधीन सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

1352. **श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :**
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मांडला, सरगुजा और उज्जैन के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में अनेक सिंचाई परियोजनाएं काफी लंबे अर्से से निर्माणाधीन हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक योजना कब शुरू की गई थी ;

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1983 के अंत तक प्रत्येक परियोजना के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(घ) उनके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ; और

(ङ) इन परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ङ) छठी योजना से पहले आरंभ की गई जनजातीय क्षेत्रों को लाभ देने वाली मांडला जिले में एक मध्य सिंचाई परियोजना तथा सरगुजा जिले में तीन मध्यम परियोजनाएं प्रगति पर हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, सरगुजा जिले में छठी योजना में आरंभ की गई दो मध्यम परियोजनाएं भी प्रगति पर हैं। उज्जैन जिले के जनजातीय क्षेत्र में किसी बृहद अथवा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना पर कार्य नहीं चल रहा है । लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के सबन्ध में ब्यौरा केन्द्र में प्राप्त नहीं होता और न ही रखा जाता है ।

एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें उपर्युक्त स्कीमों के नाम और उनके आरम्भ होने का वर्ष, उन पर हुई प्रगति तथा पूर्ण होने की संभावित वर्ष दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(लाख रुपये/हजार हैक्टेयर)

जिले का नाम परियोजना का नाम	आरम्भ करने की तारीख	अद्यतन अनुमानित लागत	सिंचाई क्षमता	3/83 तक हुआ व्यय	पूर्ण होने का संभावित वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5	6
माण्डला जिला					
छठी योजना-पूर्व 1. मटियारी	1979-80	1600	10.0	313	1986

1		2	3	4	5	6
	सरगुजा जिला					
छठी योजना-पूर्व	1. झुमका	1977-78	440	2.9	400	1984-85
	2. बंकी	1977-78	710	4.0	309	1986
	3. घूंघटा	1976-77	2000	10.0	407	सातवीं योजना के दौरान
छठी योजना	4. गेज	1980-81	996	4.1	11	तदैव
	5. बरनई	1983-84	400	2.4	—	तदैव

यमुना तटों के साथ पड़ी भूमि का उपयोग

1354. **श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :**
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यमुना-तटों के साथ पड़ी भूमि के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में एक योजना दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) योजना को पूरा करने लिए क्या कार्यक्रम निश्चित किया गया है; और

(घ) इस योजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा?

खेल विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली 2001 के लिए भावी विकास योजना को बनाने के एक भाग के रूप में इस समय दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सीमा में यमुना नदी के कुल्यिकाकरण के लिए अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

Licence Fee for Government Accommodation

1355. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the licence fee in respect of Government accommodation is deducted at source from the salary of the Government servant;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that Government servant received notices from the Directorate of Estates bringing out the arrears of rent not received;

(c) whether Government propose to ensure that henceforth no Government servant will be harassed on this count and the paying and disbursing authorities are made responsible to see the receipt of rent instead of the Directorate of Estates to check this; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lack of intimation of recovery of licence fee from the Pay and Accounts Officers, non-recovery due to non-drawl of pay, transfer, retirement, death, etc.

(c) and (d) The issue of statement of accounts to the allottee is necessitated by reasons indicated in reply to part (b) above, It also facilitates the Government as well as the allottee to keep the licence fee accounts up-to-date.

Provision of Wheat and Rice to workers under the NREP & RLEGP

1356. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat and rice would be made available to persons working under the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Graduates Programme at Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 1.85 per kg. respectively;

(b) if so, how much would be subsidy cost the exchequer ; and

(c) has the programme been introduced in all the Blocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) According to the decision taken by the Central Government recently, one kilogram of foodgrains as per person per day as part of wage will be provided at subsidised rates of workers engaged under the programme of NREP/ RLEGP. Wheat will be provided to them at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. In case of rice, common rice is to be distributed at Rs. 1.85 per kg. If rice of common variety is not available and fine and superfine varieties are to be supplied, the price is to be charged will be Rs. 1.95 per kg for fine variety and Rs. 2.10 per kg. for sup.erfine variety.

(b) The cost of subsidy during the current year would work out to about Rs. 4.00 crores and during the year 1984-85, this will amount to about Rs. 24.50 crores.

(c) The scheme is applicable to all the blocks in the country.

Loan Sanctioned by HUDCO for Construction of Houses in Madhya Pradesh

1357. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned by HUDCO for construction of houses in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan;

(b) the name of the places in Madhya Pradesh where various types of houses have been constructed by HUDCO;

(c) whether some new HUDCO housing projects are recently sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if so, the amount earmarked for construction of houses under those new projects; and

(e) the places identified for the establishment of those HUDCO projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85, as on 31.1.1984, HUDCO has sanctioned loan of Rs. 22.02 crores to the State of Madhya Pradesh. In addition, HUDCO is co-financing with World Bank an Urban Development Project with a loan assistance of Rs. 31.46 crores.

(b) HUDCO has not constructed any house in the State of M. P.

(c) to (e) At its 79th Board Meeting recently held on 26.12.1983, HUDCO has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 1.29 crores for projects in the towns of Rajnandgaon, Indore & Ratlam and several villages in the districts of Raipur, Bhopal, Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen, Sidhi and Satna of Madhya Pradesh.

Development of Slums

1358. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken for the development of slums in the country;

(b) the progress made so far;

(c) the details of the amount sanctioned to different States for the improvement of slums in those States during the year 1983-84; and

(d) the amount actually utilized by these States and the details of the work done upto date in these States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The scheme for improvement of slums in urban areas in the State sector is being implemented by the State Government through outlay made in their plans. In the year 1983-84, the Central Government provided incentive grants to the State Governments for achieving additional coverage of slum population over and above the annual plan targets.

(b) The progress made during the years 1980-1984 is given in the Annexnres I and II is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-7875/84*]

(c) The details of the incentive amounts sanctioned to different States for improvement of slums during the year 1983-84 is given in Annexure III is laid on the Table of

the House. [*Pla ced in Library. See No. LT-7875/84*]

(d) The information is given in Annexure IV and V is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-7875/84*]

Setting up a Palm Oil Mill in Kerala

1359. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a palm oil mill in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal for setting up of the mill is being examined, The mill will cater to the requirements of oil extraction work out of the produce from Red Oil Palm plantations in Kerala undertaken by the Oil Palm India Ltd.

कृषि के अधीन क्षेत्र का फसल-वार ब्यौरा

1360. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 (1-1-1984 तक) के दौरान देश में चावल, गेहूं और दालों के उत्पादन का वर्ष वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 (1-1-1984 तक) वर्षों के दौरान अलग-अलग कितनी भूमि कृषि हेतु उपयोग में लाई गई है;

(ग) देश में ऐसी कुल कितनी भूमि है जिसको कृषि योग्य बनाया जा सकता है और 1-1-1984 तक ऐसी कुल कितनी भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाया गया जिसको कृषि उत्पादन के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा सके ;

(घ) देश में प्रति व्यक्ति भूमि का औसत क्या है ;

(ड़) देश में कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को औसतन, अधिकतम तथा न्यूनतम भूमि प्राप्त है ; और

(च) इस समय सिंचित और असिंचित भूमि पर अलग-अलग प्रति हैक्टेयर औसतन उत्पादन क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह): (क) देश में 1980-81 से 1982-83 तक के वर्षों में चावल, गेहूं और दालों के उत्पादन का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार हैं :—

प्रमुख फसलों का उत्पादन

1980-81 से 1982-83 तक

(दस लाख मीटरी टनों में)

फसल	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
चावल			
खरीफ	50.1	49.2	42.7
रबी	3.5	4.0	3.8
योग	53.6	53.2	46.5
गेहूं	36.3	37.5	42.5
दालें			
तुर	1.96	2.24	1.92
अन्य खरीफ की दालें	1.80	2.09	2.00
चना	4.33	4.64	5.09
अन्य रबी की दालें	2.54	2.54	2.56
कुल दालें	10.63	11.51	11 57

अधिकतर राज्यों से 1983-84 के उत्पादन के अंतिम अनुमान अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं । तथापि, वर्तमान अनुमान के आधार पर चालू फसल वर्ष में चावल का उत्पादन 570 लाख मीटरी टन पहुंच सकता है । दालों का उत्पादन 120 लाख मीटरी टन हो सकता है और गेहूं का उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के रिकार्ड उत्पादन से अधिक हो सकता है।

(ख) कृषि के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र को दर्शाते हुए भूमि उपयोग आंकड़े 2-3 वर्षों के विलम्ब के बाद प्राप्त होते हैं । नवीनतम वर्ष, जिसके पूर्ण आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, वह 1980-81 है और इस वर्ष के दौरान कुल रोपाई किया गया शुद्ध क्षेत्र 140.3 मिलियन हैक्टार है ।

(ग) मौजूदा भूमि उपयोग वर्गीकरण के अनुसार "कृषि योग्य भूमि" का अभिप्राय रोपा गया शुद्ध क्षेत्र, वर्तमान परती भूमि, पुरानी परती भूमि और खेती योग्य बेकार भूमि से है । वर्ष 1980-81 में इस प्रकार के क्षेत्रों का कुल योग 181.6 मिलियन हेक्टार था ।

(घ) वर्तमान परती भूमि सहित खेती योग्य भूमि की उपलब्धता ग्रामीण आबादी के प्रति व्यक्ति 0.3 हेक्टार होने का अनुमान है ।

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन द्वारा किए गए भूमि जोतों से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के 26वें सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार एक हेक्टार (2.5 एकड़ तक) भूमि वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों की प्रतिशतता 53.0 थी और 6.08 हेक्टार (15 एकड़ और उससे अधिक) भूमि वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों की प्रतिशतता 5.3 थी ।

(च) चावल और गेहूं की उपज के प्रति हेक्टार आंकड़े जो सिंचित और असिंचित अलग-अलग हैं, संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

विवरण

(किलोग्राम में)

राज्य	चावल			गेहूं	
	मौसम	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	खरीफ	2104	1036		
	रबी	2338	—		
असम	खरीफ	1296	814		
	शीत	1524	1107		
गुजरात	खरीफ	1972	1195	2418	648
हिमाचल प्रदेश	खरीफ	1456	980		
कर्नाटक	खरीफ	1565	1449		
केरल	शीत	1821	1539		
मध्य प्रदेश	खरीफ	1123	776	1600	812
पंजाब	खरीफ	2997	844	3028	1560
राजस्थान	खरीफ	2001	687	1895	87
उत्तर प्रदेश	खरीफ	1463	967	1755	1115
प० बंगाल	खरीफ	1741	936	1428	878
	शीत	1301	940		
हरियाणा				2402	153
महाराष्ट्र				1168	30

ये उत्पादन राज्यों द्वारा सामान्य फसल अनुमान सर्वेक्षणों के उप-नमूनों के स्तरीकरण करने के बाद किए गए विश्लेषण पर आधारित हैं ।

Permission to Kerala to Procure Levy Free Rice from Surplus States

1361. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reduced allocation of rice from the Central pool to Kerala and the State's inability to purchase adequate quantity of levy free rice from surplus States due to lack of timely permission fr om the Centre have created a difficult food situation in the State;

(b) whether Kerala Government's request for substantial increase in the allocation of rice to the State and timely permission fro purchase of levy free rice from surplus States has since been considered by the Centre; and

(c) if so, what action has been tanke thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) The allocations of rice from the Central Pool to the various States, including Kerala, and made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. The present monthly allocation of rice to Kerala is 1,10,000 tonnes as against 95,000 tonnes during the corresponding period last year.

Recently, the State Government requested for permission to purchase 1,50,000 tonnes of rice from surplus States. Inter-State transactions by State Governments are not permitted normally in vlew of the fact that such open market purchases by State Governments would affect market availability and prices and also procurement for the Central Pool.

Target Fixed for providing Drinking Water Facilities to Problem Villages

1362.SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages (State-wise) which had no safe drinking water facility in the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the uumber of viilages (State-wise) which have since been provided with such facilities under the Plan; and

(c) the extent to which the annual target fixed in this behalf has been achieved, year to year so far, and extent to which the funds allocated for the purpose were spent or over spent, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The number of problem villages identified as on 1.4.1980 and the number of problem villages covered upto 31st December, 1983 and the number of problem villages remaining to be covered are given in Statement I.

(c) No annual targets were fixed during 1980-81 and 1981-82. The number of problem villages during 1980-81 and 1981-82 State-wise is given in Annexure II. The target fixed during 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the number of problem villages covered during 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto 31st December 1983) are also given in Statement II.

The funds released to the States/Union Territories under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1892-83 and the funds utilised are given in Statement III.

STATEMENT I

S. No.	State/U.T.	Problems villages as on 1.4.80	Problem villages covered upto December' 83	Balance villages remaining to be covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8260	5900	2306
2.	Assam	15743	5461	10282
3.	Bihar	15194	10095	5099
4.	Gujarat	5318	2443	2875

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	3440	1169	2271
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	4117	3698
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4698	1138	3560
8.	Karnataka*	15456	13748	1708
9.	Kerala	1158	3398	760
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	24944	22191	2753
11.	Maharashtra*	12935	8554	4381
12.	Manipur	1212	527	685
13.	Meghalaya	2927	361	2566
14.	Nagaland	649	294	355
15.	Orissa	23616	13283	10333
16.	Punjab	1767	311	1456
17.	Rajasthan	19803	12249	7554
18.	Sikkim	296	158	138
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	5364	1285
20.	Tripura*	2800	1714	1086
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28805	13607	14898
22.	West Bengal*	25243	7582	17661
23.	A & N Islands	173	92	81
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	930	810
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99	89	10
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	66	44	22
29.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	214	57	157
31.	Pondicherry	118	88	30
	Total	2,30,784	1,31,964	98,820

* Figures for these States include partially covered villages and figures for the quarter ending December, 1983 are provisional.

STATEMENT II

Sl. No.	Name of State Union Territory	No. of problem villages covered during		No. of problem villages 1982-83		1983-84	Coved (up to 31-12-83)
		1980-81	1981 82	Target	Covered	Target	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	487	2032@	3061	=2641@	1478	740
2.	Assam	963	1148	1728	2380	1622	1622
3.	Bihar	2660	2700	3084	3015@	2760	1270
4.	Gujarat	525	581@	800	712	1000	625
5.	Haryana	240	295	285	350	355	284
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1166	1180	1240	1020	800	751
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	321	304	407	402	460	111
8.	Karnataka	2663	2906@	6000	5500@	7728*	3279**
9.	Kerala	78@	83@	108	113@	200	124
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7195@	5562@	6647	5206@	6000£	4228£££
11.	Maharashtra	2674@	2932	2763	2313@	3563	635
12.	Manipur	34	210	199	203@	145	80
13.	Meghalaya	52	95	205	168	415	46
14.	Nagaland	72	82	75	75	80	65
15.	Orissa	1630	2447	2280	4718@	5060	4488
16.	Punjab	80	50	77	77	125	104
17.	Rajasthan	2402	3854	3400	3800@	3200	2193
18.	Sikkim	21@	30@	85@	51@	88	56
19.	Tamil Nadu	710	749	1060	2951@	1400	954
20.	Tripura	579@	193	662	577	633	365@@@
21.	Uttar Pradesh	912	870	3675	5619@	8000	6206
22.	West Bengal	874@@	1148@@	4025	4144££	2400	1416
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18	7@	36	36@	63	31
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	172	291	350	327	430	140
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	35	27	27	15	Nil	12
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7	9	22	22	14	6
29.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	Nil	13	29	30	39	14
31.	Pondicherry	8	39	38	31	30	10
	Total	25978	29837	42342	45844	48846	30305

@ Include partially covered villages.

@@ Does not include coverage under Zilla Parishads Programme of spot sources under M. N. T.

£ Include 1578 'difficult' villages.

££ Supporting details of coverage under Zilla Parishads programme of spot sources under the M. N. P. are awaited.

£££ Includes 1976 difficult villages from the targets of 2578.

* Include 2741 partially covered problem villages of previous years.

** Include 620 villages from 2741 of previously covered (partial villages).

@@@ Does not include coverage by piped water supply achieved during September-December, 1983.

STATEMENT III

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	Funds available and utilised during the year 1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
		Funds Available	Funds Utilised	Funds Available	Funds Utilised Available	Funds Utilised	Funds Utilised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	495.00	531.75	370.75	350.00	494.25	483
2.	Assam	460.00	469.12	400.75	392.99	589.26	443
3.	Bihar	965.00	965.05	862.50	362.50	863.75	863
4.	Gujarat	354.00	369.59	396.25	61.44	281.00	438
5.	Haryana	355.00	355.00	335.00	307.70	300.30	288
6.	Himachal Pradesh	561.77	583.14	364.50	609.90	273.73	292
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	313.00	302.35	435.40	428.34	1062.56	1064
8.	Karnataka	253.00	228.07	510.43	471.86	980.07	778
9.	Kerala	393.00	323.38	595.87	583.82	653.05	695
10.	Madhya Pradesh	690.00	721.56	1033.75	1119.42	1397.50	1362
11.	Maharashtra	659.00	786.47	552.00	1888.59	716.50	1989
12.	Manipur	105.00	110.59	146.00	138.52	161.48	172
13.	Meghalaya	149.00	121.80	269.20	176.01	293.67	221
14.	Nagaland	150.00	153.70	178.50	122.18	205.50	207
15.	Orissa	307.00	306.30	593.70	418.22	941.98	942
16.	Punjab	128.95	46.12	171.00	170.61	183.39	85
17.	Rajasthan	616.00	490.69	1629.50	1417.50	2441.55	2471
18.	Sikkim	45.49	31.48	83.75	39.68	106.50	98
19.	Tamil Nadu	500.00	387.21	676.50	563.71	963.29	850
20.	Tripura	116.00	143.94	85.50	89.18	81.50	89
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1001.00	384,63	1634.50	572.49	3003.00	2247
22.	West Bengal	961.45	738.75	794.00	740.09	941.41	988
23.	A & N Islands	6.00	11.99	19.50	2.64	23.50	4
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	84.62	19.68	99.94	40.71	89.23	57
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	13.50	337.33	9,50	33.81	Nil	—
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	11.50	5.75	20.00	14.44	26.50	24
29.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	45.83	5.31	0.52	9.84	33.68	15
31.	Pondicherry	11.00	10.96	12.04	11.98	14.56	12
	TOTAL	9751.11	8641.71	12320.85	12038.17	17122.71	17192

Amount : Rs. lakhs

Implementation of IRDP

1363. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes launched and implemented under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, State-wise/Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the progress so far made in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, any project/scheme in primary, secondary and tertiary sector can be taken up which will improve the economic status of the beneficiaries. The illustrative type of schemes are milch animals, pack animals, minor irrigation, carts, small shops, village industries and others.

(b) 11.02 million families have been benefited till January, 1984 against the target of 15 million families during the Sixth Five Year Plan under IRDP. State-wise position is enclosed in the Statement.

STATEMENT I

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	1980-83	1983-84 (till Jan., 1984)	Total (Nos.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	690112	132273	822385
2.	Assam	82044	46380	128424
3.	Bihar	891153	240280	1131433
4.	Gujarat	395382	114185	509567
5.	Haryana	285831	74113	359944
6.	Himachal Pradesh	128722	34208	162930
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	72481	18093*	90574
8.	Karnataka	330222	94945	425167
9.	Kerala	334718	82286	387004
10.	Madhya Pradesh	779731	191091	270822
11.	Maharashtra	472191	142005	614196
12.	Manipur	14753	4369	19122
13.	Meghalaya	18769	588	19357
14.	Nagaland	29286	5307	34593
15.	Orissa	491569	134674	626243
16.	Punjab	248663	61550	310213
17.	Rajasthan	387661	112976	500637
18.	Sikkim	3449	1359	4808
19.	Tamil Nadu	885111	173431	1058542
20.	Tripura	30274	5897	36171
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2094126	381395	2475521
22.	West Bengal	200360	62414	262774
23.	A & N Islands	73	257	330
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	22342	1690	24032
25.	Chandigarh	405	N. R.	405
26.	D & N Haveli	249	273	522
27.	Delhi	9628	2561	12189
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	16992	5541	22533
29.	Lakshadweep	312	196	508
30.	Mizoram	4169	3516*	7685
31.	Pondicherry	4834	1213	6047
	ALL INDIA :	8895612	2129066	11024678

* Information till November, 1983.

Implementation of RLEGP

1364. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMET be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in the States and Union Territories where such programme has not been introduced so far;

(b) whether such programme is proposed to be implemented in the villages of Union Territory of Delhi;

(c) if so, when the above programme is going to be introduced in the villages of Delhi; and

(d) if so, steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d) The Government have launched with effect from 15th August, 1983 a new scheme known as the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) in all the States and Union Territories. Under the programme the States/UT Governments are required to formulate project proposals in accordance with the instructions for implementation of RLEGP and submit the same for approval of the Central Committee on NREP/RLEGP. A project has been received for Delhi Administration and is under examination.

Misuse of Subsidy under I.R.D.P.

1365. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the misuse of subsidy and resultant malpractices in Integrated Rural Development programmes;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be adopted to prevent such malpractices; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) There are indication of some misuse ?

(b) and (c) Some procedural changes to minimise misuse of subsidy are being explored. One of the suggestion which is begin examined in this Ministry is the possibility of adopting the system of assistance announced for the educated unemployed in which the subsidy is kept in deposit with the Bank with interest accruing to the beneficiaries and is adjusted against the instalments of recoveries when they fall due.

Steps to Strengthen Market System to Reduce role of Middlemen

1366. SHRI CAINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to states :

(a) whether his Ministry has initiated steps to strengthen the market system and reduce the role of middlemen;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by his Ministry in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) Agricultural marketing is a State subject. Most of the States/Union Territories have enacted laws for the regulation of agricultural markets including the prevention of exploitation of producers.

Under the scheme for development of selected regulated/rural markets, the Government of India also provide central assistance at the following rates for development of infrastructural facilities for agricultural markets :

(i) Regulated markets handling commercial crops (Jute, cotton, groundnut, cashewnut, coconut, tobacco, potatoes, onion, chillies and betel leaves).....Rs. 4 lakhs per market.

(ii) Regulated markets situated in command areas.....Rs. 5 lakhs per market

(iii) Terminal markets for fruits and vegetables.....Rs. 15 lakhs per market

(iv) Primary rural markets.....Rs. 1.50 lakh per market

(v) Wholesale markets in backward areas covered by Drought Prone Areas Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme and Hill Areas Development Programme.
.....Rs. 5 lakhs per market.

Under this scheme, upto 31.3.1983 central assistance of Rs. 3794 lakhs has been granted for the development of 2420 agricultrul markets in various States/Union Territories.

गुजरात सरकार द्वारा की गई वस्तुओं की मांग

1367. **श्री छोतुभाई गामित** : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात सरकार द्वारा जनवरी, 1983 से दिसम्बर, 1983 तक की प्रत्येक तिमाही में चावल, गेहूं, अनाज, चीनी, खाद्य तेल, कंट्रोल का कपड़ा और मिट्टी के तेल की कितनी माँग की गई थी और उसमें से कितनी मांग स्वीकृत की गई थी तथा वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई की गई थी और तत्संबंधी अन्य ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) गुजरात की उक्त वस्तुओं की मांग को पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और इस संबंध में अन्य ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

गेहूं : सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए गेहूं की गुजरात की मांग जनवरी-मार्च, 1983 तथा अप्रैल-जून, 1983 की प्रत्येक तिमाही के लिए 1,20,000 मीटरी टन तथा जुलाई-सितम्बर, 83 और अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर, 1983 की तिमाहियों के लिए क्रमश: 60,000 मी. टन और 50,000 मीटरी टन थी। इन चारों तिमाहियों के लिए प्रत्येक तिमाही में 52,500 मीटरी टन मात्रा का आबंटन किया गया है।

चावल : चावल की मांग 75,000 मी.टन रही है, जबकि वर्ष 1983 की प्रत्येक चारों तिमाहियों के लिए प्रत्येक तिमाही में 22,500 मी० टन मात्रा आबंटित की गई है।

विभिन्न राज्यों/ संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को खाद्यान्नों का आबंटन, केन्द्रीय पूल में स्टाक की समग्र उपलभ्यता, विभिन्न राज्यों की तुलनात्मक जरूरतों, बाजार में इनकी उपलभ्यता तथा अन्य संबंधित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुये मास-दर-मास आधार पर किया जाता है। मासिक समीक्षाओं के परिणामस्वरूप, जहाँ कहीं जरूरी होता है, आबंटनों में वृद्धि/कमी की जाती है। केन्द्रीय पूल से किया जाने वाला आबंटन केवल खुले बाजार में उपलब्ध मात्रा की अनुपूर्ति के रूप में किये जाते है।

चीनी : गुजरात को जनवरी-मार्च,83, अप्रैल-जून, 83 और जुलाई-सितम्बर,83 की तीनों तिमाहियों में प्रत्येक तिमाही के लिए 43,299 मीटरी टन तथा अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर, 83 के लिए 46.083 मी० टन का कोटा दिया गया है। इस कोटे के अतिरिक्त राज्य में सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के कार्मिकों के लिए भी कुछ मात्रा दी गयी है। इसके अलावा, गुजरात सरकार को अक्तूबर और नवम्बर, 1983 के महीनों के दौरान त्यौहारों के लिए 2456 मी० टन चीनी आबंटित की गयी थी। सितंबर, 1983 में, राज्य सरकार ने अनुरोध किया था कि 1981 से आबादी में हुई वृद्धि के आधार पर उनका मासिक कोटा बढ़ाकर 15,512 मी० टन किया जाये। तथापि, 1.10.1983 को अनुमानित आबादी के आधार पर अक्तूबर, 1983 से राज्यवार लेवी-कोटे में वृद्धि किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप गुजरात सरकार को 15,361 मी० टन का मासिक कोटा आबंटित किया जा रहा है, जोकि राज्य सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई वृद्धि से केवल थोड़ा सा ही कम है।

खाद्य तेल : जनवरी-मार्च, 1983, अप्रैल-जून, 1983 तथा जुलाई-सितम्बर, 1983 की तिमाहियों में खाद्य तेल की माँग प्रति तिमाही 29250 मी० टन है और अक्तूबर-दिसंबर, 1983 की तिमाही के लिए 27084 मी० टन रही है। इन चार तिमाहियों में क्रमश: 9780

मी० टन, 11,700 मी० टन , 21,000 मी० टन और 19000 मी० टन खाद्य तेल आबंटित किए गए ।

खाद्यतेल का सीमित मात्रा में आयात करने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए किसी राज्य सरकार की सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकता को पूरा करना सम्भव नहीं है । सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए आबटित किए जाने वाले आयातित खाद्य तेल, केवल राज्य में देशीय तेलों की उपलभ्यता की अनुपूर्ति के लिए होते हैं । किसी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को प्रति माह आबंटित किए जाने वाले आयातित खाद्य तेलों की वास्तविक मात्रा का निर्धारण, राज्य में देशीय तेल की उपलभ्यता, राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास मौजूद भंडार, खपत के स्वरूप, पिछले वर्षों में उठाने की गति तथा अन्य संगत बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है ।

मिट्टी का तेल : गुजरात राज्य को जनवरी-मार्च, 83, अप्रैल-जून,83, जुलाई-सितम्बर, 83 तथा अक्तूबर-दिसंबर, 1983 की तिमाहियों में मिट्टी के तेल का क्रमश: 129700 मी० टन, 119100 मी० टन, 122100 मी० टन तथा 135000 मी० टन आबटन किया गया । इन तिमाहियों के दौरान इसकी बिक्री क्रमश: 122159 मी० टन, 119807 मी० टन, 122776 मी० टन व 134765 मी० टन हुई ।

विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, जिनमें गुजरात शामिल है, की मिट्टी के तेल की आवश्यकता का निर्धारण, उन्हें विगत में किये गये आबंटनों/ उनके द्वारा विगत में की गई बिक्री तथा ऐसे आबंटनों/बिक्री पर 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की दर के आधार पर किया जाता है । आबंटन, इस उत्पाद की समग्र उपलभ्यता, संचलन क्षमता आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए किये जाते हैं । नियमित आबंटनों के अलावा, बाढ़, तुफान, सूखे आदि जैसी विशेष परिस्थितियों का सामना करने के लिए भी उचित समझे जाने पर, तदर्थ आबटन किए जाते हैं । जुलाई, 1983 के दौरान गुजरात राज्य को 3000 मी० टन का एक तदर्थ आबंटन किया गया था ।

कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा-पलट पर रख दी जायेगी ।

1983 के दौरान सिंचाई सुविधाओं का लक्ष्य

1368. **श्री छोटूभाई गामित :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जनवरी, 1983 से दिसम्बर, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था :

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा यह लक्ष्य कहां तक पूरा किया गया है और लक्ष्य पूरा न किए जाने के कारण क्या हैं : और

(ग) केन्द्रसरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों की अपने अपने लक्ष्य पूरे करने के लिए जारी किए गए अथवा जारी किए जाने वाले निदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवासी मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों को कलेण्डर वर्ष के आधार पर नहीं दिया जाता है। 1982-83 के लिए लक्ष्यों एवं उपलब्धियों की राज्यवार सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ग) लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए किए जा रहे कुछ उपाय ये हैं (1) निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को उनके लिए संभव अधिकतम निधियां आबंटित करके पूर्ण करने में प्राथमिकता देना (2) जिन निर्माण सामग्रियों की कमी है उनकी पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई तथा इसके साथ साथ इन सामग्रियों की परियोजना स्थलों तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर विशेष प्रयास करना, (3) परियोजनाओं की राज्य स्तर पर तथा चुनी हुई परियोजनाओं की केन्द्रीय स्तर पर मानीटरिंग करना, तथा (4) निजी व्यक्तिगत/सामुदायिक

लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों को शुरू करने हेतु छोटे एवं सीमान्त किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा 1983-84 के दौरान एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीम को आरंभ करना ।

विवरण

(हजार हैक्टेयर में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	लक्ष्य			उपलब्धियां		
		बृहद एवं मध्यम	लघु	कुल	बृहद एवं मध्यम	लघु	कुल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	आध्र प्रदेश	81	55	136	103	57.1	160.1
2.	असम	9	19	28	16	20.4	36.4
3.	बिहार	95	161	256	95	196.0	291
4.	गुजरात	47	41.6	88.6	45	21.0	66
5.	हरियाणा	31	42	73	34	29.5	63.5
6,	हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	4	4	—	4	4
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	3.8	4.8	8	4.4	12.4
8.	कर्नाटक	87	26	113	49	22.6	71.6
9.	केरल	24	18	42	18	17.7	35.7
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	80	90	170	73	56.3	129.3
11.	महाराष्ट्र	119	46	165	119	51.6	170.6
12.	मणिपुर	6	2	8	13	1.5	14.5
13.	मेघालय	—	2	2	—	2.9	2.9
14.	नागालैण्ड	—	1	1	—	2.82	2.82
15.	उड़ीसा	15	93	108	33	23.0	56.0
16.	पंजाब	22	40	62	49	40	89
17.	राजस्थान	74	28	102	77	39	116
18.	सिक्किम	—	1.5	1.5	—	1.0	1.0
19.	तमिलनाडु	10	25	35	11	32.51	43.51
20.	त्रिपुरा	—	1.30	1.30	—	2.10	2.10
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	175	643	818	135	703	838
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	19	104.5	123.5	25	55.80	80.80
	उप जोड़ राज्य	895	1447.6	2342.6	903	1384.23	2287.23
	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	—	2.4	2.4	—	7.21	7.21
	कुल योग	895	1450	2345	903	1391.44	2294.44

Budget Plan Expenditure of ICAR Institutes

1369. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) ICAR Institute-wise percentage of Budget Plan expenditure incurred upto 1 September, 1983 and monthly thereafter upto 1 March, 1984 vis-a-vis ICAR Headquarters Finance Director's action wherever expenditure rates were disproportionate; if so, the action taken;

(b) sub-headwise plan funds sanctioned for total salary plus allowances; office contingencies; other contingencies; other contingencies, tools, plants and equipment, recruitment expenditure, feed and up-keep of animals and corresponding actual expenditure of plan funds made at ICAR Goat Institute in 1981-82, 1982-83 upto 1 October, 1983 and monthly thereafter upto 1 March, 1984 during 1983-84, separately;

(c) justification for excess expenditure incurred over corresponding sanctioned amounts subhead-wise during first half of 1983-84 and monthly thereafter upto 1 March, 1984; and

(d) action Government propose to take for financial improprieties committed by ICAR Goat Institute and each other Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Information regarding the Budget Plan of Institutes during 1983-84 and expenditure upto the end of September, 1984 and month-wise thereafter upto January, 1984 is given in the statement Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library See No. LT. 7876/84*] The expenditure figures for the month of February, 1984 are not yet available. The progress of expenditure in the Institutes with reference to the Budget Estimates is reviewed monthly. While expenditure on recurring items like Establishment Expenses and Contingencies would be proportionate, expenditure on capital items like Buildings and equipment can not be proportionate, as these are generally booked in the second half of the year. The actual requirements of the Institutes are revised at the R. E. stage in consultation with the Director of the Research Institute and the progress of expenditure with reference to the R. E. is monitored every month by ICAR Headquarters.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected from the Central Institute for Research on Goate and would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha later on.

(d) The cases of violation of financial discipline if any noticed through Audit Reports or otherwise, are examined by the Governing Body of the Council and dealt with in accordance with the decisions taken by the Governing Body.

Report on Agriculture Secretary visit Abroad

1370. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2006 on 5 December, 1983 regarding Report on Agriculture Secretary visit abroad and state :

(a) whether Government require written report from every Secretary visiting another country on his return within one month or just verbally a sdone by Secretary DARE and whether Secretary's such reports are circulated for prompt actions to all within his Ministry;

(b) Delegation-memberwise dates when each submitted his/her report to Secretary DARE on return and delegation's Chairman's date of requests made for such report to each member;

(c) the date of submission of Secretary (DARE)'s report to Government; and

(d) the terms of reference of delegation visiting China in August 1982 along with particulars of each member and basis of their inclusion in team ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Officers deputed abroad on official visits are required to submit a report within one month. The recommendations in such reports are examined and are circulated for necessary follow-up-action to all concerned officials etc. wherever necessary.

(b) The finalisation of the report was a continuous exercise which included, interalia submission of the preliminary reports by the members, discussion with them, redrafting, editing and discussion with the leader of the Delegation. The consolidated report again was given to Members for their final editing and views. After completion of all these

formalities, the lengthy report could be given a final shape & submitted.

(c) The written report of the Indian Delegation led by Secretary, DARE and DG, ICAR to China wasIsubmitted during October, 1983.

(d) The Delegation's terms of reference were confined to the following areas of interest :

(i) Production of hybrid rice and associated agro-techniques.

(ii) Crop production techniques-potato, tobacco and groundnut;

(iii) Integrated pest and disease management system;

(iv) Recycling of farm and animal wastes;

(v) Biogas technology;

(vi) Azolla culture;

(vii) Rice transplanters and other agricultural machinery;

(viii) Inland aquaculture;

(ix) Crop-livestock integrated systems;

(x) Agro-forestry; and

(xi) Soil and water conservation, water management and drainage.

The particulars of each member of the Delegation are as under :

	Name	Discipline	Status
1.	Dr. O. P. Gautam Director General, ICAR and Secretary, DARE New Delhi.	Agronomy	Leader
2.	Dr. N. J. Joshi Deputy Inspector General of Forests, Department of Agriculture & Coopn., New Delhi.	Forestry	Member
3.	M. V. Rao Deputy Director General (CS), ICAR, New Delhi.	Crop Sciences	Member
4.	Dr. S. N. Dwivedi Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.	Fisheries	Member
5.	Dr. R. V. Suryanarayana Director, Control Water Comission, New Delhi.	Water Management	Member
6.	Dr. N. N. Goswami Head of the Division of Soil Science, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	Soils, Organic Recycling & biogas.	Member

The members were included to represent different disciplines like Agronomy, Forestry, Crop Sciences, Fisheries, Water Management and Soil Science.

Expenditure on Feeds and Fodder

1371. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the centre-wise annual total expenditure on feeds and fodder, during Sixth and Seventh Plans, year-wise, upto 1-3-1984 alongwith correspoding actual annual revenue receipts accrued under each ICAR project on each animal species ;

(b) the date of start of each of these centres and the total funds released by ICAR from start upto 15.2.1984 ;

(c) centre and project-wise outcome of research results where applied for improvement of farmer's animals, where and when, and where not extended to field so far the reasons therefor with expected dates of field level applications of those results ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against respective Project Coordinators/ Directors where despite such large expenditures and long duration extendible results have not been achieved and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Dissatisfaction Among Scientists of ICAR Dairy Institute, Karnal

1372. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR :
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether dissatisfaction amongst Scientist of ICAR's Dairy Institute's at Karnal was brought to the attention of DG, ICAR personally during a meeting in 1983 in presence of the then Joint-Director of Dairy Institute, if so, details presented by Scientists and remedial actions taken by DG ;

(b) the date and purpose of each visit made by DG, ICAR to Karnal Dairy Institute in 1982, 1983 and in 1984 till 15 February, 1984 ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to normalize work of Karnal Dairy Institute to enable it to fulfil the role of milk production enhancement in Haryana and when ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. DG, ICAR had met the staff members to discuss matters of common interest including some general problems relating to personnel and financial management, administration and implementation of scientific programmes. No reference regarding dissatisfaction as such among the Scientists of the Institute, was brought to the notice of the DG, ICAR in the above meetings. This information was also furnished earlier to the Lok Sabha Secretariat in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4627 answered on 22.8.83 put down by Shri Inderjit Gupta.

(b) The information is as under :

Date of Visit of DG, ICAR	Purpose of visit
13.12.82	To attend ICAR Regional Committee No. 6 Meeting.
21.7.84	To attend workshop on Agroforestry and to visit NDRI.
6-7.1.84.	To participate in the Joint Staff Council meeting of ICAR.

(c) National Dairy Research Institute is functioning nomrally. There is no mandate with this Institute to fulfil the role of milk production enhancement in Haryana as that is a State subject and Haryana Dairy Development Authorities and the Agricultural University are therefore expected to attend to this. NDRI has played its role in developing the technology and providing technical information regarding the technology that is developed by the Institute.

ICAR Plans for Sixth Plan

1373. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position as on 1 March, 1984 of each new ICAR Institute/Bureau/ National Research Centre proposed during Sixth Plan ;

(b) the particulars of the site selection committee in each case with criteria used for site-finalisation ;

(c) the expenditure incurred on each of these new programmes and during 1983-84 upto 1 March, 1984 vis-a-vis amount plan-budgetted and corresponding revised estimate ;

(d) the action Government took against officers recommending wrong sites for ICAR Institutes/project centres in past particularly for Sheep and Goat research Institutes and research centres in Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh under Sheep Research Project ; and

(c) if not, what action Government propose alongwith particulars of CSWRI officers involved in visiting and certifying suitability of centres in Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh under Sheep project giving total expenditure incurred from start at each ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The up-to-date information is given in Annexure – I. Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed n Library See No. LT 7877/84*]

(b) The up-to-date information is given Annexure—I. Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT 7877/84*]

(c) The up-to-date information is given in Annexure—I. Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT 7877/84*]

(d) The sites for location of the units of Coordinated Projects are decided by the States/Agricultural Universities where these are located. However, in the case of the Sikkim Unit of the Sheep project, the then Director, CS & WRI & Project Coordinator, Sheep Breeding Project had visited a number of sites in Sikkim and keeping in view human and animal needs two separate locations were suggested alongwith management system. There was nothing wrong with the sites. On the other hand, for the Tal Centre in Himachal Pradesh no site selection committee appears to have been set-up. The requisite land shown by the State Government earlier was not available.

(e) In view of the above, the question of taking action against any ICAR officer does not arise. The statement of expenditure of the two centres is given in Annexure – II. Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT.7877/84*]

Details of Employees in Occupation of Government Accommodation Owning Houses

1374. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how many public servants working in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi were sanctioned house building advance and during last three years have since completed the construction thereof ;

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have since shifted to their own houses after vacating Government accommodation and how many of them have not vacated the Government accommodation but instead have sublet them ; and

(c) details of action taken against those found violating the allotment of general pool accommodation rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) 35 officials were sanctioned house building advance during the financial years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-83 (upto February 1984). Of them, 14 have since completed construction.

(b) Out of the 14 officials, 10 were in allotment of Government accommodation. According to information available with the Ministry, none of them has shifted to his own house or sublet the Government accommodation.

(c) According to the instructions now in force, it is permissible for Government servants owning houses to continue in occupation of Government accommodation. No case of violation of rules governing allotment of accommodation has come to the notice of the Ministry.

Details of Employees in Occupation of Government Accommodation Owning Houses

1375. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many public servants in his Ministry and its and its attached and

subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi were sanctioned house building advance and have since completed the constructions thereof ;

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have since shifted to their own houses after vacating the Government accommodation and how many of them have not vacated the Government accommodation but instead have sublet them ; and

(c) details of action taken against those found violating the allotment of general pool accommodation rules ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be land on the Table of the House.

Production of Agricultural Commodities in Maharashtra

1376. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total amount of rice, wheat, bajra, jawar and pulses produced per year in Maharashtra during the period 1973-83 ;

(b) whether State is self-sufficient in agricultural production ; and

(c) the total production of sugarcane and cotton per year during these years and how much land is cultivated as compared to other crops ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A statement showing production of rice, wheat, bajra, jowar and pulses in Maharashtra for the crop years 1972-73 to 1982-83, year-wise, is enclosed (Statement—I)

(b) The State is normally not self-sufficient in foodgrains but it produces surpluses in a number of agricultural commodities e.g. sugarcane, onion, cotton etc.

(c) Statements I and II enclosed give the necessary information.

STATEMENT—I

(000 tonnes/bales)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Bajra	Jowar	Total pulses	Sugar-cane	Cotton (in thousand bales of 170 Kg. each)
1972-73	745.8	248.5	204.2	1245.7	451.0	11917.7	1115.3
1973-74	1600.1	514.0	857.1	2835.4	977.4	12943.0	1015.7
1974-75	1398.9	775.7	587.1	3651.8	1041.6	17178.1	1716.6
1975-76	2254.7	1260.2	581.3	3455.4	1168.3	18869.6	771.5
1976-77	2003.3	937.6	680.5	4710.2	977.1	21498.9	832.7
1977-78	2344.1	962.3	648.7	5109.7	1012.5	23319.6	1263.4
1978-79	2200.8	251.3	539.3	4881.4	1034.1	22482.0	1317.1
1979-80	1828.5	1006.0	607.1	5464.1	1037.6	19819.3	1695.0
1980-81	2360.6	931.3	759.9	4427.5	831.2	23590.6	1268.6
1981-82	2435.5	988.5	778.6	4891.1	1039.1	28779.6	1464.8
1982-83	1948.8	803.3	444.9	4652.5	962.9	31360.3	1626.2

STATEMENT—II

(lakh hectares)

Year	Sugarcane	Cotton	Total foodgrains
1972-73	1.46	25.31	104.71
1973-74	1.65	22.47	138.33
1974-75	1.85	25.02	133.98
1975-76	2.12	23.10	140.11
1976-77	2.41	21.20	141.88
1977-78	2.46	23.14	144.55
1978-79	2.44	25.08	140.80
1979-80	2.22	25.88	140.76
1980-81	2.56	26.67	140.50
1981-82	2.97	27.10	142.19
1982-83	3.26	26.55	136.04

Subsidy to Maharashtra for Digging Wells

1377. SHRI R.P. BHOLE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) how much subsidy amount was offered by government of India to State Maharashtra in 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 for digging wells in small farmers land without water ; and

(b) how many such wells were dug up and how much amount was spent with State's contribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Under the Constitution 'Water' is a State subject. All the Schemes of Minor Irrigation including those of digging wells in small farmers land are planned, sanctioned and implemented by the State Government and do not come to the Centre for scrutiny or sanction. The item of digging wells by small farmers is eligible for subsidy under the IRDP and also now during the year 1983-84 under the scheme for assisting the small and marginal farmers introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture. The rate of subsidy in both the schemes is 25% for small farmers. This subsidy is released to the State Government by the Ministry of Rural Developement under the IRDP and by the Ministry of Agriculture under the small and marginal farmers assistance scheme on 50% matching basis to the State Governments. Under the IRDP, the subsidy is released for the total programme which also includes minor irrigation including dugwells. The Central assistance released by the Ministry of Rural Development is given below :—

Year	Central assistance (Rs. lakhs)
1981-82	693.02
1982-83	1038.00
1983-84	926.00 (Upto February, 1984)

The Ministry of Agriculture under their scheme has released during the year 1983-84 for the first three quarters of the year an amount of Rs. 370 lakhs as Central assistance for minor irrigation scheme which also includes dugwells.

Supply of Fertilizers to Small Dry Land Farmers in Maharashtra

1378. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) extent of fertilizers given to small dry land farmers in Maharashtra and to farmers which irrigated lands during 1981 to 1983, year-wise ; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The ferti-

liser minikits distributed to the small dry land farmers by the Government of Maharashtra during 1981 to 1983 is as under :

Year	No. of fertiliser minikits distributed
1981-82	Nil
1982-83	99984
1983-84	881315

Fertiliser minikits were not distributed to farmers having irrigated lands,

In addition, provision has been made for subsiding phosphatic and potassic fertilisers to the small farmers under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Government of Maharashtra for distribution of fertilisers minikits during the last three years is as indicated below :

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
1981-82	Nil
1982-83	29.99
1983-84	248.37

Development of High Yield Varieties of "Aman Paddy

1379. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research is being conducted for developing high yield varieties of "Aman paddy ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As a result of concerted resrearch efforts, several high yielding varieties suitable for aman season have been developed, The important varities released by the Central Varietal Release Committee and the State Varietal Release Committees are given below :-

Released by	Shallow submergence	Intermediate submergence
Central Varietal Release Committee	Pankaj, Jaggannath, Anamika, Savitri	
STATES		
Andhra Pradesh	NLR 9672, 9674 Nagavali, Kotha Bayahunda, Swarna, Sowbhagya, Badava Mahsuri	
Bihar	— —	Janaki Jayashri
Maharashtra	IGP-37	
Orissa	Samalai	Utkal Prabha (CR-1030)
Pondicherry	Paduvai Ponvi-I Ponni (Hahsri), CO 36, Bhagavati, CO 40 Raja Ratan) CO 42 Paiyar-I. CO 43	
Uttar Pradesh		Madhukar/ Jalamagna
West Bengal	Lakshi, Baku, Kunti Munal	Jaladhi-I, Biraj Suresh

These varities possess better yield potential, considerable resistance to diseases and pests, and suitability to excess water condition. For instance a variety named Savitri (CR 1009) has given more than 40 Q/ha yield in farmers' fields with moderate nitrogen (60 kg N/ha) application.

Irrigation Projects Under Completion in each State

1380. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of medium and major irrigation projects that are under construction in each State which are likely to be completed upto Sixth Five Year Plan and particularly in Gujarat State ; and

(b) the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A Statement No. I is attached.

(b) It is presumed that the Member would want to know the progress of the projects in Gujarat which are likely to be completed in the Sixth Plan. The information is given in the Statement No. II.

STATEMENT-I

Projects Likely To be Completed by 1984-85

Sl. No.	States	Major Schemes	Medium Schemes	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	19	
2.	Assam	Nil	3	
3.	Bihar	1	15	
4.	Gajarat	3	10	
5.	Haryana	8	6	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	2	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	6	
8.	Karnataka	2	4	
9.	Kerala	4	Nil	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3	35	
11.	Maharashtra	4	18	
12.	Manipur	Nil	1	
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	
14.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	
15.	Orissa	1	13	
16.	Punjab	7	Nil	
17.	Rajasthan	6	Nil	
18.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	
19.	Tamil Nadu	2	12	
20.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9	9	
22.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	
	Union Territories	Nil	Nil	
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	52	144	

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing progress of the projects in Gujarat likely to be completed in the Sixth Plan.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Spillover cost into Sixth Plan	Anticipated Expenditure during Sixth Plan
I.	MAJOR PROJECTS		
1.	Sabarmati	2123	2123
2.	Mahi Stage-I	394	394
3.	Kakrapar	287	298
II-	MEDIUM PROJECTS		
1.	Sukhi	3773	4381
2.	Machhanala	668	705
3.	Ver.II	672	764
4.	Dev.	1968	2318
5.	Hadaf	969	1063
6.	Kolia	847	920
7.	Jhuj	1388	1495
8.	Uben	546	580
9.	Phophal	45	44
10.	Chhaparwadi (Jetpur)	50	50

Amount Provided to Kerala for Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme

1381. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount provided by the Centre to Kerala for rural drinking water supply ; and

(b) how much has been spent by the State so far and in how many villages the scheme has been implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a)and (b)The Centre has released to the Government of Kerala an amount of Rs. 26.1695 crores under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the Sixth Plan period. The Government of Kerala has spent an amount of Rs. 16.0316 crores during 1980-81 to 1982-83 out of these releases. In addition, the Centre has released an amount of Rs. 4 crores during the current year as grant-in-aid under the new incentive scheme based on performance. Information about the amount spent out of the allocations for 1983-84 under ARP and Incentive Scheme is not available.

Under the State sector Minimum Needs Programme, an outlay of Rs. 45 crores has been provided for in the Sixth Plan for water supply programme for the Government of Kerala. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 16.2569 crores has been spent during the period 1980-81 to 1982-83.

The Government of Kerala has reported that during the Sixth Plan period 398 problem villages have been covered with water supply facilities upto 31st December, 1983.

Promotion to District Manager's Post in F.C.I.

1389. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently A.P. High Court had advised FCI management (Food Corporation of India) to consider Asstt. Manager (QC) also for promotion to District Manager's post ;

(b) whether this decision has been implemented; if not, the reasons thereof and action taken by FCI on High Court's verdict ;

(c)whether it is also a fact that according to FCI staff regulations the District Manager's post is ex-cadre post and Dy. Manager from any cadre can man the same ; and

(d) if so, the reasons as to why AM (QC)/DM(QC) are not being considered for promotion/deployment to District Manager's post ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) The Andhra Pradesh High Court in its interim stay order dated 3.1.84 directed the Food Corporation of India to consider the personnel working in the technical cadre for the purpose of promotion to the post of District Manager, pending further orders on the petition. Subsequently the Corporation filed an application in the Andhra Pradesh High Court for vacation of the interim stay order. Upon this, the court modified its previous order allowing FCI to go ahead with posting of officers. FCI was however, directed to consider also those technical personnel for such posting as were eligible. This was subject to the final orders on the writ petition.

(c) and (d) The post of District Manager is not included in the FCI (Staff) Regulations 1971, It is not an ex-cadre post but a changed nomenclature of the post Dy. Manager (Genl), while functioning in the District. The District Managre's post is not a promotional post and is only a post intended to head a District Office. The Asstt. Managers (QC) are having their own promotional channels in their own cadre as Dy. Manager (QC) and therefore the question of their promotion to the post of Dy. Manager (Genl) also designated as District Manager, does not arise.

Cyclone Relief to Tamil Nadu

1383. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of relief given to the cyclone affected people of Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) what was the demand of the Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government of Tamil Nadu submitted a memorandum on 7.1.1984 indicating loss of life and property due to cyclone and unprecedented rains. The State Government sought an assistance of Rs. 101 crores which was enhanced to Rs. 129 crores in their memorandum handed over to the Central Team which visited the State between 29th Jan-Ist Feb, 1984 to make an on the spot study of the flood situation. The report of the Central Team is under processing. However, the State have been released Rs. 15 crores as a ways and means advance on ad hoc basis to take up emergent relief measures pending the sanction of ceiling of Central assistance.

House Building Advances Sanctioned to Employees

1384. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many public servants working in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi were sanctioned house building advance during last three years and have since completed the construction thereof ;

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have since shifted to their own houses after vacating the Government accommodation and how many of them have not vacated the Government accommodation but instead have sublet them ; and

(c) the details of action taken against those found violating the allotment of general pool accommodation rules ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Forty-one public servants in the Ministry of Agriculture and its attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi were sanctioned house building advance during the last three calendar years i. e. 1981, 1982 and 1983. Out of these, thirty-four public servants have since completed the construction.

(b) and (c) Out of the forty-one public servants mentioned in (a) above, twenty-two public servants were in occupation of Government accommodation at the time of grant of house building advance to them. Twenty-one of them continue to occupy the same whereas one public servant has since vacated the accommodation on retirement from service. The rules relating to the allotment of Government accommodation allow house-owning public servants to be allotted Government accommodation and to retain allotted Government accommodation subject to regulation of the rent to be charged for occupation of such Government accommodation as laid down in the rules.

No report about the sub-letting of allotted Government accommodation by the above public servants has been received in the Ministry.

CLUSA Oil Seeds Project

1385. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CLUSA oil seeds project aimed at increased productivity was started in 1978 in 20 districts in 3 States in respect of groundnuts and if so, the progress made so far and achievements in respect of production in the States to be covered ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the project has now taken up the work not covered by the approved project report and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether NDDB is authorised by its charter to undertake commercial operations such as running of 2 oil seeds factories and if so, reasons for having started IDC in the light of Law Ministry; and

(d) whether Government will see that its functioning is not undermined by such actions of its appointees?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Financial Assistance To U. P. Government

1386. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh had requested the Central Government to Provide them further financial assistance for completing their irrigation which are lying incomplete;

(b) if so the full details in this regard;

(c) the reasons for which the Central Government have not acceded to the demand of the State Government ; and

(d) the extent to which additional assistance in this regard has been provided to Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has asked for special Central Assistance of Rs. 39.60 crores for 1983-84 for the following irrigation schemes and DPAP Programmes :—

Project	Additional Central assistance for 1983-84 (Rs. in crores)
1. Madhya Ganga Canal stage-I	14.00
2. Eastern Ganga Canal	8.00
3. Sarju Nahar	15.00
4. Drought Prone Areas Programme Schemes	2.60
	39.60

(c) and (d) Due to constraint of resources at the Centre, it has not been possible to accede to the request for additional assistance in the current year.

Relief to Cotton Growers in States

1387. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton growers in Punjab whose crops have been seriously damaged by pesticides were given Rs. 10 crores as assistance;

(b) if so, whether the cotton growers in many States suffered due to this ;

(c) if so, the relief provided to the cotton growers in each State which was affected ;

(d) the steps being taken to provide more relief so that the hardships they had to face could be overcome ; and

(e) the long range measures that are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Central Government released an amount of Rs. 10 crores consisting of way and means advance of Rs. 6 crores and advance Plan assistance of Rs. 4 crores to Punjab Government to enable them to meet the additional expenditure necessitated by damage to standing cotton crop by pests.

(b) and (c) Pests caused damage to cotton crop in Haryana and some parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat. No Memorandum seeking assistance has been received from these States. No other State has reported any damage to the crop.

(d) The proposals received from Punjab and Haryana Governments are under processsing.

(e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme running in major cotton growing States of the country. Subsidy is provided for seed, aerial spraying, ground spraying and plant protection /dusting equipment. Also, technical guidance is rendered to the growers through the extension agency.

Import of Coconut Oil

1388. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import coconut oil ;

(b) if so, the countries from which coconut oil is sought to be imported ; and

(c) the quantity and value of cocount oil now sought to be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The actual quantity of the coconut oil to be imported will depend upon price situation in international market, availability and price in the domestic market, etc. The S.T.C. floats weekly tenders for purchase of edible oils. The purchases are made on the basis of the quotations received irrespective of the source from which the oil would be exported.

12.00 hrs.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को एक नोटिस दिया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के गवर्नर जिस को कानून की रक्षा करनी चाहिए.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मेरे पास आया है। ऐसा है ....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जो संविधान की धारा 159 के अन्तर्गत कसम लेता है कि मैं संविधान की रक्षा करूंगा, और संविधान का आदर करूंगा, वह संविधान की रक्षा नहीं, बल्कि संविधान को डेस्ट्राय करने का काम कर रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राम विलास जी, उस में थोड़ा सा सोचना पड़ेगा।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion, I have given notice for a discussion under rule 193..... (*Interruptions*)

गवर्नर को डिसमिस किया जाय। यहां संसद में चर्चा करवाइए और राष्ट्रपति जी से आग्रह कीजिए.....(**व्यवधान**).....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन तो लीजिए। देखिए आप गरम हो रहे हैं, मैं आप की ही बात कर रहा हूं।

...(व्यवधान)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, he is a servant of the President and he has to uphold the Constitution. What he has said is highly objectionable. He should be dismissed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आप की सलाह चाहते हैं, गवर्नर के आचरण पर यह सदन किस तरह से चर्चा करे ? हम एक सबस्टेंटिव मोशन देने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के गवर्नर ने जो आचरण किया है उस पर आलोचना होनी चाहिए।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : My humble submission is that Governor is appointed by the President.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कह रहा हूं आप से । इनको जो आया था वह मैंने पढ़ा है । आप ने जो कानून और रूल्स बनाए है उसमें आप ने लिखा है कि आप सीधे तरीके से गवर्नर और चीफ जस्टिस को यहां डिस्कस नहीं कर सकते ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen sometimes ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : लिसेन की क्या बात है ? आरक्षण के विरुद्ध

...(व्यवधान)**...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सिर्फ इतना कहा है कि आप मेरी बात सुन लें । अगर आप नहीं सुनना चाहते तो मैं सुनाना नहीं चाहता ।

This is a flagrant violation of the principle. I was saying certain things. He is not prepared to listen. I was not saying anything out of the blue; I was saying certain things which are in the rules. That is all.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेम्बरों की भावनाएं भड़की हुई हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है । मैं कब कहता हूं कि न भड़कें ? और भड़काइए और जागृत करिए । मैं तो सिर्फ यह कहता हूं.....

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : वहां का गवर्नर भड़का रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बगैर कानून के आप क्या करिएगा ? चलिए, आप बता दीजिए । आप की बात हाउस माने । अगर मुझसे पूछ रहे हैं तो मैं बता रहा हूं । हम एक सबस्टैंटिव मोशन के जरिए यह डिस्कस कर सकते हैं । कानून में, संविधान में सारा कुछ हमारे पास है । लेकिन उसके करने से पहले सिर्फ एक बात मैं आप से बताता हूं कि गृह मंत्री भी यहां बैठे हैं ।

We should confirm what he has said.

कन्फर्मेशन जरूर होना चाहिए ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : There is a tape.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह तो नहीं कहा कि टेप नहीं है या कुछ नहीं होगा । कन्फर्मेशन में आ जाएगा वह और आज इन को इसके लिए कहते हैं

You have given it to me.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Allow the Adjournment Motion. Everything will come out.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब इनकार किया है ? हाउस करता है मोशन के ऊपर । कानून आपने बनाया, विधान आपने बनाया, रुल्स आपने बनाए हैं ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Do not ask the Home Minister to give a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : One clarification about your observation.

You have made it very clear that this issue can be taken up through a substantive motion and you have also brought the Home Ministry into the picture. I wish to remind you that I had also brought a similar substantive motion in connection with the Governor of Sikkim. You always say that they are under your consideration, but they always disappear out of consideration. We do not know when they will come. What happened to that Sikkim Governor matter ? Time has come for him to go, but motion has not come...

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर वह उस में नहीं था । अगर कन्फर्म हो जाता तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं था ।

PROF. G. N. RANGA (Guntur) : There is the Business Advisory Committee to advise you...

(Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a rule, First we have to get the confirmation and then there is a rule under which a substantive motion has to be brought.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Who will confirm ? The Governor has denied it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कन्फर्म तो हमें करना है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन्होंने पहले भाषण दिया, जब शोर-शराबा मचा तो उन्होंने खण्डन कर दिया ।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : As per your directions I will get the confirmation from the Madhya Pradesh Government.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : The question is : now you have asked the Home Minister to confirm and give a statement...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It will be forwarded to the speaker...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I want to get the things confirmed.

कोई और साधन होतो आप मुझे बतला दीजिए ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I am saying that the press reports say that the Governor in one sentence very tersely denied that. Now it also says that there is a video tape of that speech. Now I am saying...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जिस डाक्टर के पास टेप है, उस को हेरेस किया जा रहा है, प्रेशराइज किया जा रहा है ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The report also says that the person who is in possession of the video tape is being pressurised to hand it over to the Governor or whatever it is. I am saying that when the Home Minister is going to confirm it, he should, really speaking, convey the feelings expressed in this House as to how strongly we feel that the Governor is doing this and also try to see the video tape is there, to find out from that...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कहना चाहता था, चन्द्रजीत जी । इस किस्म का मसला बड़ा गम्भीर होता है और हमें पूरी अहतियात्त बरतनी चाहिए और उसके हिसाब से पूरी ठोस हकीकत पता लगानी चाहिये और पता लगाकर मुझे बतलाना चाहिये, क्योंकि प्रेस में जो आता है उस पर पूरी तरह डिपेण्ड नहीं किया जा सकता । अभी कल ही मैं भुवनेश्वर से प्लैन में आ रहा था, रास्ते में मैंने एक पेपर खोला फ्री प्रेस जर्नल था - शायद सन्डे का था, उस के सेन्टर पेज पर मेरे मुताल्लिक लिखा था कि इन का एक लड़का हरियाणा की असेम्बली का मेम्बर है । मुझे तो आज तक यह पता ही नहीं था, किसी ने बतलाया ही नहीं, लेकिन उन को इतना ज्ञान नहीं था...

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उन को कैसे पता लगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने आगे लिखा - मेरे एक रिश्तेदार हैं जो मेरे भतीजे थे, वह पंजाब असैम्बली के मेम्बर थे.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Without your knowing how does he know ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता नहीं । मेरे एक भतीजे थे उनकी डेथ हो गई है, वह भी पंजाब में मिनिस्टर थे - यह सब उनको पता लग गया । उन को भी पता लग गया कि बंसी लाल जी जो यहां बैठे हैं वे मेरे नजदीक के रिश्तेदार हैं । लेकिन यह मुझे पता नहीं, था कि वह मेरे रिश्तेदार हैं । अगर मुझसे ही पूछ लिया होता तो मैं बतला देता, पता नहीं ऐसी बातें क्यों करते हैं । राजस्थान में एक मिनिस्टर थे, जिनके बाप का मुझे पता नहीं, मैं कभी उनके घर नहीं गया, उन के लिये लिख दिया कि वह भी मेरे रिश्तेदार हैं । इस तरह की बातें छापने से पहले उनको पता करना चाहिये ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You must allow a breach of privilege motion against that man.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Is it under your consideration ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे मोशन दीजिये, वह हमें कन्फर्मेशन देंगे ।

I have already asked the Minister to get the confirmation.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Either the Minister will make a statement... (*Interruptions*) मैंने मोशन दिया हुआ है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे भी एक निवेदन करना है । अगर किसी विधान सभा में कोई सदस्य यह कहे कि मैं पाकिस्तानी हूं और विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष उस पर कोई कार्यवाही न करें — मैं लोक सभा की सीमाओं को जानता हूं, हम किसी विधान सभा की कार्यवाही पर यहां बहस नहीं करना चाहते हैं - लेकिन एक गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, एक विधान सभा का सदस्य विधान सभा में खड़ा होकर कह दे कि मैं पाकिस्तानी हूं और वहां के अध्यक्ष ने न तो उस वाक्य को निकाला...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली बात तो यह है कि वह विधान सभा का सदस्य नहीं हो सकता और यह असंवैधानिक है । इसको कैसे एलाऊ किया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इस पर बहस नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मेरी अपनी कठिनाई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी भी कठिनाई है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो फिर इसको कैसे करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ कर इस पर बात कर लें । Let us have a conclave.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, on Friday you assured me that my notice on this very issue will be considered. As you know this is something unprecedented that a member of Jammu and Kashmir Assembly has condemned the Supreme Court, President of India and also condemned the hanging of Maqbool Bhutt and now he says he is a Pakistani.

MR. SPEAKER : We will get together and consult each other. This is a new situation on which we have to consult each other.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, already I have drawn your attention to the fact that Government has refused permission to the kisans of surrounding villages of Delhi to come to Parliament and submit a memorandum demanding amendment in the Land Acquisition Act. They are not allowed to come and present a memorandum. Please look into the matter and direct...

MR. SPEAKER : I am always there to receive any memorandum.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please ask the Minister concerned to make a statement in the matter.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आज के अखबारों में यह समाचार आया है कि सुल्तानपुर, जोकि उत्तर प्रदेश में है, वहां पर दो हरिजनों को गोली से उड़ा दिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है ।.....(**व्यवधान**).....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वे हरिजन हैं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह हमेशा होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस में क्या करूं । यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और वह इसमें कुछ कर सकती है । यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अख्तियार की बात है । उसकी जो मर्जी हो, वह करे । मेरे बस की यह बात नहीं है ।

Not allowed. They must enjoy the same rights, privileges and safeguards. Let the State Legislature do it.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप इस पर एक कालिंग एटेंशन एलाऊ कर दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज कालिंग इसी पर है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस पर नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी तरह के मसले पर है ।

**Not Recorded.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Sir, my submission is in the context of what Shri Vajpayeji and Prof. Tewary has said and you said you would like to have a conclave.

MR. SPEAKER : I meant just a conference.

SHRI GEORGE FURNANDES : Yes, I appreciate but my point is that the Prime Minister has made a blanket charge on the entire opposition. She has said that we are a bunch of secessionists. If what has been said by a certain member in the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly is something to which your attention has been drawn then.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, I want to say about strike of jute workers.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज बिजनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग करेंगे ।

SHRI SUBRAMANIM SWAMY : Sir, this statement of the Governor is dated 18th December, 1983 ?

MR. SPEAKER : 18th December ?

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report etc. of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1982-83 and the Statement Explaining the Reasons for the not Laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair For the year 1982-83 in time

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English, versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83

(ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-7789/84]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1982-83 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7790/84]

Food Corporation of India (Staff) (Eighty Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Food Corporation of India (Staff) Eighty-Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 27/F. No. EP, 16-12/82 in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1984 under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7791/84]

Notification Under the Customs ACT. 1962 and Notification Extending the term of the Eighth Finance Commission

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Sir, on behalf Shri Janardhana Poojary I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 81 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1984 together with an explanatory note making certain amendment to Notification No. 246/83-Customs dated the 24th August, 1983 so as to remove the time-limit fixed in respect of the exemption from customs duty on melting scrap of stainless

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**Not Recorded.

steel, under section 159 of the customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7792/84]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 138 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th February, 1984 extending the term of the Eighth Finance Commission, upto 30th April, 1984.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7793/84]

Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1983 and General Annual Report of the Controller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1982-83

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 937(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1983 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7794/84]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7795/84]

12.15 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following message dated the 2nd March, 1984 from the president :

> "I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on 23rd February, 1984."

12.16 hrs.

PONDICHERRY BUDGET 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I beg to present a statement of estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1984-85.

12.16½ hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PONDICHERRY 1983-84)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the year 1983-84.

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : गवर्नर वाले मामले का क्या हुआ, सर ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोशन आ गया ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अगर गवर्नर ने कह दिया कि हमने ऐसा नहीं किया तो फिर क्या होगा ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, You have seen the press report. There is a tape record and you should hear the tape record and decide. There is no need of report from Madhya Pradesh Government when there is tape record.

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : गवर्नर वाले मामले में क्लेरिफिकेशन हो जाना चाहिए । हाउस को इस बात को तय कर लेना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब हाइपोथेटिकल क्वेश्चन का मेरे पास कोई जवाब नहीं है ।

Whatever are the normal procedures for deciding these things-those will be taken into account. Whatever is humanly possible I will do. That is what I can do.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : They say certain things outside. How are you to take it into consideration ? You are free to say certain things.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention, Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy.

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported spurt in the incidents of armed robberies and dacoities in banks and jewellery shops and the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi and other parts of the country

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : Sir, I call the attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported spurt in the incidents of armed robberies and dacoities in banks and jewellery shops and the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi and other parts of the country and the action taken by the Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, one of the high priorities given by the Government since its assumption of office in the year 1980 has improvement in law and other and an effective check on the crime situation in Delhi. The government took note of the deteriorating crime situation in the preceding 2-3 years and took a number of steps in this direction. As a result of the various steps taken by the Government, there has been a significant decline in the crime rate in Delhi. However, during the year 1983, some rising trend was noticed, particularly under certain heads of crime. I am happy to inform the House that this trend was arrested and there has been only a marginal increase in the total number of crimes reported in 1983.

2. Considering the present size of Delhi and its fast rate of increase in population, some variation in the incidence of crime is possible and should not be taken as an indication of any deterioration in the law and order or crime situation. It is to the credit of Delhi Police that during the years 1982 and 1983 very successful and effective security and law and order arrangements were made by them in connection with a number of international events.

3. There have been only 15 cases of dacoity reported in the year 1983 in Delhi as compared to 22 such cases reported in 1982. There has, been an increase in the number of robbery cases in so far as 211 cases were reported in 1983 as against 155 in 1982. However, Delhi Police have been able to work out a number of these cases. The more sensational of the worked-out cases include the dacoity committed in Jor Bagh Post Office, robberies in the United Bank of India, Greater Kailash, Canara Bank, South Extension Part I and residential houses in Hemkund, Gulmohar Park and Defence Colony, the silver robbery cases, the wine shop robbery case of South Delhi and also the sensational case of dacoity committed in a jewellery shop in Karol Bagh in November, 1983. It has been possible for the Delhi Police to apprehend quite a few inter-State gangs of criminals and also extremists involved in some of these cases.

4. Sir, the Hon'ble Members has an occasion during the current session itself, to discuss extensively the law and order situation in Punjab and Haryana. The law and order situation elswhere in the country in the recent months has, by and large, been peaceful.

5. Even though law and order is a State subject, the Government of India have been concerned about the incidence of dacoities which have inter-State ramifications and looting of Banks. Some of the States have set up a Joint Coordination Committee of senior police officers to tackle the problem of dacoity coordinated manner. The planning Commision has set up a Working Group to work out a long-item socio-economic strategy to combat the dacoity problem in Chambal Valley area. The Government of India have addressed all State Governments to tighten the security arrangements in Banks. A high-powered Working Group set up by the Ministry of Finance gave a report on action to be taken to improve security arrangements in Banks. This report has been sent to all public sector banks, the Reserve Bank of India and all State Governments/Union Territories for implementation.

6. The Government are also seized of the increasing use of fire arms in the commission of crimes. In order to check this trend, a number of amendments to the Arms Act have been made recently.

7. I take this opportunity to reiterate the Government's firm commitment to the maintenance of law and order and would like to assure the House that all possible steps are being taken and will continue to be taken in this regard.

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(व्यवधान)

श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर (बस्ती) : मुझको धकेल दिया गया, मेरा बैग वहां उठा लिया गया। यह क्या हो रहा है। (व्यवधान) बताइए यहां पर हाउस में क्या हो रहा है। सदस्यों के साथ क्या बरताव हो रहा है।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hazipur) : Sir, the Police have assaulted him outside the Parliament House. He is a Member of Parliament and he was coming to Parliament to attend the House. What is going on here outside the Parliament ? Sir, you please listen to him.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur)) : Sir, I have a submission to make, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Kalpanath Sonkar, claims that when he was entering the Parliament House, he was pushed back and his bag was taken away by the Police. It is a very serious matter. I do not think any Presiding Officer would tolerate it. The hon. Member should be asked to narrate what has happened to him outside the Parliament House. Sir, he says he has been treated very badly by the Police. It is immaterial to whichever party he belongs.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आज से चार दिन पहले हाल्दर जी के साथ ऐसा ही हुआ था। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I inform the hon. Members that immediate inquiries are being made.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, what do you mean by immediate enquiries ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then, what do you want to do ? Please tell me what do you want the Chair to do ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, this is happening very near the Parliament House. I am not going to tolerate this kind of goodaism which has been meted out to an hon. Member of this House.

(*Interruptions*)

12.24 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मेंबर आ रहे थे उस वक्त कल्पनाथ सोनकर जी को पुलिस ने पटक दिया। इनका बैग भी ले लिया। इन्होंने अपना आइडेंटिओ कार्ड भी दिखाया। इस तरह की घटना पहले भी हो चुकी है। पिछले दिनों श्री हल्दर जी के साथ हुई। रोज ऐसा हो रहा है। यह हाउस है या पुलिस राज है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you have been following certain procedure in the past that if any hon. Member has been treated badly by anybody, it is immaterial whichever party he belonged, you had allowed him to state the fact and you understood him and aftereards you had said "I will get the matter inquired into".

So, the hon. Member may be asked to state what exactly has happened. The whole House is interested in it. This is what I would request you. You take the decision.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : बैग अभी-भी पुलिस के पास है। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर : मैं, रिसेप्शन पर गया क्योंकि मेरे आदमियों ने वहां आना था। मैं उनको ढूढ़ने के लिए रेल भवन की ओर गया। बाहर से जब अन्दर आने लगा तो दो दरोगा और तीन पुलिस वालों ने मुझे रोक दिया। मैंने कार्ड दिखाकर कहा कि मैं एम० पी० हूं। इसके बाद उन्होंने मुझसे बैग दिखाने के लिए कहा। इतना कहकर मुझे धक्का दिया और बैग छीनकर रख लिया। ...(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : He must set right immediately.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : He must be suspended immediately. Before the House rises, he must be suspended.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाऊस तब नहीं चलेगा, जब हम कोई एक्शन नहीं लेंगे ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दो दिन पहले हाल्दर साहब के साथ भी ऐसा हुआ था, तो आपने कहा कि मैं एक्शन लूंगा ।...(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : There is a limit to everything.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : पुलिस वालों को यहां पर बुलाया जाय ।...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री राज नाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : हाऊस की कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : You suspend him before the House rises. It is a serious matter. We will not take it so lightly.

MR. SPEAKER : I will just immediately take action. शांति से सारे काम होने चाहिए । कोई अनर्गल काम करता है तो उसके खिलाफ फौरन कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : At least we will not come to Parliament.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Send the Marshal with him. Let the Marshal go. Let the Marshal and the Member go. Send the Marshal along with him.

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जब तक वह आदमी सस्पेन्ड नहीं हो जाता तब तक यहां कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी ।...(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is a deliberate attempt on the part of the police personnel.. It may happen to me tomorrow, or to other Members. How can the police do this ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us wait for the meeting to be over. They are meeting.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You adjourn the House for half-an-hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will find a solution. Hon. Members : the speaker himself a very particular about this. He had come here, and he is talking with him. (*Interruptions*) What is this ?

(*Interruptions*) Then I will have simply to sit quiet.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record anything till I tell you.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will hear only one speaker. Who is speaking now ? If all speak, it will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will all withdraw and go to the Speaker's chamber.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is left to you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Speaker has understood your feelings. He had come here and heard you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You adjourn the House. Let us see what takes place. This is a serious matter. It should not be taken like that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot oblige. This is not the way.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sethi, have you completed your statement ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not record anything.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not record anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I would very humbly...

(*Interruptions*)

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SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Request ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I very humbly request you to resume your seats and you need not get agitated because the Speaker has already come and he asked me to vacate the Chair, and he has left. He is now in a discussion.

AN HON. MEMBER : Hon. Speaker is coming.

12.34 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो यह कहने आया हूं कि मैंने सेक्रेटरी जनरल को और वाच ऐंड वार्ड अफसर को माननीय कल्पनाथ सोनकर के साथ मौके पर भेज दिया है और वहीं इमीडिएट एक्शन हो जाएगा ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : तब तक हाऊस को ऐडजर्न कर दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : What more do you want ?

आपकी और हमारी इज्जत दो नहीं है ।

12.35 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*.]

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : The Minister has clearly stated that because of various steps taken by the Government there is a significant decline in the crime rate in Delhi particularly. And in the same statement against he has also stated that a rising trend was noticed particularly in certain heads of crimes. Besides, it is most gratifying to note and the Minister has stated it clearly, that in the recent international conferences held in Delhi, Police have taken steps to see that the law and order is maintained properly. It was commandable. But the growing insecurity of life and property at various levels and particularly in banks is creating an alarming situation in the country as whole. This has, in fact, shaken the faith of the people in the system as a whole. But the Government says that it is taking corrective steps in time. Is it a fact that the crime is increasing because of growing inequalities of income and wealth in the society ? In a growing and developing society, there is no reason why crime rate should also be on the higher side. But the Government says that they are not sparing any efforts to control the crime rate. Still the incidents of robberies in banks and looting of other properties are on the high side. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Home Minister whether the steps taken by the Government are not sufficient, not timely or ineffective.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It is true that socio-economic conditions are one of the most important reasons for increase in crime rate. That is why, I have said that the Planning Commission as well as the Finance Ministry have set up working groups on this as to how to improve the situation. We are working in that direction. As far as security measures are concerned, I have already mentioned in my statement that they are being tightened.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Since this Government took over in the year 1980 there has been tremendous deterioration in the law and order situation. It appears that there is a total chaos in this country including the national capital. It does not appear that the Government is functioning. Today it is very unfortunate that the criminals are not being caught by the Police. The hon. Members of this House are being humiliated by the Delhi Police which has been posted here by the hon. Minister. What is happening in this country everbody knows that. In the entire country, murders are being committed, trains are being looted, buses are being looted and people are being killed. everything is happening in the country.

I would specially like to talk of this national capital where robberies, dacoities and other types of crimes like dowry deaths, etc. have become the order of the day. Here Baba Gurbachan Singh was killed. After that, killing of a foreign diplomat had taken place. A foreign ambassador was attacked by the criminals. Banks are also looked. Sometimes, the statistics which are given by the Government appear to be completely wrong. They are not at all convincing. They always try to show that there is some improvement in the law and order situation, though, in fact, it is not so. Law and order is deteriorating everyday in

this country. If the people in the national capital are not safe, what will happen to the people in the rest of the country ? If the people are being killed here, dacoities are taking place, every sort of crime is taking place here, what will, in fact, be the condition of the rest of the people in the country ?

The criminals in other parts of the country are just deriving inspiration from this. They are feeling that if in the national capital people's life is so, unsafe, then they can easily play havoc with the entire national life, with the life of the people. Criminals are acting totally fearlessly. They are not bothered at all about the law and the Government. It appears that the Government has totally failed and they do not have any fear from the Government. Banks are being looted throughout the country. It appears that the criminals have discovered a new area of crime and that is banks and they have started looting them. The Government has totally failed in checking this type of crime of looting the banks.

Train dacoity is also a routine work for the criminals. They can loot any train anywhere in this country. We have raised this particular point time and again in this House but no proper action is being taken by the Government. So far as U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc. are concerned, they have become heaven for the criminals. They can kill any number of people any moment at any time but they cannot be punished. I can give you certain data about the crimes which took place since this Government took over in 1980. Every day we are finding that the newspapers are full of crime reports. Since 1980 when this Government took over, in Kaphalta 16 harijans were killed They were burnt alive. In Deoli 24 harijans were killed, in Sadhupur ten harijans were killed in Bahmai 30 persons were killed, in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh 21 persons were killed even a judge of the High Court was killed in Uttar Pradesh. This was the situation in U.P. and everyday you can see a number of crime reports appearing in the newspapers, many reports about murders which are taking place in various districts of U.P. Similarly, about Bihar I will give you certain data. In Monghyr many people were killed. Paras Bigah and Barhiya opisode are well known to the people. In Pipariya 11 children were killed and the Government could not protect their lives. I am having a newspaper report from Bihar. In this *hangama* I think I have lost that page. Here it is. This is published in *Arvavart* which is a Hindi paper being published from Bihar. It reports on 16th March 1983 that during two years of time 6,000 people in Bihar were killed...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Let him not provoke the situation, let him proceed further.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Anything that is said in the House without the permission of the Chair does not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

I am not concerned with this side or that side, anything that is said in this House without the permission of the Chair does not go on record. I would only make a humble appeal to hon. Members of Parliament that this is not the way how an hon. Member should behave in the House. They are all self-respecting and decent gentlemen and their behaviour should be to that extent. I would respectfully appeal to the self-respect of every Member of this House that when you are being found fault with, it is beneath your self-respect.

I expect every hon. Member is a self-respecting gentleman, as the Chair is. To some extent, the hon. Members are, I expect even more self-respecting. I want to learn from the hon. Members.

Therefore, I would very much like to say that this Parliament has a history behind it. You see the photograph of the great man. This Parliament belongs to the biggest democracy of the world. If democracy has got to live in the world, it is in the functioning of the Parliament of India. Anything you want to say in this House; it is allowed unless it is unparliamentary or derogatory. So, everything depends upon the way in which you speak. We are sitting here only to regulate the proceedings. We have got to interfere, unfortunately, because you are finding fault with us. Some hon. Members came in, they never cared to bother that there was the Chair regulating the proceedings. They were aware of the fact that the proceedings were going on. How do you expect me to function ? We do

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not want to take a stick in our hands. Under the rules, I can easily suspend any hon. Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The matter is over. Please do not provoke them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I follow your suggestion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : What you have said about Parliament is very good. But you have not said anything about the dignity of the Members of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPAKER : I am as much interested in them as you are, because I am a Member of Parliament.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I was saying earlier that the police is not checking crime against people. What to speak of the public, even Members of Parliament, including Shri Kunwar Ram Shri Tariq Anwar and Shri Ram Swaroop Ram were humiliated by the police at the time when Prime Minister went to Bihar. I am saying that you are not able to stop the crimes. Your police is only humiliating and insulting Members. The police do not appear to be discharging their legitimate function of stopping and checking crime. Both Shri Ram Swarup Ram and Shri Kunwar Ram were insulted by the police. We are in the opposition party, we can be put into difficulty by the police force any Time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let them do it; they will get the lesson of their life.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : The opposition people are insulted and humiliated. Even in this area where Parliament is situated they are not allowed to function properly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have got a very big file in front of you; you can utilize it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that on the 16th March 1983 the *Aryavarta* carried a news item that within two years, in 1981 and 1982, in Bihar 6,000 people were killed.

This is the law and order situation in that State. Similarly, if you see Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and everywhere, you will find that there are a number of reports which are appearing in the newspapers regarding killing, dacoity and other things. Hon. Member, Shri Virdhi Chander Jain, will let you know about the killings which are taking place in Rajasthan. Recently a news item has been published, which is very alarming. Now, the hon. Prime Minister of this country feels, or perhaps the Congress (I) people feel, that she is the Prime Minister of the Ruling Party only, while we feel that she is the Prime Minister of this country including us also. She is our Prime Minister also. But neither she feels nor her Party people feel that she is the Prime Minister of the country. She has gone to Sultanpur. Two Harijans were killed there. But I do not know whether she had visited that place or not. I do not think that she had gone to that particular place on account of that incident. Only for a *tamasha* she had gone there and she did not visit that place otherwise.

Now I would like to give an example. Very recently, in Barkotgaon of Dehra Dun District, a Congress (I) leader I have got his name also, but I do not want to quote his name had attacked some villagers of that particular village. The police is also not investigating the matter properly because the police is afraid that if they are going to take any action against that particular person, they will be in trouble. And that is why criminals are just roaming here and there, they are not being caught at all. Three or four persons who were injured had been admitted in Dehra Dun hospital. This kind of things are going on in this particular regime.

So far as secessionist forces are concerned, about which all the time the Prime Minister is also talking, she had gone to Sultanpur, she had charged the Opposition for supporting such type of forces, I would like to clearly point out to the hon. Home Minister if he is really knowing anything I do not know what he is listening to he is not listening to me; then how will he reply when you call him ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For one year he has been lending his years to you.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : No, no. He has not been lending any years to me. This is the position. When the Home

Minister does not listen, what will happen to the police force ? They will definitely do all these things, which they are doing.

So far as the secessionist forces are concerned, I would like to point out very clearly that secessionist forces are not being encouraged by the Opposition, but by the Ruling Party. When in Tripura there had been an election, there had been an election alliance with Yuva Upajat Samiti of Tripura. That is completely a secessionist organisation. If this kind of organisations are being encouraged by the Ruling Party, how do they expect that the secessionist activities in the country will not go on ? About what is happening in Punjab we have talked a lot. Punjab is burning today, and the Government has failed in finding out a solution so far. Harijan atrocities, communal riots, dowry deaths and all sorts of crimes are taking place in this country without any check and criminals are always feeling that there is no Government, there is no law, they can do whatever they like. Why is crime there ? This is also a very important thing because we are observing that several anti-social elements at various places in this country are being protected by the Ruling Party people and at the same time by the police forces also. When the Ruling Party people are giving protection to the criminals, definitely the police officers will give protection to them because they feel that if they take any action against such type of elements, they will be in trouble.

About Narainpur episode, I would like to clearly point out... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, before the Home Minister leaves this place, I would like to say one thing. In Indore the law and order situation is not good. That is perhaps his own town.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That is my worry, not yours.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : That is correct, but you are, unable to do anything. That is why it is my worry. That is part of my country, my nation. That is why I am worried. Even the Congress (I) General Secretary, an hon. Member of this House, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had discussed this matter with the Home Minister and he is telling that it is his worry. His worry is only Indore, not the rest of the country.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come to your question now.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : On 25th September 1983, in the newspaper *Nai Dunia* which is published from Indore, it has been clearly mentioned that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi held a discussion with Mr. Sethi and Mr. Sethi is unable to do anything. He is simply saying that it is his worry.

About Narainpur episode, I may state that something happened there. Judicial enquiry was instituted. The finding of the judicial enquiry says that in Narainpur nothing has happened. But the Prime Minister after taking over in 1980 went to Narainpur. She dismissed the Government of Uttar Pradesh which was headed by Shri Banarsi Das and the hon. Member of the House at present. That Government was dismissed. Now, so many crimes are taking place in various parts of the country as I have narrated. No action is being taken against any Congress (I) ruled States or where there is Congress Party rule. This shows clear discrimination because Government does not want to take action against these States which are being ruled by Congress (I) as that is the ruling party at the Centre. That is why crime is increasing and the Government has totally failed. They are not instituting judicial enquiry also because they are not at all interested in checking the crime. That is why my charge is that this Government has completely collapsed. They should, therefore, resign and go immediately. They have got no moral right and authority at all to now remain in power. It would be better if the Home Minister announces his resignation here and now.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not the Prime Minister ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : First of all I straightway deny the charges. He said that Government is encouraging the secessionist forces.

As far as law and order situation is concerned, he said that it was much better during 1980. I would like to quote some figures. In 1980, the total number of dacoities were 15194 while in the first half of 1983 they are 5732. I am giving All-India figures.

Robberies in 1980 were 23493. In the first half of 1983 they are 10079. This shows an improvement in the figures.

As far as bank robberies are concerned, now certain steps have been taken. Drop gates have been set up on the main roads leading outside Delhi. Police personnel and vigilance personnel have been increased on vulnerable places. Intensive checking of hotels and guest houses is being done regularly to locate extremists. A watch is being kept at possible hide outs. A co-ordinated system of patrolling with wireless fitted motor cycles police station vehicles and control room cars has been brought into effect. Police pickets have been set up at certain strategic points. The communication system is being modernised. Orders have been issued prohibiting the carrying of hand bags into cinema halls and other places.

As far as the crimes in Railways is concerned, certain steps have been taken. The drivers of the trains have been directed to sound the distress whistle if the train is brought to an unscheduled halt so that the guard party is put on the alert. Coach attendants have been instructed to remain vigilant. The Research, Designs and Standards Organisation of the Railways have been advised to suggest improvement in the locking arrangement and so on and so forth.

So, all possible action is being taken, It is not correct to say that the crime situation is bad as compared to what it was in 1978-79, 1979-80.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : There is no law anp order in Bihar.

(Interruptions)

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैं मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा दिए गए वक्तव्य को देख रहा था। उन्होंने पैरा-2 में लिखा है कि दिल्ली के वर्तमान आकार और तेजी से बढ़ रही जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अपराध की घटनाओं में कुछ परिवर्तन होना संभव हो सकता है और इसे विधि व व्यवस्था अथवा अपराध स्थिति में किसी गिरावट का संकेत नहीं मानना चाहिए। केवल एक इसी लाइन से आपकी मंशा का पता चल जाता है। अपराधों की बढ़ती हुई स्थिति को आप विधि व्यवस्था में गिरावट नहीं मानते हैं। क्योंकि आप यह समझते हैं कि अपराध विधि व्यवस्था की द्योतक नहीं है। बढ़ते हुए अपराधों का अर्थ विधि-व्यवस्था में गिरावट नहीं होता है। मुझे आश्चर्य है - मन्त्री महोदय बढ़ते हुए अपराधों को विधि-व्यवस्था की गिरावट नहीं मानते हैं। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं - इस सरकार ने जब से सत्ता सम्भाली है – इनका इलैक्टोरेट के सामने यही कहना था कि हमारी सरकार वह सरकार है जो काम करती है, लेकिन इन का काम करने का तरीका यह है कि अपराध बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन यह कह रहे हैं कि विधि-व्यवस्था ठीक है।

आपने इस वक्तव्य में कुछ आंकड़े दिये हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास भी कुछ आंकड़े हैं, जो सरकार ने राज्य सभा में और इस सदन में विभिन्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर में दिये हैं। इस वक्तव्य में लिखा है कि 1983 में दिल्ली में डकैतियों के केवल 15 मामले सूचित किये गये, जब कि 1982 में 22 मामले सूचित किये गये थे और इसके आधार पर इन्होंने मान लिया कि अपराधों की संख्या में कमी हो रही है। मैं गृह मन्त्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं- 22-12-1983 को राज्य सभा में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में इन्होंने बतलाया था - 1983 में 13 डकैतियां हुई और 1982 में 22 हुई थी। ये आंकड़े आज के वक्तव्य के आंकड़ों से कहां तक मेल खाते हैं - आप स्वयं तुलना करके देख सकते हैं।

इस वक्तव्य के पैरा 3 में आप लिखते हैं - 1983 में डकैतियों के केवल 15 मामले सूचित किये गये, जब कि 1982 में ऐसे 22 मामले सूचित किये गये। लेकिन उसके बाद आप कहते हैं— डकैतियों के मामलों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। 1983 में 211 हुई जब कि 1982 में 115 मामले सूचित किये गये। मुझे तो आप के ये आंकड़े समझ में नहीं आते।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : आप डकैती और राबरी में फर्क नहीं कर रहे हैं।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : मैं तो आप के ही वक्तव्य को उद्धत कर रहा हूं। आप ने पैरा 3 में लिखा है कि 1983 में

डकैतियों के 15 मामले सूचित किए गये, जब कि 1982 में ऐसे 22 मामले सूचित किये गये थे। उसके बाद आप कहते हैं कि डकैतियों के मामलों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है 1982 में 155 मामले सूचित किये गए थे जब कि 1983 में 211 मामले सूचित किये गये...

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : डकैतियों और लूटपाट की घटनाओं में फर्क होता है। यहां टाइपिंग मिस्टेक है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the Hindi translation to "dacoity" ? Is there no word for "dacoity" ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Robbery means lootpat. Dacoity means; dacoity. The English people took this word "dacoity" from Hindi because there was no dacoity in England.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : पहले चोरी, डकैती, रात के अन्धेरे का लाभ उठा कर की जाती थी, लेकिन अब स्थिति यह है कि दिन-दहाड़े भीड़ भरे इलाके में भी डकैतियां होती हैं और आप के अनुसार विधि व्यवस्था में सुधार हो रहा है। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूं - अभी दो-चार दिन पहले कि बात है - दिल्ली के अन्सारी रोड पर दिन-दहाड़े बहुत बड़ी डकैती हुई। और पुलिस वहां से दूर नहीं थी बल्कि नजदीक ही थी और नजदीक में जहां डकैती हुई थी, वहां पुलिस के लोग चाय पी रहे थे। फिर भी डकैती नहीं रोकी जा सकी और अपराधियों को न पकड़ा जा सका। तो यह आप की विधि व्यवस्था में गिरावट आने का एक उदाहरण है।

बिहार में श्री हरिकेश बहादुर ने बहुत से अपराधों की संख्या गिनाई। है मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये अपराध केवल बैंक का हत्या तक ही सीमित नहीं हैं बल्कि स्थिति यहां तक पहुंच गई है कि सरकारी अफसर, पुलिस के अफसर, संसद सदस्य और विधान सभा के सदस्य भी नहीं बच पाए हैं। बिहार में एक संसद सदस्य के जीवन पर हमला हुआ और बिहार में ही विधान सभा के एक सदस्य की दिन-दहाड़े हत्या हुई और कुछ दिन पहले एक दूसरे सदस्य के गोली मार दी गई और कालान्तर में उस की मृत्यु हो गई। देश में दिनदहाड़े हत्या हो रही हैं। एक एस० पी० को रोड पर कुचल दिया गया। क्या कर लिया आपने इसके लिए। इसके अलावा पटना में वहां के डी० एम० ने प्रधान मन्त्री की सभा में यहां के हरिजन संसद सदस्य श्री राम स्वरूप राम की बेइज्जती की और मना करने पर सत्तारूढ़ दल के श्री तारीक अनवर और एक विधायक की पुलिस से झड़प हुई, जिस में अधिकारियों ने उन पर एफ० आई० आर० भी दर्ज की और आप कहते है कि विधि व्यवस्था में गिरावट नहीं आई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विधि व्यवस्था में सुधार केवल कुछ तात्कालिक उपाय अपनाने से नहीं होता है। लोगों को यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि अगर हम अपराध करेंगे, तो अपराध करने पर सजा मिलेगी और अपराध करने पर अपराधी छुटेंगे नहीं और पकड़े जाएंगे। अगर ऐसा होता है, तो स्थिति में काफी सुधार की संभावना है किन्तु ऐसा होता कहां है ? अब तो अपराध करने वाले को पुरस्कार दिया जाता है। आप भूले नहीं होंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के दो व्यक्तियों को, जो प्लेन को हाइजेक करने में शामिल थे, उन को क्या पुरस्कार दिया गया था। उन को विधान सभा का टिकट दिया गया, जिससे वे सत्ता में आवें। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप सोच सकते हैं कि विधि व्यवस्था में सुधार होने की संभावना है ? जो अपराधी है, उसको आप समाज में प्रतिष्ठा देंगे या ऐसा कोई काम करेंगे, जिससे उस को प्रतिष्ठा मिले, तो क्या इससे अपराध रुकेगा। आज कौन नहीं जानता है कि अपराधियों को संरक्षण मिलता है राजनीतिज्ञों से और सत्तारूढ़ दल से, जिस के मैंने उदाहरण गिनाए हैं। होता क्या है कि जब आवश्यकता पड़ती है, जनता के वोटों की तो इनको जरूरत नहीं है, उस वक्त वोट गिनवाने के समय या अपने बक्से में ऐसे ही वोट डलवाने के लिए, ये ऐसे लोगों का सहारा लेते हैं। जनता ने चाहे इन्हें वोट दिये -हों या नहीं, ये बदमाशों और अपराधिओं से बूथ केप्चर कराकर अपने बक्से में वोट

डलवाते हैं और इस तरह से इन का काम चल जाता है और इसलिए अपराधियों को संरक्षण दिया जाता है। इसके मैंने उदाहरण दिये हैं कि अपराधियों को आपने संरक्षण दिया है और ऐसे अपराधी किस प्रकार विधान सभा में चुनकर आते हैं, यह मैं ने बताया है। उन पर आठ-आठ और दस-दस केस चल रहे हैं, मुकदमे चल रहे हैं तस्करी और डकैती के और वे चुन कर आ जाते हैं और उन को आपने अपने दल में शामिल किया है। यही नहीं कि चुनाव जीतने से पहले उन को टिकट दिया हो बल्कि चुनकर आने पर आप ने उनको अपने दल में शामिल किया है। ऐसा उदाहरण है और काफी दूर का नहीं, बिहार का ही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज को सही ढंग से संचालित करने के लिए नियम बनाये जाते हैं और उन नियमों का पालन करने के लिए संस्थाएं बनती हैं। इन संस्थाओं के नियमों में समयानुसार परिवर्तन किये जाने चाहिएं जो कि समयानुकूल हों। मैं समझता हूं कि कुछ परिवर्तन किये गये हैं लेकिन उनका मूल्यांकन करना भी आवश्यक है। हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि क्या उन परिवर्तनों से लाभ हुआ है या हानि हुई है।

कुछ दिन पहले न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका को अलग किया गया। इससे लाभान्वित कौन हुआ? न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका के अलग हो जाने से लाभान्वित हुए अपराधी। फिर लाभान्वित हुए अधिवक्ता। तीसरे पुलिस लाभान्वित हुई। 1973 में जो दण्ड प्रक्रिया में संशोधन हुआ था, उसके अन्तर्गत न कार्यपालिका और न ही न्यायपालिका का उसके प्रति सम्मान बचा है। ऐसी स्थिति में पुलिस के ऊपर नियंत्रण करना बड़ा मुश्किल हो रहा है।

पुलिस के साथ जनता का असहयोग रहता है क्योंकि पुलिस को जो प्रशिक्षण अंग्रेजों के जमाने में प्राप्त होता था, उसी प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण आज भी प्राप्त हो रहा है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि पुलिस कर्मचारी समाज के प्रति शिष्ट और नम्र नहीं रहता। इसलिए समाज के शिष्ट लोग भी उसके साथ कम से कम सम्बन्ध बनाये रखना चाहते हैं और उसके साथ सहयोग नहीं करते हैं।

जब ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाए तो पुलिस अपराधियों को पकड़ने में कहां तक सफल होगी, यह आप सोच सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त पुलिस बल में अनुसंधान की आधुनिक तकनीक का अभाव है। इसके कारण भी वह अपराधियों को पकड़ नहीं पाती। अगर पकड़ भी पाती है तो उचित समय पर नहीं पकड़ पाती।

लोग परेशानी से बचने के लिए एफ० आई० आर० दर्ज नहीं कराते हैं। पुलिस वाले भी दर्ज करने में तरह तरह के बहाने बनाते हैं। आपने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं कि अपराधों की संख्या में कमी आ रही है, वे गलत हैं। बहुत से अपराध तो आप के यहां दर्ज ही नहीं होते। जब पूरे अपराध दर्ज नहीं होंगे तब यह कहना कि अपराधों की संख्या में कमी आ रही है, संतोषजनक स्थिति नहीं है। इससे आप भ्रम में रहेंगे और वास्तविकता से दूर रहेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पुलिस बल में जो भर्ती की प्रक्रिया है, उसमें बहुत से लोगों का खयाल है कि उनका झुकाव समाज के उच्च वर्ग और ऊंची जाति की तरफ रहता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि पुलिस बल में समाज के ऊंची जाति के लोग ही अधिकतर भर्ती होते हैं और उनकी सहानुभूति निम्न वर्ग के लोगों से नहीं होती। ऐसी स्थिति में उनसे न्याय की उम्मीद करना बेकार है।

इसके अलावा बैंकों की सुरक्षा का प्रबंध उचित नहीं होता। आपको मालूम होगा कि बहुत से बैंकों में सशस्त्र पहरेदार भी नहीं हैं और पहरेदार हैं तो उनके पास बहुत पुरानी बन्दूकें हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि बैंक में सशस्त्र पहरेदार रखे जाएं और उनको रिवाल्वर दी जानी चाहिए ताकि वह बदमाशों को उसी समय पकड़ सके। इसके अलावा बैंकों में इलेक्ट्रानिक उपकरणों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिसमें ऐसी स्थिति में पुलिस स्टेशन पर अलार्म बजे और पता चल जाए कि वहां पर इस तरह की कोई घटना हो रही है।

आज पुलिस की क्या हालत है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सीतावली गांव में हरिजनों के यहां डकैती हुई और आप सोच सकते हैं डकैती में हरिजनों के यहां से क्या मिल सकता है। सिर्फ उनका दमन करने के लिए वह डकैती की गई। जब ओम पाल त्यागी नाम के सज्जन ने पुलिस को जानकारी देनी चाही तो उसी को धमकी दी गई। ऐसी स्थिति में आप कैसे सोच सकते हैं कि विधि व्यवस्था में सुधार के कोई आसार हैं। पत्रकार अगर इस बात को सामने लाएं तो पत्रकारों पर भी हमला होता है। उनकी जान ली जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में आपके सामने कैसे कोई अपराध के उदाहरण ला सकता है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार विधि आयोग की अनुशंसाओं पर विचार करेगी। क्या उसकी अनुशंसा के अनुसार पुलिस प्रशासन में अनुसंधान और विधि व्यवस्था में सुधार किया जाएगा। पुलिस के ऊपर जितने भी आयोग बने हैं उनकी अनुशंसाओं पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि पुलिस कार्यक्रमों में जनहित के लिए सचेष्ट होने या आम नागरिकों के प्रति शिष्ट होने का प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था आप करेंगे क्या ?

तीसरा यह कि पुलिस बल में समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों को उचित प्रतिनिधित्व देने के बारे में क्या आप विचार करेंगे ?

बैंकों की सुरक्षा प्रबंध बढ़ाए जाएंगे क्या ?

इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से चाहता हूं।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : माननीय सदस्य ने कई माननीय सदस्यों के साथ बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में जो दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, उनका जिक्र किया है। इनका मुझे भी अफसोस है। हमारी नजर में सब पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों का सम्मान होना चाहिए। उनके साथ किसी भी प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिए। जब कभी इस तरह की घटना मेरी नजर में लाई जाती है मैं तुरन्त उस पर कार्यवाही करता हूं।

जहां तक बैंकों की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है, इलेक्ट्रानिक उपकरण लगाने का जो सुझाव दिया गया है, वह उत्तम सुझाव है और उस पर अमल करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

पुलिस में भरती में किसी जाति विशेष का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता। पुलिस बल में भरती के लिए जो कमेटी बनाई गई है उसमें इस प्रकार से प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है जिसमें एक हरिजन, एक शेड्यूलकास्ट, एक मायनारिटी, इस प्रकार से उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : जितने लोग भर्ती होते हैं, उनका परसेंटेज निकाल देखेंगे तो पता चल जाएगा।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : परसेन्टेज हमारे पास आता है। उससे हमें मालूम हो रहा है कि भर्ती में काफी सुधार हुआ है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बिहार सरकार ने आपके पास गलत रिपोर्ट भेजी है। मैंने इसलिए दुबारा लिखा है कि यदि सरकार का कहना सही होगा तो मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिए तैयार हूं। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We thought that after him we will adjourn for lunch.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is last Member.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna). He will take half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What to do ? You must all co-operate. If I stop in the middle, you will find fault with me.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am always co-operating,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Kashyap will always stick to the time. I know that.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मन्त्री जी ने लॉ एण्ड आर्डर की समस्या पर जो अपना ब्यान दिया है, उसको देखने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जो कानून और व्यवस्था है, वह कुछ उस

वर्ग के लिए सीमित रह गई है जिसकी सुरक्षा की सरकार को ज्यादा चिंता है। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि यह दिल्ली पुलिस का श्रेय है कि 1982-83 के दौरान उसने कई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समारोहों में बहुत ही सफल तथा कारगर सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया था। यह बात ठीक है। वी० आई० पीज़० की व्यवस्था हो जाती है। लेकिन, जो साधारण लोग हैं, उनका जीवन कहीं भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। आम जनता यह कहती है कि जितना हमें डाकुओं और असामाजिक तत्वों से डर है, उतना ही पुलिस से भी डर है। अन्तर इतना है कि डाकुओं से रात को राहजनी से दिन में और पुलिस से चौबीसों घन्टे डर बना रहता है। पुलिस, मार-पीट हीं नहीं करती बल्कि माताओं और बहनों की अस्मत से भी खेलती है। ऐसी हजारों शिकायतें सरकार के सामने हैं। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समारोहों में ही आपका प्रशासन उलझा रहता है, उसे आम जनता की सुरक्षा का कोई मौका ही नहीं मिलता। पश्चिमी दिल्ली में क्राइम्स कम है और जहां पर पुलिस स्टेशन ज्यादा हैं, वहां क्राइम्स भी अधिक हैं जहां थाने कम हैं, वहा क्राइम्स भी कम हैं क्योंकि वहां की जनता ने अपना उत्तरदायित्व समझ लिया है। वे समझते हैं कि पुलिस हमारी सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकती। जहां पुलिस स्टेशन ज्यादा हैं, वहां पर पुलिस प्रशासन से जनता का विश्वास हटता चला जा रहा है क्योंकि कहीं पर जजों को पीटा जाता है और आज जो कुछ माननीय सांसद के साथ हुआ, वह सारा का सारा मामला सामने आ गया। बरेली के मामले को ले लीजिए। वहां पर बार एसोसिएशन ने कितने दिनों तक हड़ताल की, इसकी जानकारी आपको है। इस तरह का तमाशा.....(**व्यवधान**).....

श्री मधु दन्डवते : आप डरिए मत, तमाशा शब्द अन-पार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : मैं डरता नहीं हूं। बरेली में पुलिस और वकीलों का युद्ध क्षेत्र बन गया है। पुलिस ने हरेक के चैम्बर पर जाकर कहा कि कोई पैरवी नहीं करेगा। पुलिस ने असामाजिक तत्वों को बुलाकर प्रदर्शन करवाया। उसके बाद एस० एस० पी० बरेली ने अपने दफ्तर में उन लोगों को चाय पर बुलाया जिन्होंने पुलिस के फेवर में काम किया था। सब शिकायतें आपके पास हैं। आप पत्रकारों के मामले को ले लीजिए।

कहीं बांदा में हत्या होती है तो कहीं दूसरी जगह होती है, झूठे फंसाने की धमकी दी जाती है। उन्हें हमेशा अपनी जान का डर बना रहता है। पूरे देश में यही हालत है। प्रजातन्त्र के जो स्तम्भ हैं, चाहे जुडिशियरी हो, या पत्रकार हों, जनता की तो बात ही कुछ नहीं कही जा सकती, कोई सही सलामत नहीं रह सकता। चाहे बरेली के भगवानपुर की बात हो या बदायूं की, जो भी मामला पुलिस प्रशासन के खिलाफ़ होता है तो उसको इतना लम्बा कर दिया जाता है कि लोगों को न्याय ही नहीं मिल पाता।

क्राइम्स को कैसे कम किया जाय इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। पत्रिकायें जो निकलती हैं वही लोग ज्यादा पढ़ते हैं जिनमें क्राइम की चर्चा है। सच्ची कहानी है, पूरा का पूरा जजमेंट कोर्ट का और उसमें कुछ मनगढ़न्त कहानी जोड़ कर पत्रिकाओं में छाप देते हैं भयंकर फोटो छाप देते हैं, औरतों की तस्वीरें होती हैं, पुलिस की क्राइम करते हुए छुरी, पिस्तौल मारते हुए तस्वीरें होती हैं जो हमारे समाज में खूब बिकती है। आप किसी भी बुकस्टाल पर देख लीजिए, ऐसी पत्रिकायें खूब बिकती हैं। तो क्राइम बढ़ेंगे अगर उनका प्रचार होगा। टी० वी० पर या सिनेमा में युवक जाते ही सबसे पहली बात यही सीखता है कि क्राइम कैसे किया जाय और उससे कैसे बचा जाय। पुलिस में और उनमें दोनों में लुकाछिपी है। पुलिस एफ० आई० आर० पूरी नहीं लिखती है। मन्त्री जी आप नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर चले जाइये और बुक स्टाल पर अपनी अटैची रख कर चले जाइये लौट कर आपको वह अटैची वहां नहीं मिलेगी। यहां 200, 300 क्रिमिनल्स हैं जो घूमते रहते हैं और पुलिस उनको पहचानती हैं और यही लोग स्टेशन पर क्राइम करते हैं।

अगर सही माने में आप क्राइम कम करना

चाहते हैं, क्राइम होता है बन्दूक, रिवाल्वर, पिस्तौल से, जिसका मुकाबला जनता नहीं कर पाती क्योंकि जन साधारण के पास वह हथियार नहीं होते, बल्कि मामूली डंडा, छुरी चाकू होता है, बन्दूक वगैरह तो अपराधियों के पास होते हैं और उनमें कारतूस चलते हैं। आपको देखना चाहिए कि वह कारतूस क्रिमिनल्स के पास कहां से आते हैं ? या तो लाइसेंस होल्डर्स उनको देते हैं, या फिर पुलिस से उनके पास जाते हैं। बहुत सी ऐसी कहानियां छपी हैं पत्रिकाओं में कि जहां पुलिस गई, जैसे एटा में जब पुलिस गई तो सबसे पहले उसने कारतूस के खोल बटोरने शुरू किये ताकि उनको जमा करके उसकी जगह नए रख दिये जायें। अखबारों में रोज़ आता है कि डाकुओं को कारतूस चले जाते हैं। 70 फीसदी क्राइम घट सकते हैं अगर बन्दूक, राइफल, पिस्तौल और रिवाल्वर के कारतूसों की पुश्त पर नम्बर आप अंकित करा दें। जिस लाइसेंस होल्डर का कारतूस होगा अगर वह कारतूस किसी क्रिमिनल के पास पाया जाता है तो वह भी बराबर का जिम्मेदार होगा। अगर आप ऐसा करें तो अपराधियों को असलहा नहीं मिल सकेगा। बाकी जो मामूली हथियार हैं उनका मुकाबला लोग कर सकते हैं। अगर आप विदेशों से कारतूस लेते हैं तो उनसे भी शर्त रख लें कि जब माल बेचें तो कारतूसों पर नम्बर लग जायें। इस प्रकार चाहे देश में बने कारतूस हों, या विदेश से आये हुए हों अगर उन पर नम्बर अंकित हो जायें तो 70 फ़ीसदी क्राइम घट सकते हैं। थोड़ी दिक्कत जरूर हो जायगी कि पुलिस वाले अभी जो दो कारतूस ला कर दफा 25 में चालान कर देते हैं वह नहीं कर पायेंगे। इससे झूठा फांसने में पुलिस को थोड़ी दिक्कत जरूर होगी, लेकिन देश में 70 फीसदी क्राइम घट जायेंगे।

दूसरी चीज, कानून में क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में आप को परिवर्तन करना होगा जिससे बेगुनाह लोग फांसे न जा सकें और गुनाहकार छूट कर ना जा सकें। आपका पुलिस प्रशासन इतना भ्रष्ट हो गया है कि जो इन्वैस्टीगेशन करता है, उसमें भ्रष्टाचार, रिश्वत पैसा हर चीज़ चलती है। इस दिल्ली में अरबों-अरबों और करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपया खोमचे वालों, और ठेले वालों से हर थाने का महीने में बंधा हुआ है। एक-एक खोमचेवाले, ठेलेवाले और दुकानदार से पैसा लिया जाता है। इससे कितना पैसा बैठता होगा, आप उसे रोक नहीं सकते हैं। इससे और भी समस्याएं खड़ी होती हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। आप इन चीजों पर गंभीरता से सोचें और क्या सरकार क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में परिवर्तन करेगी ? सरकार पुलिस को सारा काम दे दे, लेकिन जो इन्वेस्टीगेशन का तफतीस का काम है उसके लिये एक मजिस्ट्रेट को लगा दे। हाईकोर्ट के अधीन सैकिड क्लास मजिस्ट्रेट को एप्वाइन्ट कर दे या दूसरी मशीनरी कर दे जो कि इनवैस्टीगेशन का काम करे। इस तरह से क्राइम रोके जा सकते हैं।

आप कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में अपराध घट रहे हैं, आप इसके आंकड़े दे सकते हैं, लेकिन इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं। आम लोगों में आज बहुत असुरक्षा महसूस की जा रही है। रेलों में बसों में सब जगह वह सुनाई देता है। यहां तक कि अगर किसी खास केस में कोई एडवोकेट अच्छी बहस कर देता है तो क्रिमिनल बाहर निकलकर कहता है कि आपने मेरे खिलाफ ऐसी बहस की, सबूत पेश किये मै तुम्हें देख लूंगा। वह उसको डराता है। अगर वह किसी क्रिमिनल का डिफेंड कर देता है तो पुलिस वाला कहता है कि वकील साहब कैसी बहस की है, तुम्हें देख लेंगे। ऐसी बहुत सी शिकायतें आती है। आप को यह तरीका बदलना पड़ेगा, इस पर गंभीरता से आप विचार करें। यह पार्टी का मामला नहीं है। संसद-सदस्य, विधान-सभा सदस्य, बी० आई० पी०, सरकारी कर्मचारी या पत्रकार को बेईज्जत किया जाता है तो उसको कोई संरक्षण नहीं मिल पाता है। इससे देश में बहुत गंभीर स्थिति पैदा होती जा रही है। ला एंड आर्डर पर से लोगों का विश्वास उठता जा रहा है। यह सब की समस्या है। जो भी दल आयेगा उसको इसे फेस करना पड़ेगा।

इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये आप जल्द से जल्द कानून में परिवर्तन कीजिये

और जो मैंने सुझाव दिये हैं, उन पत्रिकाओं और अखबारों को पाबन्दी लगाइये जिनमें इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को दोबारा छापा जाता है, कहानियां बनाई जाती हैं जिससे लोग क्राइम करना सीखते है। क्या सरकार इन क्राइम्स को रोकने के लिये इस तरह के सुझाव पर विचार करने जा रही है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं। एक तो यह है कि ऐसी पत्रिकाएं जो इस प्रकार के क्राइम्स की मनोवृत्ति को बढ़ाने को प्रोत्साहित करती हैं, उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये, यह प्रश्न अवश्य विचारणीय है और मैं इस बारे में इंफार्मेशन ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टरी के साथ चर्चा करूंगा। जहां तक कारतूस पर निशान लगाने का सवाल है, यह अच्छा सुझाव है चाहे इम्पोर्ट किया हुआ कारतूस हो या भारत में बना हुआ हो, उन पर निशान रहेगा तो यह बात सही है कि यह पता लगाया जा सकता है कि यह कारतूस किस लाइसेंसहोल्डर को मिला है और अगर कारतूस उसके पास नहीं है तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

जहां तक क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर को अमैंड करने का सवाल है, वह सारा विचाराधीन है लेकिन इस बीच क्राइम को और इन्वैस्टीगेशन को अलग करने पर गृह-मन्त्रालय में अलग से विचार चल रहा है ताकि क्राइम का इन्वैस्टीगेशन दूसरा करे और क्राइम रजिस्टर दूसरी ब्रांच करे। इस बात की हिदायत पुलिस को दी गई है कि एफ० आई० आर० रजिस्टर करने में किसी प्रकार की हिचकिचाहट न करे और जितनी भी शिकायत आयें उन सब की एफ० आई० आर० तुरन्त दर्ज की जाये।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : दोनों को अलग-अलग करेंगे ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : अभी तो मैंने कहा है।

13.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after lunch, at forty two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now matters under Rule 377. Shrimati Madhuri Singh.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for providing requisite facilities in Purnea (Bihar) which has been declared industrially backward area.

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय समस्या की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलवाना चाहती हूं। मेरे संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पूर्णिया (बिहार) गत 6 माह से औद्योगिक पिछड़ा क्षेत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा घोषित किया गया है, परन्तु जो सुविधाएं राज्य सरकार द्वारा औद्योगिक पिछड़े क्षेत्र को मिलनी चाहिए वह अभी तक इस क्षेत्र में प्राप्त नहीं हो रही हैं जिसके कारण क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक उद्योग नहीं लगा पा रहे हैं।

साथ ही विद्युत समस्या भी इस क्षेत्र में बहुत है। इसके समाधान हेतु यहां पर (पूर्णिया) विद्युत घर बनाने हेतु सर्वे हुआ, वह कार्य भी विगत एक वर्ष से लम्बित है।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से पुरजोर अनुरोध करती हूं कि इस समस्या को बिहार सरकार द्वारा हल करवाने का प्रयास किया जाय जिससे लाखों नागरिकों को लाभ मिल सके।

(ii) Non-payment of sugarcane arrears by Mahalaxmi Sugar Mills, Iqbalpur (U. P.) and need to take it over.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत "दी महालक्ष्मी शुगर मिल्स इकबालपुर (जनपद सहारनपुर, उ० प्र०)" के कई वर्षों से बीमार चलते रहने की ओर सरकार एवं सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट कई बार करा चुका हूं और इस मिल का अधिग्रहण करने हेतु अनुरोध भी कर चुका हूं। लेकिन बहुत अफसोस के साथ पुनः कहना पड़ रहा है कि इस संदर्भ में आज तक कोई भी कारगर कदम नहीं उठाया गया। परिणामस्वरूप गन्ना किसानों का करीब ढ़ाई करोड़ रुपया गत वर्ष एवं चालू पेराई वर्ष में इस

मिल पर बकाया पड़ा है और इसकी अदायगी की कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

अतः सरकार से पुनः अनुरोध है कि "दी महालक्ष्मी शुगर मिल्स, इकबालपुर, जनपद सहारनपुर (उ० प्र०), पर गन्ना किसानों के बकाये करीब ढाई करोड़ रुपये 15 प्रतिशत ब्याज सहित तुरन्त अदायगी कराने की व्यवस्था करें तथा इस मिल की बीमारी की अवस्था में त्वरित सुधार हेतु जो भी उचित हो, कार्यवाही की जाय तथा मिल का अधिग्रहण सरकार द्वारा किया जाय, अन्यथा मिल की दिन-ब-दिन हालत बदतर होती जा रही है, एक दिन श्रमिकों के लिए ठप्प होकर बेरोजगार का कारण बन जायगी और इस पर हमेशा हमेशा के लिए सरकारी नियंत्रण असंभव हो जायगा।

(iii) Lack of adequate medical facilities in rural areas.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के गांवों में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की स्थिति काफी चिन्ताजनक है। हाल में ही केन्द्रीय सर्वेक्षण स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय के द्वारा किया गया था, जिसके अनुसार 5,464 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में डाक्टर नहीं हैं। जो डाक्टर हैं भी वे उप केन्द्रों में नहीं जाते क्योंकि उन्हें यातायात की सुविधा नहीं हैं, उन्हें रहने के लिए घर नहीं है। डाक्टरों के अभाव में देहात में रहने वाले लोगों को बहुत मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। भारत के 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। योग्य और अनुभवी डाक्टरों के अभाव में असहाय लोगों को नीम हकीमों की शरण में जाना पड़ता है। अशिक्षा और अज्ञानता का लाभ उठाकर ये तथाकथित डाक्टर खूब पैसा भी ऐंठते हैं और लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ भी करते हैं। मोतिया बिन्दु, जान्डिस, कालाजार, मलेरिया एवं अन्य गम्भीर रोगों से ग्रसित लोगों को जान का खतरा उपस्थित हो गया है। सरकार को डाक्टरों के वेतन एवं अन्य सुविधाओं को बढ़ाकर देहातों में डाक्टर उपलब्ध कराने की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करती हूं ताकि चिकित्सा तन्त्र की व्यवस्था में सुधार हो सके।

(iv) Need for providing cheap accommodation and medical facilities to Kashmiri labour migrating to other States for work.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Thousands of Kashmiri peasants and landless labour migrate to Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh etc. every year in winter to earn their livelihood by putting in their hand labour in various avocations. Kashmiri labour is considered cheapest but most trusted and dependable. A good number of these labourers are illiterate and being unable to find work in their home State are forced to migrate and work as labourers in neighbouring States. Unfortunately nothing tangible is being done to provide them shelter by constructing sarais, etc. These poor and helpless people suffer in rain, snow and bitter cold. They take refuse in mosques and dungeon-like hired rooms collectively and dump themselves in most unhygienic conditions. The States are not taking necessary steps to assist these poor people in providing them housing and other basic facilities; though these people are contributing with their sweat and blood for the development of their economy in private and public sectors. The Centre should take cognizance of this matter which is essentially national and human in essence. It should take up this matter with the State Government concerned and with their assistance or on its own, construct Sarais in those States, and provide accommodation on nominal charges besides making available medical facilities.

(v) Need for steps to control root (wilt) disease in coconut crop.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : India is the third largest coconut growing country in the world having an area of about 1.07 million hectares and an annual production of about 5800 million nuts. The root (wilt) disease which is debilitating in nature, affects the crop inflicting loss to the tune of 340 million nuts annually. This malady, first noticed in certain pockets in Southern Kerala, has now established conti-

nuously in eight districts, viz. Trivandrum Quilon, Pathanamthitta, Alleppey, Kottayam, Idikki, Ernakulam and Trichur. A preliminary observation made recently has revealed the sporadic occurrence of the disease in all the remaining five districts of Kerala and also the bordering districts of Tamil Nadu. The possibility of the occurrence of the disease in other coconut growing States of India cannot be ruled out in the absence of a detailed survey. There is reason to believe that the spread of the disease to new areas could be correlated with the transport of planting materials from the affected areas as soil transmission has already been established. This malady, if unchecked, is likely to spread to the healthy areas, bring about heavy crop loss and consequent reduction in oil production. In this context, the problem of 'Apple Scab' caused by the fungus *Venturia inadequalis* is worth mentioning. This malady is found in Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir . In view of its economic importance the Government of India has reckoned it as a problem of national importance. Likewise the root wilt disesase of coconut can also be treated as a national problem. I request Government of India to take necessary steps in the regard.

(vi) Need to stop import of rubber. in view of sufficient production in the country.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha): Because of the late rains in the rubber growing areas of Kerala the rubber production is more in 1983-84 than expected. The gap of natural rubber production and consumption is reduced. So there is no necessity of further import of rubber to our country. So I request the Commerce Minister to stop further import of rubber into our country.

Labour charges in the rubber estates of Kerala recently increased considerably. So I request the Finance Minister to increase the import duty on rubber to save the marginal rubber farmers of our country.

(vii) Difficulties being faced by Timber trade in Kallai

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut) : A very grave situation has developed in Kallai, the world second biggest centre of timber trade. Today over 8000 families of different type of workers are rendered unemployed. The timber industry in the Kallai region is lying idle because of scarcity of timber. Kallai used to earn crores of foreign exchange for the nation. Today, Kallai and its adjoining areas give us dead look, where thousands of saw mills and other industries were working day and night. The sae-mills are closed and due to this hundreds of jobs linked with timber industry are practically closed. Firewood and saw dust have become a scarcity item and the housewives in the Calicut city and its suburbs are finding it very difficult to find alternative fuel.

This situation has developed due to the implementation of the forest preservation otder in a mechanical way. Deforestation is to be prohibited. At the same time, steps should be taken for the survival of the timber industry in Kallai. The Government should draw up some formula to distribute the necessary timber for the industry. Growthless and dead trees can be felled and new ones planted in their place. The quota system of the timber industry must be implemented strictly and the Government recognised timber industry must be guaranteed the required quantity from the Government stores for its survival.

I bring to the notice of the Government the plight of over 8000 families who once upon a time earned money and fame to the entire nation from all corners of the world.

(viii) Need to stop recoveries in certain districts of M.P. in view of destruction of crop and to give financial assistance to affected farmer.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Just as the farmers of MP were expecting a good Rabi harvest, destiny and nature struck a cruel blow in the form of a cold wave, which was severe and unseasonal. In the districts of Guna and Rajgarh there is a cash crop of dhania. Places like Boenagunj, Chachoda, Khumbraj, Aaron, Raghogarh, Biaora are famous for A I quality of dhania in whole of India. Besides, the next widely sown crop of chana in these two districts also suffered a cruel blow due to "Tushar" i. e. cold wave. Similarly in places like Machalpur, Zeerapur, the only crop of opium, was also destroyed. The farmers are groaning under this loss.

The State Government which has already done the recovery of land revenue is now engaged in recovering other Taqavi, seed subsidies, bank dues and other recoveries as

land revenue recovery. The Government officials at the lower level like Patwari and Tehsildar are not giving the correct factual position of crop. They still apply the old outdated scheme of revenue code and report loss of only 25 to 30 per cent. The actual loss of dhania is over 75 per cent, that of chana 65 per cent and that of opium 100 per cent.

Under the above circumstances, I appeal to the Government to take a sympathetic and humanitarian view and call upon the Central Government to direct the State Government to stop all recoveries in the districts of Rajgarh and Guna and give extra financial assistance to the farmers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have an announcement to make. I have to inform the House that in connection with the complaint made in the House earlier today by hon. Kalapnath Sonkar regarding alleged ill-treatment and obstruction caused to him while entering the Parliament House, necessary inquiry is being made and immediate appropriate action in the matter has been taken pending the completion of the inquiries.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They have been placed under suspension. When an enquiry is made or action is taken, the concerned officer will be placed under suspension, not the Member of Parliament.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : This matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right, It is over now. You give separate notice for that.....

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इस केस को प्रिवलेज कमेटी को भेजना चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you are not satisfied, you give separate notice. Now we go to the next item.

14.55 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET 1984-85 GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Madhu Dandavate, now you have to initiate the discussion on the Railway Budget. All please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to initiate discussion on Railway Budget for 1984-85 presented by the hon. Railway Minister on 24th February. I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister to the fact that the Budget that he has presented is the budget of Indian Railways which are the second largest railways in the world under single management. These are the railways which have route kilometreage of 61,000 and actually there will be 10,000 locomotives and almost the same number of trains going round 7,000 stations and actually the passengers that will be carried by suburban and non-suburban railways everyday will be of the order of one crore. At the same time, the freight carried by the Indian Railways everyday will be of the order of 7 lakhs to 7.5 lakh tonnes. The expense of the Railways 3 is so large that the Capital at Charge is Rs. 7,000 crores approximately and the investment that has been put into the Indian Railways, is of the order of Rs. 8,000 crores. These are the dimensions of the Railways which the hon.

14.56 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

Railway Minister represents and the Budget that he has presented must be commensurate with the needs and requirements of such a vast expense of railways which is ever growing and which needs more and more attention on the basis of the passenger traffic and the freight traffic. I would like to know from the hon. Railway Minister whether he is convinced that the Budget which he has presented on 24th of February is commensurate with the requirements and the claims of the Indian Railways of such a vast dimension ? I may like to draw, through you, the attention of the House that on 24th of February 1984 when the hon. Railway Minister presented the Railway Budget for 1984-85 to this House, I had made a brief reaction. I had given a brief reaction on the Railway Budget. I had said three or four important things very briefly in a tabulised form. I had described the Railway Budget presented by him on 24th February as un-imaginative and colourless. I further said that this Budget with a deficit of the order of Rs. 70 crores or so, actually does not fulfil the needs of the railway users and I said that this Budget

with a deficit of Rs. 70 crores actually reveals the stagnancy of the financial system of the Indian Railways. My further observation, if you recall it, was that the resource mobilisation is ill-conceived. The investment pattern is lopsided, the developmental perspective dees not take into account the needs and requirements of the railway users and, therefore, I had concluded in my reaction that in the present form the Railway Budget presented by the hon. Railway Minister will not be such that it will be able to meet the needs of expansion of Railways so essential for the infrastructure, for industrial development and for growing passenger and freight traffic in the country.

These were the brief reactions that I have expressed on the 24th of February. Let me assure the hon. Minister that my reaction was not just a rhetoric; I sincerely meant that reaction.

In the present debate, it will be my intention to spell out these brief reactions that I have given on the 24th of February vis-a-vis the stagnancy of the financial system, vis-a-vis the lop-sided shape of the investments in the railways and the wrong developmental perspective which; does not take into account the needs and requirements of the railway users and I would like to present the complete picture.

We are told in the budget that the railway budget is a balanced budget. Let me say very candidly that this is an optical illusion. Being a student of physics, I would like to use the term of physics. I find an optical illusion in describing this budget as a balanced budget because the deficit is Rs. 70 crores. If you look at the gross receipts, net receipts and also the miscellaneous receipts and go through the working expenses of the Indian railways and find out the difference between the two, the difference is of the order of Rs. 70 crores. Even then, the Railway Minister insists it is a balanced budget. Probably, he feels that his budget is as balanced as his mind. I would like to point out to him that I concede that he has a balanced mind; but that balance is not reflected in a balanced budget, for this very simple reason that the deficit is Rs. 70 crores.

In the words of Railway Minister in his budget speech, it is carried over to the dividened liability. So, apparently, it appears to be a balanced budget. These Rs. 70 crores have been very skillfully transferred to that account. and that is permissible after the new report of the Capital Structure Committee; because, the Capital Structure Committee has recommended that, when the railways are in the red, then the dividend liability should be treated as a deferred liability, to be paid back to the general revenues whenever the finances of the railways are in a sounder condition Accordingly, taking advantage of this, Rs. 70 crores have been transferred or carried over to dividend liability and it apparently appears there is no deficit. But, as I have said, it is an optical illusion.

There is no effort to build up massive assets and modernise or computerise the system, in which the efficiency can be augmented, of course with the local resources, indigenous, and try to see that out of the given capital investment that is put in the railways, we should be able to get the maximum returns. For instance, when you spend on the fuel, technologically the type of sophisticated system that you have in the locomotives will emphasize how much will be the expended energy of the fuel and how much is the utilisation of the energy of the fuel. From that point of view, certain degree of modernisation, of course with the help of indigenous skills and technology, is highly necessary and a certain amount of investment to see that the assets are enlarged, more productive assets are created, rolling stock is increased and renewal of tracks is brought about so that the assets result in better financial returns out of the given investment put into the railways. We find that that aspect is totally lacking.

Unfortunately, the attitude of the Planning Commission and the Government as a whole is largely, with the Finance Minister's blessings, to take resort only to the fare and freight in order to mop or mobilise resources for the Indian railways. It is a very interesting picture. Right from the moment the new Government came into operation in 1980, if you go through all the budgets from 1980-81 to 1984-85 and actually go through the actuals, you will find a very interesting spectacle. Even when the freight traffic is rising and when we expect more revenues, you will find that more and more increase in fairs and freights are there.

The originating traffic in 1980-81 in million tonnes was 195.93 and the increase in fares and freight was of the order of Rs 200

crores. In 1981-82 the freight traffic increased to 221.20 million tonnes and the increase in freight and fare was Rs. 356.26 crores. In 1982-83 the traffic increased to 227 million tonnes and we find an increase in fares and freights by Rs. 264 crores. In 1983-84 the projected traffic was of the order of 241 million tonnes and we find that the increase in freight and fare is Rs. 488.99 crores.

And now the Budget estimates for 1984-85 have expected, of course, an exaggerated traffic of 245 millton tonnes, and they have of course, Rs. 114.22 crores total increase in frieght and fares. So, you find that even when the frieght movement is increasing, there are increases in freight and fare, because the Planning Commission and the Government as a whole has told them that the only source that will be available to them will be the internal resources built up by increasing the freight and fare. It has been rather hostile in granting the allocations to the Railways.

Sir, as far as the traffic targets are concerned, before I proceed further with the rest of the analysis of the investment and the development perspective, I would like to point out to the Hon. Minister through you that all the targets that have been fixed in the revised estimates and the coming Budget appear to the rather unrealistic. The originating traffic for 1982-83, which was considered to be very good traffic, was considered to be satisfactory and it was of the order of 228.28 million tonnes, and our Minister in his speech said that we had a peak traffic of the order of 228 million tonnes and it was a very good originating traffic and till the presentation of the Railway Budget on 24th February, 1984, the traffic for 1983-84 was considered to be poor. He himself said. He has, of course, narrated various factors, but the Hon. Minister in his speech candidly admitted that compared to 1982-83, in 1983-84 the originating traffic of the Indian Railways was rather unsatisfactory and poor; and despite that, for 1983-84 the revised estimates they have put the target as 230 million tonnes. And though much reduced from 241 million tonnes, no doubt, but the most important aspect comes in the Budget for 1984-85. The traffic target for 1984-85 is projected as 245 million tonnes. This appears to me as gross exaggeration as far as this Budget is concerned. I can very well compare it with the General Budget. Regarding the General Budget I have said that it seems to be a miserly Budget whose philosophy is earn less, spend less. That seems to be the philosophy of the miserly Budget presented by the Finance Minister. And in anticipation of that miserliness, our Railway Minister was commensurately miserly and he also brought out a very interesting type of Budget whose guidelines seem to be earn less, spend also less, no matter whatever the requirements of safety and also the requirements of passengers. Earn less and spend less and also ensure small deficit of Rs. 70 crores and then quietly transfer the dividend liability so that before the world you can come to the conclusion that you have got a balanced Budget and the people can say the Railways have really a balanced attitude. That is the picture that has been presented now. The projected frieght revenue for 1983-84, the revised Estimates for 1984-85, and the estimates are likely to be wrong. I would sound a note of warning. Optimism is always good, but false and misplaced optimism is likely to lead to a number of financial difficulties. And I am sure that projecting 245 million tonnes, when they found that till the presentation of the Budget, the entire freight traffic has been extremely poor, putting for 1983-84 and 1984-85 the targets as 230 million tonnes and 245 million tonnes is a gross exaggeration.

Let us now come to the dwindling finances of the Railways. I would like to point out to you how the Railways finances have been dwindling. You can take certain important heads in the Railway Expenditure and also the Revenue collections and you will be able to find how the finances are dwindling. In the Budget at a Glance, at page 1, the document circulated to us, we have been given for 1983-84, the revised estimates for 1983-84 and the coming Budget for 1984-85 various indicators for various items. Take for instance net Traffic Receipts. What is important is not only gross traffic receipts, but also the net traffic receipts.

From that you must substract the total working expenditure including the Depreciation Fund, including the amount that is to be put into pension fund, and when you get the net traffic receipts, that will be an indicator as to how much amount will be available for the reconstruction of the railways, for the proper operation and functioning of the Railways. It is very interesting. Take net traffic receipts—estimates of the budget for 1983-84 in crores. This was Rs. 624.91

crores. Now, what does the revised budget estimate for 1983-84 say ? Remember, Sir, originally in the 1983-84 budget the net traffic receipts were projected at a level of Rs. 624.91 crores; in the revised budget estimates for 1983-84 it comes down to Rs. 289.50 crores—from Rs. 624 crores to Rs. 289.50 crores. And now in the budget for 1984-85 also they do not come anywhere near the budget estimates of 1983-84; for budget estimates for 1984-85 the net traffic receipts that have been projected are of the order of Rs. 375 crores. Remember in the 1983-84 budget it was Rs. 624 crores and in the budget estimates for 1984-85 it was Rs. 375 crores. That is how the net traffic revenue has come down. Now, let us see the Net Miscellaneous Receipts. In the 1983-84 budget they were of the order of Rs. 46.29 crores, in the revised budget estimate for 1983-84 it was Rs. 49 crores, and now in the budget estimates for 1984-85 it was Rs. 45 crores—from Rs. 49 crores to Rs. 45 crores. If you take the net railway revenue, it is a very interesting indicator. As far as as the net railway revenue is concerned, in the budget for 1983-84 it was Rs. 671.20 crores, in the revised budget estimate for 1983-84 it has come down from Rs. 671 crores to Rs. 338.50 crores and for 1984-85 it is Rs. 420 crores. There is no particular significance for this figure of '420', but it has come down from Rs. 671 crores to Rs. 420 crores. That has been the collapse as far as the net railway revenues are concerned. Then it is stated, 'Capital structure of Railways has to be reviewed in a comprehensive way.' I have with me here fortunately a very interesting article written by one of the experts in the Ministry of Finance. This is written by Mr. A. V. Poulose, who is the Financial Commissioner in the Indian Railways, under the title of "Financial Viability of Indian Railways—Capital restructuring'. He had written a very interesting article in the *Economic Times* of 9.4.83. The inference that he has drawn is very important and probably my reading out that paragraph to the Railway Minister might appear as sending coal to New Castle, but sometimes even New Castle requires coal and therefore, I have to send it. In the last paragraph of this article it was stated ;

> "According to the estimates made by the Rail Tariff Inquiry Committee; resources of the order of Rs. 36,000 crores at the 1977-78 price levels would be needed by the Railways during the next two decades, roughly two-thirds of which would be for addition and one-third for rehabilitation of the assets. The plan outlays fixed for the Railways in the recent past do not inspire confidence in attaining investments of this magnitude within a span of time while the Railways are determined to do their bit in raising additional resources. Unless some unorthodox sources of financing are evolved, it may not be possible for them to meet the future challenges".

This is not only a Member of the Opposition that is saying but this is said by one who is now looking after and managing the finances of the Railways—he is an expert in the Railway Board, he himself in his article has said that and I fully agree with this inference drawn by this financial expert of the Indian Railways. He has rightly pointed that unless we are able to have the resources of the order of Rs. 36,000 crores at the 1977-78 price levels, it will not be possible for us to stand the strains for the next two decades. He has taken a picture for 20 years and therefore ..

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): At this present level, it is Rs. 50,000 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is right. Thanks to Prof. Ranga's Government, he will find that the amount of Rs. 36,000 crores at the 1977-78 level no more remains Rs. 46,000 crores at the present level of 1984-85. It will go up.

Gone are those days of 1978-79 when there was price stability and inflation had not grown. The value of rupee had not deteriorated still. We are living in 1984. 1984 is predicted as an important year. Therefore, in view of that I would like them to take note of this particular aspect. Unless this is done, I am afraid the problem of financial viability and stability cannot be adequately met.

I come to lop-sided development. It is very interesting to find out how the investments have been made. I have said, again the entire philosophy of this Budget is, and I do not blame the Railway Minister, as if he has to put this on the eve of the elections. By this even I do not mean that immediately elections are coming. Even if comes at the prescribed time—1984 end, even then the preparations are to be made. Therefore, unless earn-less, spend less does not matter-

if the requirements of the users are not fulfilled, in that case have a small deficit, and in that case also try to have less mobilisation of resources internally and try to have a populist Budget. This is how projection are made. Therefore, I would like to point out how lop-sided investments have taken place.

Here again I refer to page 3—Investment, Plan Head, Explanatory Memorandum.

On page 3 you would find that the Minister in his document has given a number of heads. As a sample I will take a few. Take for instance coach conversion. The Budget for 1983-84 had allocated Rs. 50 crores for guage conversion. The revised budget for 1983-84 was stepped up to Rs. 55.59 crores. But then realising that the philosophy of this coming Budget must be earn-less, spend less and therefore, from Rs. 55.59 crores it has been stepped down to Rs. 51.72 crores.

Then I come to the rolling stock. It is very interesting— now remember that needs of the expansion of the railways are growing constantly. Even then rolling stock in 1983-84 Budget allocations were of Rs. 496.46 crores. In 1983-84 revised budget it was made to Rs. 560 crores and again from Rs. 560 crores spendless and earnless, therefore, it has been brought down to Rs. 524.37 crores. From Rs. 560 crores rolling stock, they have brought it down to Rs. 524.37 crores.

Track Renewal : The safety of the railways depends on the track renewals. Let me warn the hon. Minister—if you do not have the primary renewals of the tracks, there are 8000 kilometers of length of Indian Railways where the rails are likely to undergo multiple fracture like the multiple fracture of our bones. Multiple fracture of the single rail broken upto eight to nine pieces, if that is subjected to heavy traffic, there is likely to be a serious accident and that will be a great threat and peril to the Indian railways. Therefore, repeatedly, I would say that the track renewals have to be undertaken.

What is the investment for track renewal ?

In 1983-84 Budget it was Rs. 268.68 crores. In the revised budget 1983-84 it was Rs. 289.70. During the whole year, the Minister admitted on the floor of this House that the backlog of track renewals is increasing with the greatest speed. More allocations are required. But how much more ? Only Rs. 350.46 crores. They themselves realise that without the Central assistance and more allocation for track renewals they will not be able to cope up with the primary renewals of the track and peril and danger to the Indian railways track will continue to grow.

Electrification Project : For that, of course, they have increased. It was Rs. 90.20 crores in the budget estimate of 1983-84 and in the revised budget it was Rs. 85.75 crores. They have now taken for electrification project Rs. 160.04 crores.

Primary importance has not come to the renewal of the track where the multiple fractures of the track can be there and safety of the railways can be ensured and that is exactly what is happening.

I must complain that in the present Indian Government there is a strong motor-transport lobby operating.

And it is this motor-transport lobby that is operating for political patronage in the Indian Government and pressurising the Indian Railways to have less investment and trying to take away some of the gains of the high-rated traffic and transferring, it to the motor from the railways. You would be surprised to know that the Indian Railways are the only railways where the social burdens are borne purely by the Indian Railways. In most of the countries under single management, it is shared. Whereas the railways are conducted for military traffic, for carrying the essential commodities below the operating cost and for so many other purposes and the lines laid in the backward regions, and for whatever the social purposes the expenditure is incurred by the Railways. In the rest of the world, these social burdens are lifted by the general revenues of the Government of those countries. Here, that burden is being thrown on the shoulders of Railway Minister.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : But that is a traditional thing. It is nothing new.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are not traditional in that sense. That is why, I am suggesting a change. Therefore, this aspect is to be examined.

At least. Prof. Ranga will not object that the balance between the motor-transport and the railway transport has to be shifted. On one side, the Indian Railways will carry the commodities below the operating cost and on the other we will be losing lines for the baekward regions for quite some time because the gestation period is large. We will carry defence materials and also materials for the sensitive Ministries. With all that, we will also allow the railways high-rated traffic to be borne by the motor-transport and the low-rated traffic will be left to the Railways. If the Railways resources will be improverished, there must be the pressure of Parliament to tell the Government that we will not allow the lobby of the vested interests of motor-transport to exert an influence on the Railways and on the Government and to take away some of the precious traffic potential of the Indian Railways so that the Indian Railways will have a growing revenue and it will be able to solve the problems.

Then, there will be one more aspect. I want modernisation. I want efficiency to be augmented. I want that in certain fields, computerisation is to be brought about. Even the Railway unions are not opposed to computerisation in certain selected fields where the computerisation is effectively brought about without dispensing the labour. The Indian Railwaymen's organisation accepted the principle of computerisation in selected fields. But today I find one danger, We talk of self-reliance. Whenever there is an opportunity, we talk of Gandhi. I am referring to Mahatma Gandhi. Whenever an opportunity comes, we talk about self-reliance. We say that we must encourage indigenous industry. We must try to reduce the import potential on every industry including the Railways. This is what we say theoretically. But I would like to ask a categorical question for which I want a specific reply, Is the IBM likely to re-enter through Railways in a big way through the programme called Frieght Computer Programme ? Is the World Bank offering a massive loan of Rs. 520 crores with a condition that the Railways will opt for IBM system of hardware and not the indigenous computers. It seems there is pressurisation. When we talk of International Business Machines (IBM), it is not the short form of any organisation or any party—

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You must explain to us a little.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For instance, when computerisation is to be brought about, you need certain sophisticated equipments. Fortunately, in our country, there are also certain agencies which can actually manufacturc these computer equipments and we should rely on them. No doubt, to some extent their efficiency will be less than the sophisticated items that we import from outside. But you are going to import IBM hardware with the dictates of the World Bank because they are going to give us a loan of Rs. 520 crores. I do not know whether it is correct. I have read a number of financial magazines that we are likely to accept this condition for getting a loan of Rs. 520 crores and the IBM will be taking up this programme. Therefore, I would like to say that computerisation in selected fields only with an accent on indigenisation should be done and if that is done, probably this will be able to give us good result.

Let us come to the fuel economics of the Indian Railways. You will be surprised to find that even after declaring that we have already phased out steam-engines, what is the split-up of the various types of traction in India today. The latest position in the Indian Railways is : We have 6,292 steam locomotives; only 2,638 diesel locomotives and only 1,157 electric locomotives. With the mass scale of modernisation, we have 6,292 steam engines, 2,638 diesel engines and 1,157 electric locomotives.

As a result of that, what is the fuel that we are consuming ? Here, again, there are figures given on p-50 of the Indian Railway Book of the Indian Railways which has been fortunatively given to us. A very interesting compilation has been made by the concerned Departments of the Indian Railways.

The figures for 1981-82 and 1982-83 have been given. Let us compare them. The coal consumption in 1981-82 was 9.84 million tonnes and in 1982-83, it was 9.45 million tonnes. In the case of the High Speed Oil, in 1981-82, it was 1217.8 million litres and in 1982-83, it was 1227.2 million litres. Coming to electrical energy in the case of electric locomotives, in 1981-82, it was 2407 million K.W.H. and in 1982-83, it was 2481 million K.W.H. It is almost stagnant.

Still there is one more important point that I would like to bring to the notice of the House and the Railway Minister. You will be interested to know what is the diffe-

rence between the price or the cost of fuel consumption when you change from steam to diesel and from diesel to electric locomotives. For instance, if we have a train whose weight is 1000 tonnes and it just moves through 1 km; and haulage is called 1000 gross tonne kilometre. Now, let us see what is the fuel that is consumed and what is the amount that is charged. According to the old figures, it is Rs. 12/- in the case of coal consumed in steam engine; it is Rs. 6/- in the case of diesel (HSD) consumed in diesel engine and it is Rs. 3/- in the case of electricity consumed in electric engine.

It might be that these figures are outmoded because our own Government in 1977 has become outmoded. Therefore, these figures might not be the latest figures. It might be that my calculations may be wrong. I had made the calculation that when a train weighing 1000 tonnes moves lkm, if it is a steam locomotive, the fuel cost will be Rs 12/-; if it is a diesel locomotive, it will be Rs 6/-and if it is an electric locomotive, it will be Rs 3/-. It will make out what is the differential, Therefore, I would advise the hon. Minister to go in for greater dieselisation and electrification so that we are able to solve the problem.

PROF. N.G.RANGA: It is not so easy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Prof. Ranga has rightly raised the Point that it is not so easy. There are financial constraints. I would like to make a few suggestions here. I would like to Point out that the Railways had appoionted the Raj Committee. The Raj Committee has made certain recommendations. They have found a difficulty in the electrification of railways. Once the electrification takes place, no doubt the energy consumption is less but the difficulty is that the expenditure on electrification is almost Rs 10 lakhs per km. They have said that it should be brought do wn. Therefore, thc Raj committee has suggested that certain modifications can be made. For example. You can use aluminium and as a result of that, instead of Rs 10 lakhs, it will be Rs 6 lakhs or Rs 7 lakhs per km. If the cost of electrification is brought down from Rs 10 lakhs to Rs 6 lakhs or 7 lakhs, the electrification can take place with greater acceleration.

Regarding development perspective, the needs of rail users are completely ignored today. The motor transport route and the railway route, according to the National Transport Committee's Report which has been laid on the Table of the House, should b: complementary to each other not as the alternatives. The argument that they have put forward is that in times of a calamity like war or in times of civil disturbances, if the bombing takes place and one of the routes is destroyed, if that is the sole route, in that case, the entire traffic is dislocated and, therefore, the motor transport route and the railway route should be treated as com plementary to each other, not as the alternatives. There is the defence angle that is also to be taken note of. There are certain indications given in the National Transport Committee' s Report.

Then, we have got the West.Coast Railway. It is not meant for any State. It Starts from Maharashtra it goes through Goa and it ends in Karnataka and develops a connecti ıg link with Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

So, for the entire South, that is a factor of integration. We talk so much of national integration. Here will be a railway line that will be providing a connecting link, right from Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Kerala,going up to Kanya Kumari. And that being the possibility, I would expect senior veterans like Prof. N. G. Ranga to exert pressure and see that this line is cleared. Already a beginning has been made. It has gone up to Roha. It must go up to Mangalore. and I am sure the entire House will agree that the West Coast railway must be activated.

As regards on-going works, no matter in whose regime it has been taken up, whether it was up in the time of Shri Misra or Pandit Tripathi or someone else or of Prof. Madhu Dandavate or the new Minister, who ever may be the person who has introduced, that on-going work should be completed, without any political consideration.

As regards railway safety, I am fortunately a Member of the Estimates Committee which is examining the entire Ministry, of Railways. They cooperated with us to the best of their ability and we have evolved the 56th report of the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha. It has made recommendations regarding railway safety. They only suggested five items: Track renewal, Interim measures for maintaining track safety, Reviewing the conditions of bridges, Signalling equipment and Replacement of old coaching stock. I do not want to go in to more detail. The

56th report is available to the Ministry of Railways. They must have gone through it. They are expected to give action taken report in this Estimates Committee report and I hope that they will take this particular report into account and that the problem will be solved.

Regarding the problems of railway employees, I have to say that there is a rumour that productivitylinked bonus agreement with the railways employees is likely to be terminated. I want an assurance that that agreement should never be terminated but that will continue because that is an incentive for more production and for better bonus. RPF should be included in that.

Payment of increament arrears, night duty allowance, and overtime allowance are pending. It should be made.

Provident Fund is in complete mess. It should be prooerly handled.

The Ministry of Railways should seek more powers and more autonomy from the Cabinet on recruitment ban and economy measures.

Immediate steps should be taken to pay the four instalments of dearness allowance due to the railway workers.

Ten hours duty must be counted from signing on to signing off. That was the original position and it should not be changed. with some changes in the administration, it is said that even if the train start two hours late, even then, those two hours will not be excluded and therefore, the duty becomes a total of 12 hours or more, This is unjust and, therefore, the original position should continue.

Educational facilities for the children of railway employees should be provided.

The housing activity on the railways has recently deteriorated. It has to be improved.

Corruption has increased in the Railway Service Commission. I am not interested in casting aspersions and character assassination It one has tto remain in politics by indulging in character assassination, I would not be interested n remaining in politics. I do not want to indulge in that exercise. At the same time, I want to give a note of warning to the Hon. Minister for Railways that if the appointments of the Chairmen of the Railway Service Commission are made on the basis of political patronage, they are bound to result in heavy corruption, massive corruption, as has happened in a number of cases, which they themselves admitted on the floor of the House. I do not want to bring all those cases.

In Bombay Railway Service Commission, it was established that examination papers were leaked out. Wrong type of people were asked to appear. Some ladies who have appeared in the examination, their papers were transferred to someone else. Those two girls who played a pivotal role in exposing corruption are not given appointment letters. 40 girls in the Bombay Service Commission have been dismissed. They have been given dismissal notices. All these problems must be tackled and this leakage of the papers of the Railway Service Commission should be stopped forthwith.

Wastage of materials including stationery has to be avoided.

I would request the House on behalf of the railway administration that for looking to the social obligations of the Indian railways and the role of the railways in the building up of infrastructural activities for the industrial development and for meeting the needs of the growing traffic passengers as well as freight, then it is necessary to see that the Planning Commission makes better allocations to the Indian railways.

Because the Indian Railways are not only Railways, they are the basis of the entire economy of the country. If the Indian Railways go to dogs, then the economy will not find any other refuge, they will go to the same place where the Railways go. Therefore. I appeal to you, Sir, to use your good offices to impress on the entire Government that more allocation to the Indian Railways is necessary, so that the economy of the Railways is stabilised. Stabilisation of the Railways will be stabilisation of the entire country. With that perspective, I have made these observations.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I call upon the next speaker, I find that the list of Members who are to speak from the Treasury Benches is very large runing upto 25, and then there are the other parties also. Therefore, I request the hon, Members to be very brief and cogent. The cogent points may be brought out as forcefully and as arqumentatively as they like. I request the hon. Mem-

bers to try to be as cogent and as brief as possible.

N.P. Mr. Chandulal Chandrarkar.

श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में रेल की स्थिति ऐसी है कि रेल के विकास पर देश का विकास बहुत अधिक निर्भर करता है। जहां रेलवे पहुंच जाती है उस क्षेत्र के विकास का प्रथम चरण प्रारम्भ हो जाता है। हमारे देश में बहुत जगह अभी रेलवे लाइन नहीं पहुंच सकी है। देश में अधिक रेलवे लाइनों की जरूरत तो है ही, साथ ही साथ रेल चलाने के लिए डिब्बों की भी बहुत कमी है, इसलिए अधिक डिब्बे बनाने की भी जरूरत है। पुराने डिब्बों की जगह नये डिब्बे लगाए जाने चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ बहुत सारी रेलवे के आधुनिकीकरण की आवश्यकता है जिसके लिए सबसे अधिक पैसों की आवश्यकता है। इस सदन के सभी सदस्य चाहे इस तरफ बैठने वाले हों या उस तरफ बैठने वाले हों, सभी इस बात का अनुभव करते होंगे कि रेल को अधिक पैसा की आवश्यकता है। अब वह पैसा चाहे योजना आयोग दे, चाहे रेल मंत्रालय अपने कुछ साधनों में वृद्धि कर ले या वित्त मन्त्रालय दे, लेकिन इसमें कोइ शक नहीं है कि रेलवे को बहुत अधिक पैसे की आवश्यकता है। बिना पैसे के उसके विकास में प्रगति नहीं हो सकेगी। मुझसे पूर्व वक्ता, भूतपूर्व रेल मन्त्री श्री मधु दण्डवते जी ने बताया कि हमारी रेलों में जो कोयले से चलने वाले इंजन हैं उनको हटा कर डीजल और बिजली के इंजन चलाने की आवश्यकता है और वैसे तो हमारी सरकार ने इसको स्वीकार किया है कि इनको हम हटाएंगे और इसके बाद डीजल और बिजली से चलने वाले इंजन लगाएंगे लेकिन अभी इसकी रफ्तार बहुत धीमी है। कारण इसका यही है कि पैसे की बहुत कमी है। इसलिए रेलवे को अधिक पैसे की बहुत आवश्यकता है ताकि वह ऐसे इंजन जो डीजल और बिजली से चल सकते हैं उनको लगाए।

देश में अधिक रेलवे लाइन भी खोलने की आवश्यकता है। इसके साथ साथ हमारे देश में बहुत सी चीजें जैसे रेल का पहिया अभी हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं। कुछ तो जापान से आती हैं, कुछ अपने कारखाने में भी बनाने लगे हैं, लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अधिक से अधिक आत्म-निर्भर हों और इसके लिए और अधिक कारखाने हमारे हों। मैं समझता हूं रेल मन्त्री जी इस विषय पर कुछ विस्तार में प्रकाश डालेंगे।

रेल में जो रिजर्वेशन होता है, सभी जानते हैं, पूरे देश में उसके बारे में बहुत सी शिकायतें होती हैं कि रिजर्वेशन में गलतियां होती हैं। उसके लिए कम्प्यूटर लगाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। हमारे यहां 7 हजार रेलवे स्टेशन हैं। सभी स्टेशनों पर तो नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन जो कुछ खास बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं जैसे दिल्ली कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और भी 40-50 शहरों के स्टेशनों पर कम्प्यूटर लगाये जाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि रेल मंत्री और रेल मन्त्रालय का ध्यान इस तरफ है। लेकिन इस तरफ तेजी से कदम उठाना चाहिए क्योंकि कम्प्यूटर मशीन लगाने से रोजाना की जो तकलीफ होती है वह दूर हो सकती है।

बहुत सी नयी रेल लाइनें खोलने पर विचार-विनिमय किया जाता है लेकिन हमारे देश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र में कई ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जहां पर रेलवे लाइन पहुंची ही नहीं है। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश जो कि इस देश में क्षेत्रफल के लिहाज से सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है और सारे प्रदेश में सबसे बड़ा जिला बस्तर है जहां पर रेलवे लाइन न के बराबर है बहुत पहले लगभग 7-8 साल या 10 साल पहले दल्ली-राजहरा नामक स्थान से लेकर बेला-डीला तक 140 किलोमीटर लम्बे क्षेत्र के लिए रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की परियोजना बनाई गई थी। इस क्षेत्र में खनिज पदार्थ एवं वन सम्पदा बहुत अधिक है लेकिन रेलवे लाइन के अभाव में उसका उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह आदिवासी क्षेत्र भी है। हमारी सरकार का लक्ष्य यह है कि विशेष रूप से जो गरीब लोग हैं उनकी मदद की जाय लेकिन बस्तर जिले का विकास

तब तक सम्भव नहीं है जब तक कि वहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं बिछाई जाती है। कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं कि अकेला बस्तर जिला केरल राज्य से भी बड़ा है लेकिन वहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। वहां पर खनिज-पदार्थ तथा संगमर्मर जैसे बहुमूल्य पत्थर भरे पड़े हैं जो कि आज चोरी से विदेशों में भेजे जा रहे हैं। गरीब लोगों को वहां पर कुछ भी नहीं मिलता है। समझ में नहीं आता कि जब 10 साल पहले भी यह रेल लाइन बिछाने का निर्णय ले लिया गया था फिर भी इस लाभदायक रेलवे लाइन को क्यों नहीं बिछाया जाता। इस रेलवे लाइन की नितान्त आवश्यकता है और इसकी ओर मैं मन्त्री जी का विशेष ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि साउथ ईस्टर्न (दक्षिण-पूर्व) रेलवे सबसे ज्यादा कमाऊ रेलवे लाइन है और मध्य प्रदेश के बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में यह फैली हुई है। आश्चर्य और दुःख का विषय है कि इसका कार्यालय किसी कारण वस पहले कलकत्ता में रख दिया गया था। दो रेलों के मुख्य कार्यालय वहां पर हैं। दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे का मुख्य कार्यालय वहां से घटाना तो सम्भवतः रेल मन्त्री के लिए सम्भव नहीं होगा लेकिन कम से कम रेलवे कर्मचारियों की भर्ती का जो कार्यालय है, उसको तो अवश्य वहां से हटाकर मध्य प्रदेश में खोला जाना चाहिए और इसके लिए विलासपुर से अधिक उपयुक्त और कोई अन्य स्थान नहीं हो सकता है। मैं मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक अनेक प्रकार की गड़बड़ियां होती रहेंगी इसलिए इसकी ओर उन्हें विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस बिलासपुर से निजामुद्दीन तक आती है। मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने उनसे पत्र-व्यवहार भी किया है और उनको पता है कि छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस की दशा कितनी खराब है उसमें रिजर्वेशन मिलना संभव नहीं होता है। साथ ही उसके जो डिब्बे हैं उनमें दरवाजे नहीं हैं। डिब्बों में बिजली नहीं होती है। बिजली के स्विच तो उन डिब्बों में रहते ही नहीं हैं। अगर पहले दर्जे में बैठने वाला पूछता है कि लैवेटरी (शौचालय) कहां है तो रेलवे वाले कह देते हैं इस डिब्बे में कुछ गड़बड़ी है, आप दूसरे डिब्बे में चले जाइये।

कई दफा कहा गया है कि इसमें कुछ सुधार हो गया है और सुधार करायेंगे, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब सुधार हुआ ही नहीं है, तो और सुधार क्या करायेंगे। हालत बहुत खराब है। इसी तरह से छत्तीसगढ़ गाड़ी के ठहरने के स्टेशनों की संख्या कम कर सकें तो अच्छी बात है। वहां से एक और दूसरी गाड़ी जो तेज रफ्तार से चले, उसको निश्चित रूप से दिल्ली लायें या भोपाल तक लायें तो बहुत अच्छा हो सकता है। उसकी वजह यह है कि इसमें जगह नहीं मिलती है, इतनी ज्यादा कठिनाई होती है, टाइम ज्यादा लगता है और वहां से यहां आने में निश्चित रूप से इससे आठ घन्टे तक का समय बचाया जा सकता है। लेकिन इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, यदि रेल मन्त्रालय का कोई आफिसर इसमें सफर करे तो मालूम हो जाएगा।

दुर्ग के पास भिलाई का सबसे बड़ा इस्पात का कारखाना है। एक सीमेंट का बहुत बड़ा कारखाना भी है। उस क्षेत्र में बेलाडिला और दूसरे क्षेत्रों से लोग आते हैं, वहां पर वैस्टर्न कोलमाइन्स हैं, यदि विलासपुर से त्रिवेंद्रम तक एक सीधी गाड़ी मिल जाए तो बहुत सुविधा हो जाएगी। इस बारे में हमने रेल मन्त्री जी से भी विचार विनिमय किया है, उनकी मेहरबानी से कुछ डिब्बा आरक्षित कर दिया गया है, लेकिन उसमें इतनी भीड़ होती है, यदि आप वहां के लिए एक सीधी ट्रेन दे दें, तो समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है।

इसी प्रकार दुर्ग से कटनी होती हुई बनारस एक गाड़ी जाती है, जिसमें आगे जाने के लिए इलाहाबाद का कनैक्शन नहीं मिलता है। इस बारे में बराबर पत्र व्यवहार किया, यदि उसको

रोज के लिए कर दें तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

रेल डिब्बों के बारे में कहा गया है कि रेल डिब्बे बहुत पुराने हो गए हैं, जिनकी संख्या 35000 हैं और जिनको तत्काल बदलने की आवश्यकता है। इसी तरह से हर साल और डिब्बों की आवश्यकता 1500 से 2000 तक है, लेकिन हमारे पास जो डिब्बे बनते हैं, वे केवल 1400 के करीब हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक और पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक रेल के डिब्बे नहीं बन सकेंगे। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि रेल मन्त्रालय ने इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया है। इसके साथ-साथ रेलों की सफाई, सुरक्षा, रेलों को समय पर चलाना और यात्रियों की सुविधाओं पर और अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

रेल मन्त्री जी ने जो इस बार रेल बजट पेश किया है, भले ही दंडवते जी उनको स्वीकार न करें कि यह संतुलित बजट है, वे स्वयं रेल मन्त्री रह चुके हैं और वे कठिनाइयों से परिचित हैं। इस बात को सभी जानते हैं कि रेलवे विभाग में पैसे की कमी है, फिर भी मन्त्री महोदय ने जो बजट प्रतुत किया है निसन्देह वह बहुत ही अच्छा बजट है, इसके लिए मैं उनको तथा रेल विभाग को बधाई देता हूं। रेल के आधुनिक विकास के लिए, नई रेल लाइनें डालने के लिए पैसे की आवश्यकता है। निसन्देह रेल विभाग को जो रकम मिली है, वह इतनी कम मिली है कि उनसे आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति होना संभव नहीं है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय बजट से रेलवे को जो पैसा मिला है, उससे पाँच गुना मिलना चाहिए, ताकि अच्छा काम किया जा सके। इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : सभापति जी, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने जो रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूं तथा माननीय रेल मन्त्री जी तथा उनके मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित सभी लोगों को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं, क्योंकि, मान्यवर, आपको याद होगा जब पिछले साल माननीय रेल मन्त्री जी रेल बजट प्रस्तुत कर रहे थे तो उन्होंने तीन बातों की तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान दिया था। बजट प्रस्तुत करते समय उन्होंने रेलवे की आर्थिक स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि हमारा रेलवे सिस्टम क्लर्कस पर आधारित है, इसलिए उस समय उन्होंने तीन नारे दिये थे - सेफ्टी, सिक्योरिटी और पंक्चुएलिटी। मुझे आज यह कहते हुए बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि इन तीनों क्षेत्रों में माननीय रेल मन्त्री जी ने महत्वपूर्ण इम्प्रूवमेंट की है। जहां तक सिक्योरिटी का प्रश्न है या एक्सीडेन्ट्स का प्रश्न है - हम देखते हैं - एक्सीडेन्ट्स के मामलों में पिछले दिसम्बर तक 8.2 परसेन्ट की कमी हुई है और यह कमी किन परिस्थितियों में की है, जब कि हमारे पास बहुत सीमित साधन हैं। हम रेलवे लाइनों की मरम्मत करना चाहते थे, लेकिन उतना नहीं कर सके, कोचेज नहीं बदल सके, वैगन्ज़ नहीं बदल सके। इसलिए उन्होंने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। और जिन परिस्थितियों में किया है, मैं कह सकता हूं कि यह संतुलित बजट है। आप देखें - 18 हज़ार किलो मीटर रेलवे लाइनें खराब हैं, 35 हजार वैगन्ज़ रिप्लेश होने हैं, इतना ही नहीं रेलवे के लिए जिस इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की ज़रूरत है हम उसको भी पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। इसलिये जिन परिस्थितियों में माननीय रेल मन्त्री जी इस मन्त्रालय को चला रहे हैं, आप की एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कैपेसिटी को हमने देखा है, आप के काम करने के तरीके को हमने देखा है, आप के दृढ़-निश्चय और दूरदर्शिता को हमने देखा है। हमें याद है जब आप ने पावर सैक्टर को सम्भाला था उस समय उस की क्या हालत थी, लेकिन आप की क्षमता और बुद्धिमत्ता से बिजली तथा कोयले दोनों के उत्पादन बढ़े। 1980-81 में 8 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा की बृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है। प्लानिंग कमीशन रेलवे के मामले में सौतेला व्यवहार करता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कई बार कहा है और हमारे दूसरे साथियों ने और खास तौर से पराशर जी ने भी कहा है कि

इसको 'कोर-सैक्टर' मानना चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि कोयले के लिए 33 परसेन्ट रुपया अधिक रखा गया है, पावर के लिये 40 प्रतिशत अधिक रुपया रखा गया है, लेकिन रेलवे के लिए 23 परसेन्ट की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि रेलवे के लिये, जो सारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ठीक करने का साधन है, अधिक पैसा दिया जाय। 1926 में रेल बजट को सामान्य बजट से अलग किया गया था, लेकिन जिस भावना से इस को अलग किया गया था, वह ठीक नहीं चल रही है। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन फिर से रेलवे की मांगों पर विचार करे और यदि जरूरत पड़े तो बाजार से भी रुपया उधार लेने की इजाजत दे। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस काम के लिये वर्ल्ड बैंक की सहायता भी प्राप्त की जाय जिस से रेलों का सही रूप से विकाश हो सके।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं - वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में वर्तमान बजट 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को दृष्टि में रख कर रिहैबिलिटेशन बजट था और अगर यही हालत चलती रही तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सातवीं योजना के बजट को भी रिहैबिलिटेशन का ही नाम देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में हम नई लाइनें नहीं बना सकते। हमको काफी लाइनें बनानी हैं, लेकिन इस काम के लिये केवल 90 करोड़ रुपया मिला है जिनसे हम उन लाइनों को पूरा नहीं कर सकते। जहां एक तरफ हम नई रेल लाइनें चाहते हैं, वहां उसके लिए धन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है रेल मन्त्री जी ने ठीक कहा है और जन-मानस को देख कर कहा है कि मालगाड़ी और पैसेन्जर गाड़ी दोनों एक सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। हम अलग अलग नहीं कर सकते। आप ने 100 नई रेलें चलाई और रेलवे में बहुत सुधार किया और कोचेज को बदला। इसके अलावा लम्बी दूरी की गाड़ियां चलाई। इस के लिए मैं मन्त्री जी को पुन: धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। चाहे इधर के लोग हों और चाहे उधर के, आपकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कैपेसिटी की सब तारीफ करते हैं और रेलवे में आप अनुशासन भी लाए हैं। आप के अधिकारी इस बात को समझते हैं कि रेलवे मन्त्री जी की भावना के अनुसार अगर काम नहीं किया, तो कार्यवाही भी हो सकती है। इलाहाबाद रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन में जो पेपर आउट हो गया था उसके भी लिए भी आपने एक्शन लिया है और लोगों को सस्पेंड किया है। अब वहां कुछ क्लास 1 वाले कुछ उल्टी बातें कर रहे हैं। आप इस मामले में दृढ़ता से कदम उठाएं और यह सारा सदन और हम लोग आप के साथ हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चहता हूं। माननीय मन्त्री जी की हमारे ऊपर बड़ी कृपा रही है। जब आप पावर मिनिस्टर थे, तो हमारे क्षेत्र में कई बार गये हैं लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर अभी तक इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर क्रियेट नहीं हुआ है। मेरा सबसे पहला सुझाव यह है कि अरोहरा रोड पर बम्बई को जो ट्रेन जाती है, उस को रोका जाए क्योंकि नारायणपुर, जमालपुर तथा राजगढ़ विकास खंड पर कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जहां पर जनता और छात्रों को इस गाड़ी के न रुकने से बड़ी कठिनाई हो गई है। पहले यह गाड़ी वहां रुकती थी लेकिन अब रुकना बन्द हो गई है। इसी तरह से डिलेक्स मिर्जापुर में रुकती थी, वह नहीं रुक रही है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि डीलेक्स, मगध एक्सप्रेस, स्वर्ण भद्रा और नीलांचल गाड़ियां जो हैं, इनको मिर्जापुर में रोका जाए। यह एक धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक प्राचीन नगर है और देश के कोने-कोने से लोग यहां आते हैं। इसके अलावा चुनार एक ऐसा जंक्शन है, जो एक इंडस्ट्रीयल वेल्ट है और जहां पर एशिया का सबसे बड़ा कोयले का भंडार है। हमारा यह क्षेत्र बिजली उत्पादन का बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है और हमारी कांस्टीटुयेन्सी में तीन सुपर थर्मल प्लान्ट हैं। यहां पर उत्तर प्रदेश की दो-तिहाई बिजली पैदा होती है। इसलिए हर ट्रेन जो वहां से पास होती है, दो मिनट के लिए वहां पर रुकनी चाहिए। मेरी कांस्टीट्युयेन्सी में हिन्डालको है, तीन सीमेंट के कारखाने हैं और

कनोड़िया कैमिकल्स भी यहां पर है और रिहन्ड और रेणुसागर भी हैं इसके अलावा वहां पर कोयले की खानें भी हैं और ओबरा भी यहां पर है जहां पर 1500 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होती है लेकिन यहां पर आने-जाने की सुविधाएं बहुत कम हैं। इसलिए चंडीगढ़ से हटिया जाने वाली ट्रेन को प्रति दिन कर दिया है। यह ट्रेन इस क्षेत्र के लिए सबसे ज्यादा उपयोगी है। इसके अलावा रेणुकोट और चोपन में रिजर्वेशन का कोटा हर श्रेणी में बढ़ाया जाए चाहे टाटा में आप कम कर दें। मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि टाटा को हावड़ा तक ले जाया जाए। इस क्षेत्र के लोगों का सम्पर्क बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और देश के दूसरे हिस्सों से पड़ता है लेकिन वहां पर गाड़ियां बहुत कम हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि दो मेल ट्रेनें चलाएं। एक को चुनार-चोपन और कटनी से मिलाया जाय और वह ट्रेन बम्बई को जोड़े और दूसरी मद्रास तक चलाई जाए। इस समय जो गाड़ियां चल रही हैं, उन्हीं को डाइवर्ट किया जाए और बिना अधिक संसाधन लगाए, आप वहां के लोगों को सुविधा दे सकते हैं। हमारे यहां बहुत औद्योगिक विकास हो रहा है लेकिन लोकल ट्रेनों की कमी है। मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि इलाहाबाद-चुनार पैसेन्जर को वाराणसी तक वाया जुनातपुर चलाया जाए और गढ़वा-चोपन-चुनार को भी बनारस तक वाया जुनातपुर ले जाया जाए। जो लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस चलती है वह चोपन से सिंगरौली जाने लगी है। उसको शक्ति नगर तक ले जाया जाए क्योंकि वह एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि रेणुकोट एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। वहां पर एक टर्मीनल बनाया जाए और लखनऊ-चोपन एक्सप्रेस को रेणुकोट तक ले जाया जाए और यदि यह संभव न हो, तो गढ़वा तक ले जाया जाए जहां टर्मीनल की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चण्डीगढ़-हटिया को आपने रोबर्ट्सगंज मेरी मांग पर रोक दिया है। इसके लिए मैं आपका कृतज्ञ हूं परन्तु दूद्धी में जो तहसील हेडक्वार्टर है, इसको रोका जाए। आप चाहें तो दूद्धी में टाटा को बन्द कर दें लेकिन इसको अनिवार्य रूप से दूद्धी में रोका जाए।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि हटिया-चण्डीगढ़ इस समय दिल्ली में ढाई बजे पहुंचती है। आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए, जिससे यह दिल्ली में 12 बजे दोपहर में पहुंच सके। यह एक बड़ी अच्छी ट्रेन है और बड़े फायदे से चल रही है। इसके अलावा मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि मिर्जापुर से चोपन के लिए जो ट्रेन जाती है, उसको शक्ति नगर तक चलाया जाए।

मैं एक और बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का जो कोटा है, वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। मैं मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इस तरह के आदेश दें कि हर स्तर पर इनका कोटा पूरा हो। आज हो क्या रहा है कि इनके करेक्टर रोल खराब कर दिये जाते हैं और इनको प्रोमोशन नहीं मिलता।

मान्यवर मैं एक यह सुझाव देना हूं चाहता कि रेलवे में 22 लाख कर्मचारी हैं जिनमें से 15 लाख कर्मचारी स्थायी हैं और 7 लाख कर्मचारी अस्थायी हैं। हमारे प्रोफेसर मधु दंडवते जी ने कर्मचारियों को दी जा रही सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में आशंका प्रकट की थी कि उन सुविधाओं को आप कम करेंगे लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि आप इन सुविधाओं को कम नहीं करेंगे। ऐसा मेरा आपसे आग्रह भी है कि आप रेलवे कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाली सुविधाओं को कम न कीजिए।

मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि रेल मंत्री जी, आपके अधीन रेलवे में औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे बने हुए हैं। न कहीं स्ट्राइक है, न कोई और झगड़ा है। मुझे विश्वास है कि आपके नेतृत्व में ये औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध और भी अच्छे होंगे।

एक मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे में बिना टिकट जो सफर किया जाता है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए आप को कड़ाई बरतनी पड़ेगी। बिना टिकट रेलों में यात्रा करने की बुराई आदिवासी इलाकों और दूसरे इलाकों में है। इसको दूर करने के लिए आप विशेष उपाय कीजिए, विशेष विजिलैंस कीजिएगा और सरपराइज चैकिंग कीजिएगा।

रेलों में जो चोरियां होती हैं, अगर उन चोरियों को आप की प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स ने रोक दिया तो निश्चित तौर पर रेलवे आगे बढ़ेंगी और देश में रेलों का विकास होगा।

आपने रेलों के सम्बन्ध में बजट में जो लक्ष्य रखे हैं वे सराहनीय हैं। आप जिस तरह से रेलों का संचालन कर रहे हैं उसके लिए मैं आपका, आपके विभाग के लोगों का धन्यवाद करता हूं और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आपकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव केपेसिटी में रेलवे उत्तरोत्तर आगे बढ़ती जाएंगी।

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Mr. Chairman, the election year Railway Budget has completely evaded the responsibility of accounting for the poor performance of the Railways both in physical and financial terms in spite of massive increases in the freight rates and fares during the last three years. The Indian Railways constitute the biggest, the largest and perhaps the oldest public sector undertaking in the country. Among both the public and private sector, the Railways are the biggest employer with their assets amounting to about Rs. 8,200 crores and with more than 62,000 Kilometers of track and one crore daily commuters. Through the movement of men and materials the Railways provide necessary infrastructure for our country's economic development. It is rather regrettable that despite the special importance of Railways, the Planners did not give due importance while allocating funds for the Railways.

I can give you some figures how the funds are allocated to the Railways and how, since the First Five Year Plan the allocation is being reduced. In the First Five Year Plan 11.23 per cent of the total outlay of national Plan was reserved for the Railways, whereas it was 46.77 per cent of the total outlay of te the transport sector. In the Second Five Year Plan the allocation was raised to 18.68 per cent of the total outlay of the national plan, whereas it was 66.91 per cent of the total outlay of transport sector. From the Third Plan onwards the situation was very tragic, because the percentage of outlay has been constantly going down. In the Third Plan it was reduced to 11.86 per cent of the total outlay of the Plan. Then, in the Fourth Plan it went down further to 5.6 per cent and in the current Plan it has been only 5.32 per cent of the total outlay for the development of the Railways.

Sir, I like to make some review of the crisis that has developed in the Indian Railways. Idle capacity is still persisting in some of the workshops except in the Integral Coach Factory. In Chitranjan Locomotives and Diesel Locomotives the idle capacity is still persisting. Not only that. If you see the production figures of locomotives, you will find that both Chitranjan Locomotives and Diesel Locomotives workshops are working below the capacity. At the same time, the number of wagons on line in all gauges has declined from 392062 in the year 1980-81 to 383429 in 1982-83 and the total wagon capacity in million tonnes has also declined from 10.97 per cent in 1981-82 to 10.92 per eent in 1982-83. This cannot be a proof of efficiency in the Railways.

I would like to say something about the corporate plan which was started in 1973-74. The entire calculation of this Plan has gone heywire. The figures given in the yearbook will show that the estimated passenger kilometers were 174 billion whereas in 1981-82 itself the passenger kilometers have gone to 176.8 billions and in the current year itself we find that already it has reached the figure of 176.8 billion.

There was a committee set up by the Ministry of Railways for coach augmentation. This Committee also strongly recommended for augmentation and increase in the number of coaches specially EMU coaches. I think the Railway Ministry have not paid any heed to the recommendations of that Committee, which was set up by the Ministry of Railway itself. The number of passenger coaches has come down from 27410 in 1980-81 to 26894 in 1982-83 whereas the passenger kilometres has increased from 208558 millions to 226930 millions and passenger originating from 3613 millions to 3655 millions in the same period,

while the average lead increased from 57.7 to 62.1. In terms of percentage the increase is 11 per cent, 3 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively. This means that over-crowding in the passenger trains is on the increase. The fact that there is a fall in passenger originating compared to 1981-82 in the year 1982-83 shows lhat the overcrowding has to be tolerated over a longer period of journey.

Last year, while presenting Budget the the Railway Minister gave a new slogan—the slogan of safety, security and punctuality—but the safety, security and puncluality cannot be achieved only through slogans. When we look at the reat state of affairs, we find that the over-aged rolling stock and backlog in the track renewal are the biggest contributing factors to the railway accidents. It is a fact that raitway accidents in the year 1983-84 have been reduced but what is the device that has been adopted by which the railway accidents have been reduced ? The device is the reduction of speed of all the passenger, express and mail trains.

I would like to refer here to an accident which took place in the month of November 1983 near Faizabad. The engine of that train which killed 20 pilgrims was without head light. We do not understand how the engine of that train was allowed to operate without head light because of which that accident took place and from that accident you can imagine how serious they are about the slogan.

There were three committees which were set up. The Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee have made certain recommendations with which the staff is deeply concerned. It has been stated that the recommendations made by the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee in respect of recruitment, training, promotion policy and duty hours of running staff, improvement in signalling and interlocking system, improvement in coaching and rolling stock and motive power have not so far been implemented. These are the recommendations of the Committee set up by the Government. If these recomendations relating to staff and equipment are effectively implemented, better safety can be brought about. The Railway Reforms Committee submitted its report on the "slabs". The Committee considers that safety standard cannot be improved unless a serious effort is made at all levels to implement the recommendations'.

The signalling system of the Indian Railways is no back dated that the driver has to pass through various types of signalling systems in one trip of his run. At some distance he has to pass through automatic signalling, at some distance 'MOMA' at some distance 'token system' and at some distance through 'token-less'. This becomes safety hazards.

Now I shall say about budget proposals. For the last three years passengers of all classes have had to pay more for travelling. In the year 1981-82, 10% surcharge was levied on 2nd class passengers. In the following year 2.5 paise to 4 paise for every slab of five kilometres of journey depending upon its length and the minimum farc was raised from 50 paise to 70 paise. Exemption given earlier from 15th June 1980 from surcharge of 10 per cent on journeys up to 100 kms. and from 1st April 1981, 5 per cent surcharge on journeys up to 200 kms. was withdrawn.

The basic second-class fare was increased again in 1983-84. A fare of Rs. 19.50 per journey of 200 km was enhanced to Rs. 22 and a fare of Rs. 47 for a journey of 400 km was increased to 52. Any further increase, therefore, would have been the last straw in the camel's back and would have proved counter-productive. Still, the so called balanced budget will take Rs. 104.22 crores in the next financial year, not on the basis of distance travelled, but on account of the neat count of heads. Railway Minister by a strange logic decided to round off the fares to the nearest rupee, because of the existing shortage of coins, which itself is an indirect indictment on Government's inability to supply coins in the country for daily transactions. By this funny logic, the platform tickets will now cost one rupee, instead of 50 paise as at present. Those people wishing to receive or see off their relatives are being told to do that outside the station.

In spite of that, the budget has left a deficit of Rs. 70 crores. Before this financial year ends in March 1985, there will be another hike of fares and freight rates, which will make the deficit of Rs. 70 crores. This deficit has been transferred to the dividend liability account till the railways are able to raise their own resources, This means that unless there are fresh imposts or better

performance, the indebtedness of the railways to the Central revenues will increase.

Another aspect of the poor performance of the Indian railways is the increase in operational costs. A record of poor performance in the railways, despite the upward revision in fares and freight structure, has been provided in the railway budget itself. The operating expenditure has been increasing year after year. Whereas the actual operation ratio in 1982-83 amounted to 38.3 per cent, the budget estimate for 1983-84 placed it at 87.5 per cent and the revised estimate enhanced it to 93.9 per cent.

Similarly, the performance in carrying freight and passenger traffic in 1983-84 has fallen below the expectations. At the beginning of 1983-84 it was projected that the railways would carry 241 million tonnes of goods, but it turned out that not more than 200 million tonnes will be actually carried, instead of all the various steps which the Railway Ministry took to increase the freight traffic, I would like to quote here from the budget speech of the hon. Railway Minister :

> "However, several factors beyond our control affected the performance, of the Railways adversely. Based on past performance, potential to carry and anticipation of traffic from the principal users, the Railways had fixed for themselves a realistic target of 241 miliion tonnes of revenue earning traffic. Unfortunately, due to shortfalls in the offer of traffic by the core sector like Iron and Steel—both raw material and finished products—Iron Ore for export and fertilizers, there has been a shortfall in revenue earning freight loading. The effect of of this unforeseen shortfall in traffic offering was mitigated to some extent by carrying more cement, foodgrains and petroleum products.
>
> Right through the year, we had taken several steps to capture some additional traffic during the lean periods. More important among these were the liberalisation of the powers vested in the Zonal Railways to quote special station-to-station rates, removal of restrictions in booking of traffic, upgradation of priorities for allotment of wagons for loading of certain commodities, suspension of levy of transhipment charges, grant of concessions in freight charges to the extent of 10% for fertiliser traffic between 300 to 500 kilometres, introduction of a scheme of incentive for increased loading from silings in the form of a rebate in a graded manner and so on. While these steps helped to an extent, they could not compensate fully for the heavy fall in bulk traffic from the core sectors."

This has been admitted by the Ministry of Railways. This admission of the Minister of Railways has debunked the soft repeated claim of the Central Government that there is no recession in the Indian economy.

Sir, I would now like to say something about Railway employees. Much has been said about the Railway employees and that an ideal peace is prevailing in the Railways. But this is not a fact. Last year, i. e. 1983-84 witnessed several demonstrations by the Railway Railways. Demonstration by the All India Station Masters' Association was held. They organised a hunger strike in front of the residence of the Hon. Railway Minister and the Minister of State for Railways. And when he gave an assurance that he would look into their demands, they withdraw their agitation. Then, on 7th November, the Signal and Tele-communication Staff Association organised a Dharna and demonstration. On 8th November thousands and thousands locomen of the All India Loco-running Staff Associat tion came to Delhi and demonstrated and their delegation met the Speaker. Though the Railway Minister gave an appointment, yet he could not discuss with them. Sir, the problems of the Loco-employees have been discussed in this House several times. In the year 1973 there was an agreement with them that ten hours' duty from sign-on to sign-off will be implemented. But that was not implemented. They were forced to go on strike in January 1981 as a result of which victimisation followed. About one thousand Locomen were discharged. Thousands had to face retirement and thousands of locomen were transferred. Sir, as per the Supreme Court's and the High Court's order the Railway Administration have been paying pay and allowances to about 600 locomen, but they have not yet been taken back in their service. I urge upon the Railway Minister to discuss the problem with the Loco-running Staff Association and try to solve the problem regarding ten hours' duty and other demands that have been pending since 1973.

About the railway canteen employees—the statutory canteen employees and the non-statutory canteen employees—the Supreme Court in its Order dated 22.10.1980 directed the Railway Administration to treat all canteen employees as Railway employees. But this Order has been implemented only in respect of statutory canteen employees. So, the hon. Railway Minister had made commitment last year in the Rajya Sabha that he would implement the direction of the Supreme Court in regard to non-statutory canteen employees also.

Sir, I would like to say something about the demands of the State of Tripura in connection with the improvement of railway service in the State of Tripura. You know, in the State of Tripura there is only fifteen kilometres railway track. There should be extension of railway line from Kumarghat to Agartala in Tripura at a distance of 120 kilometres for which a sum of Rs. 24.70 lakhs was sanctioned in the year 1982. In the year 1983-84 a paltry sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been given by the North Eastern Council for conducting survey etc. The survey conducted for the line *via* Kamalpur and Khowai as direct inter-sub-divisional link *via* Manu Ambasa and Teliamura, as it is understood, may involve costly tunnelling and Bridge works. The State Government after close scrutiny has proposed alternative alignment, Kumarghat-Halahali-Manik--Bhandar--Khowai--Agartala, which will not only curtail the distance, but will reduce considerable number of crossing of streams and will surely eliminate the huge cost of tunnelling. The arguments by the Ministry of Defence for the proposed alternative route stands unsound when Agartala itself is nearer to the Bangladesh border and clarification of the Government of Tripura in this respect deserves reconsideration.

Sir, about the electrification of Ranaghat Gede section; the electrification of this section was sanctioned earlier. In spite of the fact that there is very high density of population on both sides of the section and there is completion of initial preliminary works of electrification which was sanctioned on the track, the work was abruptly stooped for reasons not known to the computers. With this end in view, I would request the Minister to take up the incomplete work of electrification of Ranaghat-Gede route right from now and include this in the budget.

16.29 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Another important route is the direct link between Sealdah and Cooch-Bihar through Lalgola-Jiraganj-Ajimganj-Farrakha. It will not only be of immense help to the people having considerable commuters among them, but it will also join the rich dolomite and forest products areas of Assam and North Bengal to the rest of the country more conveniently. Considering the importance of Farakha, I would say that there is no direct train from Farakha to Howrah. So I demand that a direct train from Farakha to Howrah be introduced.

Bankura Raniganj railway line via Majia was discussed in the meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council. This was demanded by all the Chief Ministers who attended this meeting. This has not been included in the current budget. So, I urge upon the Minister to look into the matter.

Conversion of Purulia Kotshila narrow-line into broad guage is the long-standing demand of the people of District of Purulia.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : It is the demand of the Member of Parliament also.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Conversion of the Bihar portion was done. Survey has been comeleted. Report has been submitted. I would request the Minister to look into it and conversion work may be started immediately.

When Nilanchal Express was introduced, all the M. Ps from West Bengal demanded that should be routed via Kharagpur, Adra. Now there is proposal for increasing the frequency of Nilanchal. I request the Railway Minister to run Nilanchal Express at least three days in a week via Adra, Kharagpur.

In this Budget Midnapur, Kharagpur electrification has been included. But we have been demanding electrification of Adra-Kharagpur Section. This is an important section. This should be taken up.

Though allocation of Metro railway has been increased from Rs. 63 to Rs. 80 crores, its completion should be early. Circular Railway has been the demand also. You

have allocated only Rs. 5 crores. There should be time-bound programme and this should be started immediately,

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to a secret circular issued recently by the Chairman, Railway Board. I would like to quote here from the Circular D. O. No. 838106 dated 12th January, 1984 issued by the Chairman, Railway Board to the General Manager, Eastern Railway :

> "No new post should be created in the next 9 months and the existing vacancies where recruitment action has not been taken should not be filled up. However, you have the flexibility to re-arrange the existing staff in order to avoid dislocation to working due to any of the vacancies lying unfilled. This is easily feasible. There are certain areas where due to extension of electrification/dieselisation etc. There is enough scope for such re-deployment. 5% cut has to be immediately imposed on all approved plan outlays in the current year. These cuts are to be effected by you in consultation with your HODs project and advised to the Board".

Blanket ban nas been imposed on recruitment. Railways claim to be the biggest employer in our country. By this order the curtailment of 5%, the rehabilitation programme of the Railways will be hampered.

So, I would urge upon the Railway Minister to withdraw this circular and to see that the rehabilitation programme, replacement programme and phasing out of over-aged locomotives programme are successfully done.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मन्त्री जी को मैं बधाई देती हूं कि आर्थिक संकट के बीच विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी उन्होंने रेलवे के हर क्षेत्र में सुधार और कार्य कुशलता का प्रयास किया है। सम्भवत: आज से लगभग 50 साल पहले रेलवे फाइनेन्सेज को जनरल फाईनेन्सेज से अलग कर दिया गया था और उसको अलग करने के पीछे उद्देश्य यही था कि रेलवे स्वतन्त्र रूप से अपने विकास के कार्य करेगी और यदि रेलवे का विकास होगा तो उससे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था भी सुधरेगी। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि आज 50 वर्षों के बाद भी रेलवे को हर एक विकास कार्य के लिए वित्त विभाग के आदेश लेने पड़ते हैं और इसमें बहुत तरह की बाधायें और अड़चनें उनके सामने आती हैं। योजना आयोग से भी रेलवे को जितनी सुविधा या जितनी राशि प्राप्त होनी चाहिए थी वह आर्थिक सहायता भी नहीं मिलती है। प्लानिंग कमीशन का भी ऐसा अंकुश रहा है जिससे रेल मन्त्रालय स्वतन्त्र रूप से अपने विकास के कामों को करने में सक्षम नहीं होता है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेलवेज को कुल 5100 करोड़ देने का प्रस्ताव था। रेलवे की व्यवस्था और नयी योजनाओं की राशि भी अधिक बढ़ती जाती है। जैसा कि सभी लोगों ने कहा कि आधी से ज्यादा रेल पटरियां पुरानी हैं। योजना के प्रारम्भ में जहां 14 हजार किलोमीटर पुरानी पटरियों को बदलने की आवश्यकता थी वह बढ़कर अब तकरीबन 30 हजार किलोमीटर हो गई है और इसके लिए काफी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी। लाखों की संख्या में माल डिब्बों को भी बदलने की आवश्यवकता है। जैसा कि सभी जानते हैं मशीनों की भी एक जिन्दगी होती है, कुछ दिन काम कर लेने के पश्चात् मशीन की दक्षता में ह्रास होता है। यही कारण है कि आज रेल दुर्घटनाओं में बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर यह भावना प्रकट की है कि विद्युतीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण को प्राथमिकता दी जाए। इस ओर रेल मन्त्री का ध्यान तो गया है लेकिन सभी जगह आर्थिक संकट के कारण कुछ हो नहीं पा रहा है। यद्यपि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष रेल दुर्घटनाओं में 8.2 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है फिर भी लोक लेखा समिति के 56 वें प्रतिवेदन में बताया गया है कि अधिकतर दुर्घटनायें तकनीकी दोष की अपेक्षा मानवीय भूलों के कारण ही होती हैं। यह दु:ख की बात है कि 1982-83 में रेल दुर्घटनाओं के कारण 123.83 करोड़ मुआविजे पर खर्च किए गए। यदि इसी प्रकार से 5-10 वर्षों का लेखा-जोखा किया

जाए तो पता चलेगा की एक अपार धनराशि रेल दुर्घटनाओं में मुआविजे के रूप में देनी पड़ी है। यदि मानवीय त्रुटियों के कारण इस तरह से धन की क्षति हो रही है तो मैं समझती हूं मन्त्री महोदय को इस सम्बन्ध में प्रभावी कदम अविलम्ब उठाने चाहिए।

रेलवेज में एक और भी खास बीमारी है ओवर टाइम। की ओवर टाइम से कर्मचारियों में काम करने की क्षमता घटती है और दुर्घटनायें भी होती हैं। आज रेलवेज में बहुत सारे अस्वस्थ कर्मचारी हैं जिनके स्वास्थ्य की देख-रेख समय पर नहीं होती है और वे काम करते चले जाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में यदि दुर्घटनायें बढ़ती जाती है तो उसका उत्तरदायित्व मनुष्यों पर ही आता है, तकनीकी कमियां सामने नहीं आती हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं रेल मन्त्री जी का ध्यान रेलवे के सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही की ओर भी आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूं। लापरवाही या निगरानो में कमी होने के कारण रेल में बड़ी और छोटी चोरियां होती हैं, जिसमें रेल विभाग में काम करने वालों का भी हाथ रहता है। मुआवजे की अपार राशि हर वर्ष बढ़ती जाती है। यदि इन आंकड़ों को देखा जाए, 1977-78 में यह राशि 14.15 करोड़ के करीब थी और वह 1982-83 में बढ़कर 21.22 करोड़ हो गई। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूं, 23 अप्रैल, 1981 को अखबारों में आया कि सोने का एक पार्सल जो कि पांच किलोग्राम का था या मूल्य कितने का था मालूम नहीं, चोरी हो गया। जबकि इस बात को सभी लोग जानते हैं कि इस तरह का सामान गार्ड को अभिरक्षण सुरक्षा में ले जाया जाता है। जब गार्ड उसको ले जा रहा था, तो वह किस प्रकार चोरी हो गयी, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। कोयले में भी चोरी होती है, चाहे वह रेलवे की लापरवाही के कारण हो या और किसी कारण से। कोयले के मार्गस्थ हानि काफी होती है। इसमें कोयला ही नहीं चाय, खाद्य तेल, पटसन, चमड़े का सामान तेल आदि भी शामिल हैं। इसकी वजह से लोग रेल के बजाय ट्रकों से सामान भेजना पसंद करते हैं। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसकी वजह से रेलवे को बहुत घाटा होता है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ जो जन सुविधायें हैं, उनमें कमी नजर आती है। गाड़ियों में भी छोटा-मोटा सामान निकाल लिया जाता है। बल्ब, पंखे, स्विच आदि निकाल लिए जाते हैं। इससे रेलवे को घाटा होता ही है, लेकिन मुसाफिरों को मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि जो मानव निर्मित छाटे या असुविधायें हैं, उनको निष्ठुरता से रोकें।

इसके अलावा मैं रेलवे स्टेशन्स के आस-पास जो रेलवे की खाली अफरात पड़ी हुई जमीन हैं, जिस पर कि अवैध रूप से लोगों ने कब्जा किया है, उसकी ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। इसमें रेलवे के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं। यदि आप चाहें तो वहां भवन बनाकर रेलवे स्वयं बड़ी आमदनी अर्जित कर सकता है और अभी तो केवल आम जनता और रेलवे विभाग के कर्मचारी मिलकर ही फायदा उठाते हैं। और रेलवे विभाग को हानि होती है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि रेलवे रिफार्म्स कमेटी ने भी इस बात की अनुशंसा की है कि लैंड मैनेजमेंट कारपोरेशन बनाया जाए, जिसमें रेलवे अपनी जमीन पर बड़े-बड़े भवन बनाकर लाभ उठा सकता है। उसे कमर्शियल परपज में लाया जाये। इससे रेलवे की आर्थिक स्थिति में बहुत सुधार होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं रेलवे में कैटरिंग के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। प्राइवेट कान्ट्रेक्टर्स माला-माल हो रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ रेलवे जहां अपना कैटरिंग चलाती है, वहां घाटा ही घाटा हो रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति क्यों हैं, यह मैं नहीं समझ पाती हूं। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूं कि इस क्षेत्र में भी काफी सावधानी बरतने की जरूरत है। आए दिन जब रेलवे में आते-जाते हैं तो पता चलता है कि बहुत सी कैटरिंग रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के

द्वारा चलाई जाती है। बहुत सारी कैटरिंग तो हरिजनों के नाम पर होती हैं. उनको रेलवे के पदाधिकारी लोग चलाते हैं, क्यों कि उनके पास पूंजी नहीं होती है, उनको कोई जानकारी भी नहीं होती है, उनसे केवल दस्तखत करा लिए जाते हैं। इस तरह से विभाग के ही लोग एक से ज़्यादा कैटरिंग चला रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि कैटरिंग के लिए भी रेल विभाग अपनी तरफ से प्रबन्ध रेक, यदि कुछ नहीं करे तो य: ठेकेदारी प्रथा को बन्द करवा दिया जाए। इस प्रकार रेलवे विभाग अपने आय के स्रोत को बढ़ाए। इस तरह से जो पैसा आयेगा, उनसे कम से कम स्टेशनों का विकास होगा और प्लेट-फार्मस को ऊंचा कर सकेंगे और प्लेट-फार्मस को बढ़ाया भी जा सकता है। जहां पर शेड्स नहीं हैं, वहां पर शेड्स को भी बनाया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार की जन सुविधाओं के काम कराने से आम जनता में इसका बहुत प्रभाव पड़ता है। चाहे बड़े स्टेशन हों या छोटे स्टेशन हों, जहां पर कि पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है, आम जनता को इसकी वजह से तकलीफ होती है, उसको दूर किया जा सकता है। आबादी बढ़ने के साथ-साथ स्टेशन की क्षमता को भी बढ़ाना चाहिए। यदि मैं यह कहूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बाद बिहार का आबादी और आकार में दूसरा स्थान है, तो गलत बात नहीं होगी। पटना, बिहार की राजधानी का उदाहरण ले। जहां स्टेशन की क्षमता 90 हजार की थी, गांधी सेतु बन जाने के बाद भी, प्रतिदिन 30-40 हजार लोग स्टेशन पर रहते हैं, जिससे न वहां सफाई हो पाती है और न अन्य सुविधायें दी जाती है। आउटर सिगनल पर गाड़ियां कभी-कभी आधा घन्टा और कभी-कभी उससे भी ज्यादा समय तक खड़ी रहती हैं आप ने बहुत सुन्दर बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, आप के बजट से यात्रियो पर कोई भार नहीं पड़ा है, लेकिन मेरा बोझ अभी भी हल्का नहीं हुआ है। बिहार के लिये नई या पुरानी किसी योजना की चर्चा इस बजट में नहीं है। बहुत दिनों से हम लोगों ने मांग की है कि पटना गया लाइन को दोहरा किया जाय। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रेल लाइन है, लेकिन उसकी चर्चा भी इस बजट में नहीं है। इसी तरह से दरभंगा-समस्तीपुर छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने की बात है उसकी चर्चा भी इस बजट में नहीं है। मुंगेर के जमालपुर में रेलवे का एक बहुत बड़ा कारखाना है जो एशिया का सबसे पुराना और बढ़िया कारखाना है, जिससे रेलवे को काफी आय होती है, लेकिन उसके आधुनिकीकरण की चर्चा भी इस बजट में नहीं है। स्टेशनों पर विश्रामघर, शौचालय तथा पेय जल की व्यवस्था पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय।

माननीय रेल मन्त्री जी ने रेलवे की उपलब्धियों की चर्चा की है और मुझे भी यह कहते हुए बड़ी प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि पहले वर्ष में 100 से अधिक गाड़ियां शुरू की गई हैं लेकिन गाडियों में या स्टेशन पर जो सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं वे बहुत ज्यादा शोचनीय और अपर्याप्त हैं। आज लोग रेल गाड़ियों की छतों पर बैठ कर यात्रा करते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वे खुशी से ऐसा करते हैं, रेलों में कमी के कारण उनको डिब्बों में जगह नहीं मिलती, जिसके कारण उनको छतों पर बैठ कर जाना पडता है। कहीं-कहीं गाड़ियों के दरवाजे बन्द नहीं होते हैं। इस ओर भी रेल मन्त्रालय को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए तथा जहां रेलों की कमी है, वहां उनकी संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिये।

रांची-जमशेदपुर, पटना-जमशेदपुर, पटना-रांची, पटना-धनबाद इन मार्गों पर जो रेल-गाड़ियां चलती हैं उनकी प्रथम श्रेणी में ऐसे डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं जिनका जीवन समाप्त हो गया है, जिनमें यात्रियों की सुरक्षा की भावना नहीं रहती है, आये-दिन एक्सीडेन्ट्स होते रहते हैं। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूं - जब केदार पांडे जी रेल मन्त्री थे, इसी तरह का एक एक्सीडेन्ट हुआ था जिस में संसद की एक कमेटी के अनेक सदस्यों यात्रा कर रहे थे। कन्डेम्ड डिब्बा गाड़ी में जोड़ दिया गया था। जब संसद सदस्यों के लिये इस तरह के डिब्बे दिए जाते हैं तो दूसरों के साथ क्या होता होगा,

आप स्वयं अनुमान लगा सकते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री अब्दुल्ल गनी खाँ चौधरी को एक दिन उन डिब्बों में भेजा जाय ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूं - मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि माननीय मन्त्री जी ने प्लेटफार्म टिकट के दाम में वृद्धि की है, अब कोई भी प्लेटफार्म टिकट नहीं खरीदेगा, क्योंकि वैसे ही लोगों की आदत पड़ गयी है बिना टिकट चलने की, ट्रकों को ज्यादा पैसा देंगे, बसों को ज्यादा पैसा देकर यात्रा करेंगे । इसके आलावा लोगों को ट्रेनों में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने में ज्यादा आनन्द आता है, वे प्लेटफार्म पर भी बिना टिकट जायेंगे । आज कल के नवयुवक, यदि में उनको हीरो कहूं तो गलत नहीं होगा, वे तफ़रीह के लिये रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर जाते हैं, अब तो वे बिलकुल टिकट नहीं खरीदेंगे । इसलिए ऐसा काम क्यों किया जाय जो व्यवहारिक न हो । मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो 50 बढ़ाये गये हैं आप उस पर पुनर्विचार कर लें, क्योंकि ऐसा कानून बनाने का क्या फायदा है जिसको लोग न मानें ।

दूसरी बात - गर्मी के दिनों में बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी हो जाती है । लगभग सभी प्रान्तों मे ऐसा होता है और इसका जो परिणाम होता है, आप सभी जानते हैं । बिजली न होने से रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अन्धेरा होता है, जिससे यात्रियों को गाड़ी में चढ़ने और उतरने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है तथा चोरी-चकारी का खतरा भी बढ़ जाता है । मेरा अनुरोध है कि रेलवे स्टेशनों पर जैनरेटर्स की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये । जिस तरह से अस्पतालों में जैनरेटर्स का प्रबन्ध होता है उसी तरह से रेलवे स्टेशनों पर भी होना चाहिये ।

बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि माननीय मन्त्री जी ने मगध एक्सप्रेस को प्रतिदिन कर दिया है लेकिन मैं एक कठिनाई की ओर उनका ध्यान आकृष्ठ करना चाहती हूं । इस गाड़ी के समय में परिवर्तन होना बहुत आवश्यक है । मैं चाहती हूं कि यह गाड़ी सुबह 9 बजे के करीब दिल्ली पहुंचे जिससे हम लोग समय पर काम पर जा सकें । उद्देश्य केवल इतना है कि प्रान्त की राजधानी से भारत की राजधानी आने जाने वाली यह गाड़ी ऐसे समय पर दिल्ली पहुंचे जिससे दफतरों में काम करने वाले लोग, संसद सदस्य या जिस काम से लोग इस गाड़ी द्वारा आते-जाते हैं, वे समय से यहां पहुंचे और उनका काम हो ।

यह गाड़ी लेट चलती है और लेट चलने के बाद यदि वह 12 बजे के कुछ घन्टे बाद यहां पहुंचती है, तो वह समय बेकार चला जाता है । इसलिए मेरा मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध है कि अगर पटना से इस समय से जो यह गाड़ी 8 बजे शाम को चलती है इसकी बजाए 6 बजे शाम को चले, तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी । इस तरह से दिल्ली से भी वापस जा सकती है और इसमें भी कुछ सुधार करना चाहिए ।

मैं मन्त्री जी को इसलिए धन्यवाद देती हूं कि 1982 और 1983 का जो वर्ष था, वह लक्ष्य पूर्ति और उपलब्धियों का वर्ष था । प्रतिदिन एक करोड़ से अधिक यात्री और लगभग 2300 लाख टन यातायात की ढुलाई की गई है और कोयले और पेट्रोलियम के उत्पादों की ढुलाई में सराहनीय प्रगति हुई है । रेलों का नवीकरण सन् 1980 और 1981 की तुलना में 1983-84 में ढाई गुना ज्यादा हुआ है और यह भी खुशी की बात है कि 1984-85 की रेल योजना के लिए एक अरब से ज्यादा का प्रावधान किया गया है ।

आप जानते ही हैं कि रेल विभाग हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा उपक्रम है । हमारे देश की संस्कृति भिन्न-भिन्न है, हमारी भाषाएं भिन्न हैं और ट्रेनें एक जगह से दूसरी जगह लोगों को ले जाती हैं और लाती हैं । इस तरह आम जनता के लिए यही सबसे बड़ा शिक्षा का साधन है । पूजा का समय हो, त्योहार का समय हो या छुट्टियों का समय हो, एक दूसरे से परिचित और अपरिचित लोगों का, लगभग 75 प्रतिशत लोगों का आवागमन रेलवेज के

माध्यम से होता है। हवाई जहाज से चलने वालों की संख्या बहुत कम होती है। इसलिए इस ओर ध्यान देना बहुत आवश्यक है। यदि हमारी रेलों का विकास होगा और सुन्दर ढंग से इसके विकास की ओर हम लोग ध्यान देंगे, तो इस से पर्यटन को फ़ायदा होगा और माल ढुलाई की वृद्धि होगी और इस प्रकार से हमारे आय के स्रोत भी दिनोंदिन बढ़ेंगे और हमारे देश की प्रगति भी होगी। मैं मन्त्री जी को इस बजट के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं और यही कहना चाहती हूं कि बहुत सुन्दर सुझाव आपके सामने आते हैं लेकिन आप के साधन सीमित हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जन-सुविधाओं का आप ध्यान अधिक कीजिए। इनका तो कम से कम साधन में भी ख्याल किया ही जा सकता है।

एक आखरी बात कहकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगी। अभी कुछ दिन पहले में एयर-कंडीशन स्लीपर में जा रही थी और मेरे साथ मेरी छोटी बहन भी थी। मैंने देखा कि एक तरफ का दरवाजा नहीं खुलता था। मैंने स्टेशन पर जाने के लिए कंडक्टर से कहा कि यह दरवाजा क्यों नहीं खोलते हैं। वहां पर एक पतंग रखा हुआ था, एक फोल्डिंग बेड दरवाजे पर पड़ा हुआ था। उसने कहा की अगर दोनों तरफ का दरवाजा खोल देंगे तो चोरी होगी। मैंने कहा की आप एयर-कंडीशन कोच में पलंग नहीं लाने दे सकते और आपने क्यों इसको आने दिया क्योंकि इससे रास्ता ब्लोक हो गया है और गैर कानूनी है। उन्होंने यही कहा कि चोरी रोकने के लिए ऐसा किया गया लेकिन आप को सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा की मेरी बहन की साड़ियां और कुछ कपड़ा उनकी निगरानी के बावजूद भी चोरी हो गयी। मेरा कहना यह है कि मन्त्री जी को इस तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसके लिए उनको कठार से कठोर कदम उठाने चाहिए। क्यों कि बहाने तो बहुत होते हैं परन्तु असलियत क्या है आपसे छिपा नहीं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : (सैदपुर) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बार जो रेलवे बजट पेश किया गया, वह उस समय किया गया था जबकि विपक्ष का एक आदमी भी हाऊस में नहीं था। पंजाब के मसले पर सारे का सारा विपक्ष उठ कर चला गया था और ऐसी स्थिति में रेल बजट पेश करते हुए माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बहुत सारी बातें कहीं। पहली बात तो यह कही गई और इस बात का बड़ा प्रचार किया गया कि किराये में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है।

जनता के लिए बड़े कल्याणकारी काम किये गये हैं, रेल किराये में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई।

मान्यवर, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि 1980 से 1983 तक पांच बार रेल किराये में वृद्धि की गई है। इस बजट में किराया नहीं बढ़ा है लेकिन वर्ष 1981-82 में इतना किराया बढ़ा और बराबर इतना बढ़ गया कि रेलों में यात्रा करने वालों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा। 1981-82 में 370 करोड़ लागों ने यात्रा की लेकिन वर्ष 1983 में यात्रियों की संख्या घट कर 327 करोड़ रह गई।

माननीय मन्त्री जी ने उल्लेख किया है कि उन्होंने रेलों में किराया नहीं बढ़ाया है लेकिन अगर देखा जाय तो उन्होंने अधिभार की आड़ में 114 करोड़ रुपये की इसी बजट में बढ़ोत्तरी की है। इससे छोटी दूरी और मध्यम दूरी की यात्रा करने वालों पर भार पड़ा है। पिछले वर्ष के बजट को जब हम देखते हैं और इस वर्ष के बजट से तुलना करते हैं तो पाते हैं कि पिछले वर्ष जो कर आदि लगाये गये थे उनसे यह कल्पना की गई थी कि 532 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ेंगे और 205 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ होगा। लेकिन अब यह बताया जाता है कि 1115 करोड़ रुपये का उसमें घाटा हुआ। समझ में नहीं आता पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष के इस बजट का क्या होगा ?

इस वर्ष के बजट में नई रेल-लाइनें बिछाने

में कोई रुचि नहीं दिखाई गई है जबकि नई रेल लाइनें बिछा देने से सारे का सारा घाटा पूरा किया जा सकता है। यदि बिना किराया बढ़ाये नई रेल लाइनें पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में बिछा दी जाएं और जहां रेल लाइनें नहीं बनी हैं वहाँ बना दी जाएं तो यह सारा घाटा खत्म हो सकता है। इस वर्ष के बजट में नई रेल लाइनें बिछाने पर या पुरानी रेल लाइनों को नई रेल लाइनों में बदलने पर 1150 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। जबकि यह प्रावधान अधिक होना चाहिए था। पिछले वर्ष पुरानी लाइनों के बदलने पर 560 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया था, इस वर्ष संतुलन के नाम पर 524 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है।

रेलवे के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 29 हजार 48 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन आज बदलने की जरूरत है। सर्वे के अनुसार यदि 32 हजार किलोमीटर लाइन हर वर्ष नई की जाए तो रेल की स्थिति सुधारने में कम से कम दस वर्ष लगेंगे।

मैं इस संदर्भ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो रेल बजट यहां पर पेश किया गया है, इसकी फिर से स्टडी की जाए और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेल गाड़ियां चलाने, पिक्षड़े क्षेत्रों में जो योजनाएं अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं उनको पूरा करने पर अधिक धन व्यय किया जाए।

मान्यवर, माननीय मन्त्री ने अपने रेल बजट भाषण में कहा कि इस वर्ष तीन दुर्घटनाएं हुई और इन तीनों घटनाओं की जिम्मेदारी आपने ड्राइवरों या केविन मैन पर डाली। आप ने कहा की केविन मैन ने अपना काम पूरा नहीं किया, ड्राइवरों ने सिगनल नहीं देखा, इसलिए ये दुर्घटनाएं हुई। मैं रेल मन्त्री जी को उनकी ईमानदारी के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि कम से कम उन्होंने यह तो स्वीकार किया कि रेल दुर्घटनाएं मशीनों की गड़बड़ी से नहीं बल्कि आदमियों की लापरवाही से हुई।

एक सर्वेक्षण से हमे पता चला है कि हमारे देश में 24 हजार गेट हैं जिन पर 16-17 हजार केबिनमैंन काम करते हैं। ये केबिनमेन 24 घन्टे काम करते हैं, अपनी ड्यूटी देते हैं। जबकि हम देखते हैं कि इस देश में कोई संस्था या विभाग नहीं है जिसमें कोई आदमी 8 घन्टे से ज्यादा काम करता हो। लेकिन गेटमेन 24 घन्टे काम करता है। फिर इन 24 हजार गेटों पर आदमी भी पूरे नहीं हैं।

मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस दिशा की ओर ध्यान दें और इन 24 हजार गेटों पर कम से कम 3 आदमियों को नियुक्त करें जिससे 72 हजार से अधिक आदमियों को रोजगार मिलेगा। काम ठीक होगा।

एक्सीडेंट के कारण जो स्वीकार किए गए हैं वे मानने योग्य हैं। हम लोग इस बात से सहमत हैं कि जो एक्सीडेंट हो रहे हैं वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा मानवीय कारणों से हो रहे हैं। जहां गेट बने हुए हैं वहां टेलीफोन नहीं हैं, प्रकाश नहीं है, गेट मैन की सुरक्षा नहीं है। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इस दिशा में कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। बजट में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है इसका खेद है।

आपने कहा है कि रेल दुर्घटनाएं जो होती हैं वे पुरानी पटरी वगैरह की वजह से होती हैं। इसको भी मैं मानता हूं। 1979-80 में 90 गाड़ियां पटरी से उतरी या दुर्घटनाएं हुई। 1980-81 में 89 दुर्घटनाएं हुई। लेकिन अब आपने दावा किया है कि इस साल जो दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं उसमें करीब करीब 9 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है। यदि ऐसा है तो मैं इस बात को पुनः कहूंगा कि इसको देखें। जिन कारणों से रेल दुर्घटनाएं कम हुई हैं, इन कारणों की विस्तार पूर्वक समीक्षा की जानी चाहिए। जब रेल दुर्घटनाओं का कारण ज्ञात हो चुका है तो इस पर कम पैसा क्यों खर्च किया गया। इस बजट में इसके लिए अधिक से अधिक धनराशि लगाकर उन दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने की आवश्यकता थी। इस बजट में इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

सबसे गंभीर बात की ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और वह है रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार। यह भ्रष्टाचार चरमसीमा पर है और इसके उत्तरदायी और इस भ्रष्टाचार को करने वाले रेल के बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं। रेल व्यवस्था आज हमारे चन्द अफसरों के हाथ में आकर कैद हो गई है। जो उच्च कोटि के अफसर हैं कोई रेल मन्त्री आता है, उस पर बड़े अफसर हावी हो जाते हैं और हर मामले को दूसरे ढंग से ले जाते हैं चाहे पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी हों, स्व० केदार पाण्डे रहे हों या प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी हों, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि शतप्रतिशत ये लोग अफसरशाही का शिकार हुए हैं। आरम्भ में तो वर्तमान माननीय रेल मन्त्री चौधरी साहब भी उधर चले गये थे लेकिन जो गुजराल काण्ड हुआ जिसमें गुजराल साहब को हटाया गया, उसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई दूंगा। वह एक सूझबूझ का कदम उठाया गया था। इस बात का विरोधी पार्टी के किसी सदस्य ने अथवा सत्तापक्ष के किसी सदस्य ने कभी विरोध नहीं किया।

अफसरशाही का नमूना दिखाने के लिए मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। रेल सेवा आयोग ने एक परीक्षा ली थी; जिसमें 4 लाख परीक्षार्थी बैठे थे। मालूम हुआ कि कापियां गायब हो गई हैं। कौन इसके लिए उत्तरदायी है? क्या छोटा कर्मचारी उत्तरदायी है या सर्वोच्च अधिकारी उत्तरदायी हैं? उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति को क्यों नहीं पकड़ा गया। उससे क्यों नहीं बात की जाती, उसको क्यों नहीं दण्डित किया जाता। अभी एक सप्ताह पूर्व परीक्षा हुई थी जिसका हाउस में जिक्र हुआ था कि 50 लाख लोग रेल विभाग के खर्च पर दूर दूर से बुलाए गए थे। जनता का पैसा, रेल का पैसा परिक्षार्थियों के आने पर खर्च हुआ। जब परिक्षार्थी अपने परीक्षा केन्द्र पर पहुंचे और 10 बजे से परीक्षा होनी थी तो मालूम हुआ कि पर्चे चोरी हो गए हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूं कि ये पर्चे कैसे चोरी हुए, कहां चोरी हुए और इसके लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है? मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि आप अपने उत्तर में इस बात को स्पष्ट करें कि ये पर्चे किस प्रेस में छपे हुए थे? क्यों ऐसे गैर-जिम्मेदार प्रेस में यह पर्चा छपवाया गया और किस उच्च अधिकारी ने ऐसे गैर जिम्मेदार प्रेस में यह महत्वपूर्ण पर्चे छापने की अनुमति दी और उस व्यक्ति के प्रति क्या कार्यवाही की गई। क्यों नहीं उस अधिकारी को गिरफ्तार करके जेल भेजा गया? क्यों नहीं उस पर मुकदमा कायम किया गया? आप ने तीन-चार अधिकारियों को मुअत्तल किया है, यह काफी नहीं है। ऐसे अधिकारियों को गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह मुल्क का सबसे बड़ा क्राइम है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन का उस पर क्या नियंत्रण रहा? क्या इस काण्ड में रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को मुअत्तल कर देना ही काफी था? मैं समझता हूं, यदि डेमोक्रेसी की रक्षा करनी है तो ऐसे लोगों को गिरफ्तार करना ही पड़ेगा। इनको जेल भेजना ही पड़ेगा।

मेरे पास एक अखबार की कटिंग है। इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि रेलवे रसीदों की भी चोरी होती है। जाली रसीदें बनाकर वैगन के वैगन छुड़ा लिए जाते हैं। इसमें यह बताया है कि 72 करोड़ रुपए का इस तरह से गबन किया गया है। भारत के नियंत्रक व महालेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि यदि यही स्थिति रही तो रेलों पर से लोगों का विश्वास हट जायेगा। 1977 से 1982 तक लगभग 77 करोड़ 86 लाख रुपए का रेलवे को घाटा हुआ। यह घाटा प्रतिवर्ष हो रहा है। रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि 1981-82 के बीच 4 लाख 6 हजार दावे किए गए। अब यह दावे 7 लाख 4 हजार के करीब पहुंच चुके हैं। 1977-79 में स्वीकृत दावों की रकम 14.3 करोड़ रुपए थी, अब यह 21.9 करोड़ रुपए हो गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इसमें कौन सा मिनिस्टर सांसद या उच्च अधिकारी शामिल है? कैसे ये रेलवे रसीदें छप जाती हैं? जब ज्यादा बात सदन में उठती है या अखबारो के माध्यम से आती है तो एक

छोटा सा कर्मचारी मुअत्तल कर दिया जाता है। आप कहते हैं कि गड़बड़ी थी, इसलिए उस व्यक्ति को सजा दी गई ? लेकिन, वह व्यक्ति इस विभाग में कैसे आया ? उसकी नियुक्ति किस प्रकार हुई ? उसका उच्च अधिकारी कौन है ? क्यों नहीं वह उस पर नियंत्रण करता ? इन सब बातों पर सोचने की आवश्यकता है। दो लाख की रेलवे में चोरी हो जाती है और एक माल-बाबू मुअत्तल कर दिया जाता है एक लाख वह अपने पास रख लेता है और एक लाख उच्च अधिकारी को दे देता है ? ऐसी स्थिति में क्या होगा ? मैंने देखा है कि उच्च अधिकारी मिनिस्टरों के यहां जाकर गुट बनाते हैं और मन्त्री जी से अपनी बात मनवाते हैं। इस प्रकार मन्त्री जी अफसरों से दबे रहते हैं।

एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : मन्त्री जी तो भोले-भाले हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : वे भी उसमें हिस्सेदार हैं। आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं क्योंकि आप ऐसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। मन्त्री जी को इनकी एसोसिएशन के सामने झुकना नहीं चाहिए। यह मुल्क के प्रति वफादारी का सवाल है। इनका ट्रांसफर जोन के बाहर होना चाहिए, उन पर मुकदमा चलाना चाहिये और इस मिली भगत को समाप्त करना चाहिये।

आजकल हम देखते हैं कि रेलवे बोर्ड भी अजीब सा है। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने अधिकारियों ने इस वर्ष अकस्मात दौरा किया और चोरी को पकड़ा ? आज का अधिकारी या मन्त्री एक तो सैलून में चलते हैं जब दौरे पर जाते हैं और जहां इनको जाना होता है वहां के लोगों को जानकारी देकर जाते हैं कि मन्त्री जी, या रेलवे बोर्ड के उच्च अधिकारी आ रहे हैं। क्या ऐसे रेलवे से भ्रष्टाचार को दूर किया जा सकता है ? कभी नहीं। अधिकारियों और मन्त्री जी को गोपनीय ढंग से जाना चाहिये तब नियंत्रण हो सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : आज हर मिनिस्टर रेल में नहीं जाता। लेकिन यह मन्त्री जी हैं जो किसी सेकेन्ड क्लास या फर्स्ट क्लास में जाते हैं।

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : परमानेंट क्लास तो हमारा सेकेन्ड ही है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अच्छी बात है अगर आप चलते हैं। लेकिन आप का जनरल मैनेजर या डी० आर० एम० किस में यात्रा करते हैं ?

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : इंस्पेक्शन कैरिज में।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मन्त्री जी बतायें वाराणसी में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे है वहां एक डी० आर० एम० है, जिसका नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहता, वह अपने को बिल्कुल विश्वास दिलाता है और कहता है कि स्टेट मिनिस्टर के हम रिश्तेदार हैं। हम जानते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं होगा। लेकिन उनका दावा है कि वह इनके रिश्तेदार हैं। मन्त्री जी अपने उत्तर में बतायें क्या वह इनके रिश्तेदार हैं कि नहीं ? 5-6 महीने पहले इंटरसिटी ट्रेन चलायी गयी गाजीपुर से बनारस और मऊ से बनारस के लिए चलने वाली इस ट्रेन का उद्घाटन करने के लिये डी० आर० एम० ने 3 एम० पी० लोगों को बुलाया, और वह इतना साम्प्रदायिक व्यक्ति है कि एक ही सम्प्रदाय के एम० पी० को बुलाया और खुले आम सत्ता पार्टी का प्रचार करवाया। और उस अधिकारी ने राष्ट्रीय झंडे का भी अपमान किया। 15 अगस्त को उसने झंडे को सैलूट नहीं किया इस बारे में मैंने दोनों मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखे हैं, मेरे पास उस पत्र की कापी मौजूद है, डेट मौजूद है, लेकिन उस पर आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। माननीय उत्तम राठौर जी बैठे हुए हैं, उन्होंने भी पत्र लिखा लेकिन उस पर भी आप ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : I have received your letter and I can assure you that I will take action on that in due course.

राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यदि ऐसा है तो हम आपको बधाई देते हैं। यह देश और विशेष जाति का अपमान है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is provoking you to take more action.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप को गौर से देखना होगा की कहां आप के प्रशासन के उच्च अधिकारी हैं और कहां आप हैं। 1980, 1981 1982, 1983 में यह कहा गया कि कोयले कि कमी है जिसके कारण जो भूतपूर्व रेल मन्त्री थे उन्होंने गाड़ियां कैंसिल कर दी थीं। लेकिन आपने जब उस पर गौर किया इस वर्ष तो देखा कि कोयले की कमी है ही नहीं और आपने कैंसिल करने के बजाय 100 से अधिक नई गाड़ियां चलायीं। तो समझ में नहीं आता कि पहले कैसे कोयले की कमी थी। कौन झूंठ बोलता था ? और अब वह कमी कहां चली गई ?

इस संदर्भ में हमें यह सूचना मिली है कि कोयले में काफी घोटाला होता है। आपको इसमें फिर होशियार होना पड़ेगा। आप के डिपाटमेंट कोयले का रेक बिजनेस होता था मेरे पास इस बात का प्रमाण है और अगर आप चाहेंगे तो मैं उसे सभा-पटल पर रखने को तैयार हूं। पंजाब की एक पार्टी करोड़ों रुपये का रेक-बिजनस में घोटाला करती थी। यहां ऐसे व्यक्ति थे जो लाखों-लाखों रुपया लेते थे। अगर आवश्यकता होगी तो मैं स्पीकर साहब के सामने नाम बताने को तैयार हूं, मेरे पास प्रमाण हैं।

आप ने क्या दिया पता नहीं, जब उसकी इन्क्वायरी हुई, लेन-देन में कोई घोटाला या गड़बड़ी हुई तो उसका कांट्रेक्ट कैंसिल हो गया। एक कलकत्ता का अधिकारी है, जिसका मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा, यदि आवश्यकता होगी तो नाम भेज दूंगा, वह लाखों रुपये इस समय इसलिए खर्च कर रहा है कि उसको इस स्थान पर बैठा दिया जाये। उसमें कई लोग लगे हुए हैं और सबके हाथ हैं। आप को इस सम्बन्ध में भी ध्यान देना होगा।

मैं आपके रेल बजट का अध्ययन कर रहा था। डी एल डब्लू के बारे में उसमें विशेष उल्लेख नहीं है। यह कारखाना हमारे घर के बगल में है। हम लोग डीज़ल रेल इंजन कारखाने को नये भारत का नया पवित्र तीर्थ-स्थल मानते थे। हमारी जमीनें इसमें काफी मात्रा में ली गईं। हम लोग उस समय बहुत छोटे होते थे और हम लोग आमरण भुख-हड़ताल भी इस बारे में उस समय कर रहे थे। तत्कालीन रेल मन्त्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री वहां गये थे और उन्होंने सब को देखा था और उस समय उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि यहां पर जो भी काम होंगे, वर्कशाप बनेंगे, उसमें यहां के आदमियों को सिखाकर ट्रेन्ड कर के रखा जायेगा। वहां पर आज बीसियों हजार कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी द्वारा इतना बड़ा वायदा किया गया था तो आज वहां पर उधर के कितने लोग काम कर रहे हैं ? एक भी व्यक्ति वहां पर उच्च पद पर काम नहीं कर रहा है, 100, 200 आदमी छोटे पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं। उन लोगों की जमीनें ली गई हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि वहां पर दोनों रेल मंत्रियों में से आज तक कोई गया भी नहीं है जबकि 4 बरस से यह शासन चल रहा है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां भ्रष्टाचार क्या होता है- क्वार्टर में, पदोन्नति में, स्टोर के लिए सामान खरीदने, रद्दी सामान बेचने, अस्पताल की दवाओं में और इसके साथ ही नियुक्तियों में कोई भी क्षेत्र ऐसा नही है जहां डी एल डब्लू में भ्रष्टाचार न हो रहा हो।

क्वार्टर का एक छोटा सा उदाहरण में और रख रहा हूं। वहां पर इस समय 15,20 हजार कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं। क्वार्टर

सभी के लिए नहीं है, लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए एक दम क्वार्टर नहीं है। वहां पर जितने भी क्वार्टर बने, उसमें से 200, 300 क्वार्टर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट को दियेगये हैं,बाकी सब अपर क्लास को दिये जाते हैं। जिनकी पहुंच होती है उनको एलाट किये जाते हैं।एक हरिजन औरत को 2 दिन बाद बच्चा हुआ जबकी उसको दो दिन पूर्व गर्भवती अवस्था में क्वार्टर से निकाला गया।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY : Kindly invite me. I will come for inspection.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम अभी निमंत्रण दे रहे हैं, आप चलिये। वहां कर्मचारियों से मिलिये, आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी।

मैं आपको चोरी का भी उदाहरण दे दूं। वहां 2 साल पहले 11 लाख रुपये का पीतल ताबें और जस्ता का माल मंगाया गया था। कलकत्ता से पीतल चला, जब पार्सल बनारस कैंट पहुंचने के बाद फैक्टरी में गया और खोला गया तो उसमें लकड़ी का बुरादा, बालू और पत्थर के टुकड़े पाये गए। जब वह पार्सल कलकत्ता में ही था तभीं उस पार्सल के मूल्य की लिस्ट आई और उसका पेमेंट भी कर दिया गया।

यह मामला हाउस में भी उठा था। इतनी बड़ी धांधली का नतीजा क्या हुआ ?-एक छोटे हरिजन कर्मचारी, श्री मन्साराम, को मुअत्तल कर दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां के जी एम और पर्सनेल आफिसर को मुअत्तल क्यों नहीं किया गया। उस कर्मचारी ने बार-बार कहा की मुझे अंग्रेजी नहीं आती, मैं हिन्दी में अपना बयान दूंगा, लेकिन उसको फांसने के लिए अंग्रेजी में उसका बयान लिया गया और उस पर दस्तखत कराए गए। वह श्री जाफर शरीफ को दस बारह चिट्ठियां लिख चुका है। उसके परिवार के लोग रो रो कर अपनी बात रेलवे मिनिस्टर के सामने रख चुके हैं। लेकिन अभी तक उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। यह समाजवाद है ! मन्त्री महोदय को ऐसे मामलों पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं आप को एक उदाहरण दे कर बताना चाहता हूं कि शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही करने के बारे में रेलवे की मशीनरी कितनी तेज है। एक घटना 19-5-83 को हुई। 20-5-83 को को उसकी शिकायत की गई। जिस अधिकारी के पास हमने शिकायत की, उसने 2-6-83 तक कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया। दोबारा लिखने पर उसने 18-6-83 को उत्तर दिया, जिसमें कहा गया था कि मामले की जांच करवाई जाएगी। अभी तक उसकी कोई जांच नहीं हुई है। इस तरह के बीसियों उदाहरण है। जब हम मन्त्री महोदय को पत्र लिखते हैं, तो पांच छः दिनों में उनका उत्तर आ जाता है, जिसमें कहा जाता है कि मामले को देखा जा रहा है। लेकिन अधिकारियों से जवाब आता है दो तीन महीने के बाद और फिर साल भर तक कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : A Member of Parliament should not write to the officers at all. He should write to the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can address and send the letter to the Minister. You write to the Minister. Then the Minister will give a reply. Why do you write to the officers ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री हम हर हर मामले को मिनिस्टर के पास क्यों ले जाएं ? हम देखते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क के अधिकारी कैसे हैं।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि उनके मन्त्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों की स्थिति ज्यादा गौर करने योग्य है। पार-साल श्री राम विलास पासवान के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट ने जवाब बताया था कि अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित चार हजार पदों का डीरिजर्वेशन कर दिया गया है। मै जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग ऐवेलेबल नहीं हैं और अगर ऐवेलेबल हैं, तो क्या वे सूटेबल और कैपेबल नहीं हैं। यह डीरिजर्वेशन क्यों किया गया ?

जैसा कि श्रीमती कृष्णा साही और अन्य सदस्यों ने कहा है, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कैटरिंग की व्यवस्था बिल्कुल असंतोषजनक है। मैं चुनौती दे कर कहता हूं कि कैटरिंग के कुछ ठेकेदार और कर्मचारी शुद्ध क्रिमिनल है। वे लोगों के सामने से उनकी गठरियां उठा लें जाते हैं। उनको मालूम है कि किस प्लेटफार्म से कौन सा मकान किस जगह पर है, किसमें वह घुस गए, कुछ पता नहीं चलता और वह आदमी बेचारा तड़पता रहता है। आप की पुलिस उन से मिली हुई होती है।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस के नाम पर बहुत सारी कैटरिंग की व्यवस्था एलाट की गई है उनके प्रति बड़ी हमदर्दी है लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि अधिकांश काम करने वाले बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी काम ही नहीं कर कर रहा है। आप को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के प्रति हमदर्दी है तो आप को चाहिए कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के उन लोगों को जो लोग इस काम को करते है, जिनकी एसोसिएशस हैं उनको यह काम दें।

आप की रेलवे लाइनों के किनारे बहुत सी जमीन पड़ी हुई है। कहीं यह जमीन आप ने वन विभाग को दी है कहीं कुछ लोगों ने इसी तरह कब्जा कर लिया है। मैं चाहूगा कि यह जमीन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के किसानों का या भूमिहीनों का दी जाय। इससे देश का भी लाभ होगा और रेलवे विभाग को भी लाभ होगा। यदि यह जमीन उनको एलाट की जाती है तो उस पर अच्छी खेती करेंगे। वह उपजाऊ जमीन है। कहीं कहीं उसमे गड्डे भी हैं। उन लोगों को यह जमीन एलाट कर दी जायगी तो वह उसमें अच्छा प्रोडक्शन करेंगे और उससे देश को और आपके रेलवे विभाग को काफी फायदा होगा, साथ ही हरिजनों को काम भी मिलेगा।

प्रोमोशन, ट्रांसफर और हैरेसमेंट ये तीन चीजें शेड्यूडल कास्ट के मस्तक पर बिलकुल कलंक की तरह रेलवे विभाग में लगी हुई हैं। इलाहबाद, वाराणसी, लखनऊ और जोधपुर के के कुछ केसेज आप चाहेंगे तो मैं आपके पास भेजूंगा। आप देखिये कि क्या हरिजनों को इस मुल्क में न्याय मिल रहा है ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY : Kindly send me the cases.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अब मैं आखरी बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। वाराणसी कैन्ट स्टेशन पर हम बराबर आते हैं। वह हमारे घर के बगल में हैं और मेरा अपना स्टेशन है। उसके छोटी लाइन के प्लेटफार्म पर सवेरे चले जाइए। खाना खाकर या नाश्ता कर के जायें तो उल्टी हो जायगी। सफाई का कतई वहां नाम तक नहीं है। तमाम गन्दगी फैली हुई है। सुबह का समय है, पैसेंजर्स सब जगह से आते हैं क्योंकि धार्मिक स्थान है, लेकिन वहां की हालत देखिए तो...

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : वाराणसी इतना बड़ा स्टेशन है, पान खाकर लोग थूकते है क्या करें ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उसकी सफाई करवाइए। लोग पान खा कर थूकते हैं तो सफाई करने वालों की ड्यूटी है कि उसको साफ करें। उनसे साफ करवाइए।

वहां से एक डीजल ट्रेन बलिया को जाती है, एक गौहाटी मेल है और उसी समय एक भटनी पैसेंजर जाती है, इन तीनों का रेकार्ड मंगाकर देख लीजिए, 365 दिन में 300 दिन ये ट्रेन एक एक घन्टा देर से चलती हैं। एक फैजाबाद बरवाडीह पैसेंजर भी है, ये तीनों ट्रेन्स वहीं से बनकर चलती हैं, फिर क्यों इतना विलम्ब होता है ? वैसे तो देश भर में ट्रेनों के विलम्ब से चलने की शिकायत है, आपने उसमें बहुत सुधार किया है...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) हाउस में कोरम तो नहीं है, बाकी कल बोल लीजिएगा।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हमारी स्पीच अभी बाकी है, कोरम नहीं है, जब तक कोरम पूरा नहीं होगा मैं नहीं बोलूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me quorum bell be rung. The bell is being rung— Now there is quorum. Shastri, you conclude now. You have taken more than your time. There are many speakers still left. Please conclude now.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपका बधाई दूं कि आपने कोरम के मसले को ठीक किया, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आपने कोरम को पूरा करवाया ।

जैसा कि मैं पहले कह रहा था यह जो गाड़ियां हैं- गौहाटी मेल, बरवाडीह-फैजाबाद पैसेंजर और डीजल ट्रेन जोकि सुबह चलने वाली है और उनके बाद दूसरी पैसेंजर्स भी हैं उनकी जांच की जाए तो यह पता चलेगा कि वर्ष के 365 दिनों में 300 दिन वह विलम्ब से चलती हैं। विलम्ब से यह क्यों चलती हैं, इसके बारे में जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए और उनको नियंत्रण में लाना चाहिए ।

गाजीपुर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का एक बहुत बड़ा स्थान है, वहां पर आज एक भी अस्पताल नहीं है। सादात स्टेशन जहां की पोपुलेशन लगभग डेढ़ लाख के बराबर है, आश्चर्य है कि वहां पर कोई भी मेल या एक्सप्रैस गाड़ी आज नहीं रुकती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि भटनी-वाराणसी लाइन के सादात स्टेशन पर भी मेल एक्सप्रैस गाड़ी को रोकने की व्यवस्था करें। वाराणसी के अतिरिक्त गाजीपुर, बलिया, सादात ये सब ऐसे स्थान हैं, जहां पर कि इनके बीच में कहीं पूर्वी रेलवे का बड़ा अस्पताल होना चाहिए इसके साथ-साथ उच्चतर माध्यमिक मध्यम माध्यमिक विद्यालय की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिससे कि वहां के कर्मचारियों को सुविधा हो सके ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में औडिहार एक ऐसा स्टेशन है, जिससे बनारस के लिए, भटनी और गोरखपुर के लिए, बलिया और गाजीपुर के लिए एक सैन्ट्रल स्टेशन है, इस स्टेशन पर बहुत अव्यवस्था है, दिन में ही वहां पर लूट हो जाती है। इन स्थानों पर कोई भी आदमी बच नहीं सकता है। बरसात के दिनों में वह अपनी रक्षा नहीं कर सकता है। ऐसे स्थानों पर शैड लगाने की जरूरत है। वहां पर एक बहुत बड़ा भवन बनाने की जरूरत है। इसके साथ-साथ जौनपुर उत्तर रेलवे का एक ऐसा स्थान है, इस स्टेशन पर भी बहुत अव्यवस्था है, जिस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता उधर जो गाड़ियां चल रही हैं, उनमें लाइट नहीं होती है, जिसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

इन्हीं चन्द बातों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे विभाग अधिकारियों पर आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और जो ऊंचे अधिकारी हैं, उनसे कभी डरना नहीं चाहिए, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए पूरा सदन आप के साथ है ।

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Railway Budget for 1984-85.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : I will give the reasons. At the very out outset, I would like to say that the opposition leaders, particularly my great friend, Prof. Dandavate, who was a former Railway Minister himself. followed the policy of hunting with the hound and running with the hare. I will deal with this point later.

Our Railway Minister deserve kudos for his realistic approach. I am sorry that uncharitable remarks like "regressive" and "unimaginative" word used.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Nothing against the Minister.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : I am glad.

I would confine myself to making constructive suggestions for improving the railway finances. The total land holdings with the Indian railways is 8,30 lakh acres, of which only 5.56 lakh acres is under railway's own utilisation. So, the surplus land available with the railway administration is 2.74 lakh acres.

The present value of it has been approximately assessed at Rs. 15,000 crores. If the Railway Administration takes appropriate steps for proper utilisation of this dead capital of Rs. 15,000 crores, there would be no need to collect Rs. 104 crores from passengers as has been proposed in this year's Budget. I understand that the Railway Administration are not in possession of patta and complete land records to prove the ownership of the entire land belonging to them. In October 1982, the total area of Railway land under encroachment has been found to be 7,032 acres. I demand that a high-level committee be constituted to go into the question of full utilisation of all available lands with the Railways and to suggest suitable recommendations.

Here I would like to give you an idea of the total loss to the Railways in 1982-83 in the payment of compensation for the victims of accidents, in the form of destruction of permanent assets in such accidents and in the payment of compensation for loss, damage, theft and pelferage. Loss of Railway property in accidents was Rs. 80.93 crores; and compensations to victims of accidents was Rs. 12.38 crores. Compensation due to loss and damage to goods was Rs. 21.90 crores. If the Railways take steps to reduce accidents and the thefts and pilferage of commodities, there can be more funds available with the Railways for the on-going projects. Therefore, 46 on-going projects requiring Rs. 1000 crores. But the paucity of funds has prevented the Railway Minister to provide to on-going projects all this money. He has provided just a pittance of Rs. 90 crores. This compels me to demand energetic steps for curtailing the loss on account of thefts and pilferage and also for curbing the accidents on Railways.

Now, I come to my State of Tamil Nadu. Since independence, the State of Tamil Nadu has not seen much of Railway development. The major portion in Tamil Nadu is metreguage. In 1981-82 at my intervention and that of my colleagues and at the instance of the beloved Prime Minister Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli broad guage line was incorporated in the Railway Budget. My friend, Shri Jaffer Sharief also helped in this.

During these three years a sum of Rs. 6 crores was spent on this 40 crores rupee project. In 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 4 crores was been earmarked for which I am very thankful to him. But at this pace it may take another ten years or even more than that for the completion of the project. The people of Tamil Nadu, particularly those of Tirunelveli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tiricharapalli are very much agitated. Everywhere strike is going on, hartal is going on, hunger strike is going on.

So, allocation for this project which is vital for connecting the backward and chronically drought affected areas of the State is necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kosalram, the North and South wou'd be linked by broad guage because of this.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : You are correct, Sir, and I am very grateful to you for suggesting this (*Interruptions*)

Sir, you would allot Rs. 10 crores more. I would recall one instance. In the year 1948 I was a Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly. The then P. W. D. Minister, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam challenged me in the Assembly by saying : 'If the hon. Member collects a loan of Rs. 1 crore, the Government can take up the Manimuthar irrigation project.' I immediately accepted the challenge. I said, 'Within three days I am prepared to collect the loan; you float the loan'. Within three days I collected Rs. 1.25 crores and Manimuthar Irrigation Project is the standing monument of people's efforts. Similarly, I am requesting you : You raise the loan for this particular purpose—Rs. 22 or 32 crores, whatever is the deficit. The Madurai-Ramanathapuram-Tirunelveli Chamber has already passed a Resolution requesting to you float the loan. We are prepared to collect it as early as possible, within a week or even two days. I am challenging you, Sir. In this matter, if you announce today, before the Budget is over, if you float this loan for this particular purpose, you will see that...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : With due apology, I have to say to the hon. Member that we cannot raise any fund without the approval of the Finance and Planning people. So, instead of telling me, kindly tell the Finance people and the Planning people. I am prepared to do, What is there ? What prevents me ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is requesting that you should use your good offices with Madam.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : With good offices I have already given Rs. 4 crores. And I have to look after the whole country, not one project only. I can assure the hon. Member that whatever money I can give, will definitely give. Let us see the progress.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : I have already written to my friend, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, the Finance Minister, and also honourable beloved Prime Minister about this. I am not only suggesting this to you, but to the Finance Minister as well as the Prime Minister. I have written a number of D. O. letters to them. So, you must use your good offices.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you getting replies ?

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Usual acknowledgements I am receiving from the Ministers. So, you should use your good offices with the beloved Prime Minister. I say this because, she is the Prime Minister of this country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not only you receive the acknowledgement, but you acknowledge that she is your beloved Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kosalram, the public undertakings are raising some loans, people are asked to deposit and all that. The Railways are also a public undertaking. Why can't they adopt that policy ?

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Sir, the Railways are a commercial undertaking.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In some public undertakings, some deposits are accepted. And people do deposit some amount and that amount is being utilised in the public undertakings. Why not Railways adopt this procedure ? Why can't they do it ?

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Sir, it is a Government Department.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is made a Corporation, then it could be done, I think.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : The Railways are supposed to be a Department. That is the basic difficulty.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : That is a Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : The Railways are giving bonus. So you should know well that it can be a public sector commercial undertaking. Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker is also suggesting this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is productivity-linked bonus.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Whatever it may be, it is in the public sector, doing business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He wants some money.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : I request you to look into it effectively and immediately use your good offices with the Prime Minister.

From Madurai to Maniachi, only double line is being laid; and not parallel line along with existing MG line. This will create very many problems for the people travelling from Kanyakumari to Madras, You have parallel line from Dindigul to Madurai, Maniachi to Tuticorin and Maniachi to Tirunelveli. Why should you not have parallel line from Madurai to Maniachi ? It will save much trouble for the passengers from South Districts in Tamil Nadu coming to Madras.

I suggest serious consideration of the Railway Ministry on the following new lines which are essential for the economic upliftment of Tamil Nadu :

1. Bangalore-Pondicherry line connecting Hosur, Krishnagiri-Tiruvannamali with Pondicherry.

2. Chamrajnagar—Palani line connecting the thickly populated Periyar district and the industrialised Coimbatore District and the pilgrim town Palani with Karnataka.

3. Dindigul— Cumbum line.

The movement of essential goods from the North to the South is seriously handicapped because of the restricted metreguage facilities available between Madras and Tuticorin, a distance of about 700 Kms North-

South. Tamilnadu has been pressing the Centre for a long time to convert this major sector to broadguage. With the establishment of large industries in Tuticorin and Ramanathapuram belt, there will be adequate movement towards North also if the conversion is sanctioned.

I want to bring to your notice that the General Managers whenever new buildings are inaugurated by them, do not bother about the Members of this House representing that area. They are inviting the State Ministers and other people. Recently Tirunelveli Junction building was opened. The Members of Parliament were not invited nor their names appeared on the invitation card. The foundation stone of Tiruchendur station was laid at Tiruchendur by the General Manager and the Chief Engineer presided over the function. I am representing eight lahks of people of that area. I was not invited properly. Will the hon. Minister issue categotical instructions that Member of Parliament should be invited and their names should figure on the invitation cards and also on the foundation stone ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : We will issue necessary instructions.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : It rise to take an appeal to the Minister on behalf of 3 lakhs of Railway porters. I have been asking in this House time and again to do something for this class. Do you know from which category this class of people come ? At present they have no security. They have no service condition. They get no benefit whatever. They also do not have job reservations for their children. I appeal to you to grant some social security and have social security system for this class of people. That will be of great help for the lowest and the weakest section of society. I hope the hon. Minister will take serious note of this and do something for this class of people. They are mostly scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the lowest class of people. I do not know why we are neglecting them ?

I have given a memorandum the other day to the Minister and represented the matter orally also. I think, he will do something in this matter. I would request him to kindly take up this matter.

The second most important thing is about the West-coast line. Is it dead ? Is any progress made in that project ? What is going to happen to that line ? It is a master plan covering all the Southern areas. I have been demanding in this House for the last three years and Prof. Madhu Dandavate who is here will also agree with me. We both have been repeatedly asking to allot more money to the project and expedite the work and take the matter seriously. If the project is completed, the whole West-coast area will be transformed economically, socially and otherwise also. This is a vital link as far as the railways are concerned. But I am sorry to note that only 62 k. ms. have been completed which information has been given in an answer to my Question. I have appealed to the Minister to take it up seriously and give priority to the sector and ask the officers to do the work and complete the work. It may take 10 or 20 years. But let us start and make serious effort in the matter. I appeal to the Minister once again to have a serious look at this.

Shri K. T. Kosalram has been telling about the financial aspect of the railways. As the Minister has said very well, it is not for him to decide. In this line also, we can make a serious effort and do it in a progressive manner.

The third point which I have also spoken the other day is about the demand of the Kerala State to have a coach factory. He said, the matter has been referred to the technical committee of the technical wing of the Railways. Whatever the technicalities have been demanding a coach factory in Kerala for the last so many years. Our Chief Ministers one after the other have made representations. Our Ministers have made representations. Our MPs have made representations. Now, the hon. Minister says that this matter has been referred to the technical advisory committee and is awaiting the report. May I request the hon. Minister to look at this and expedite the matter and provide a coach factory for Kerala. We are the most-neglected people so far as the railways are concerned. Most-rejected bogies and leaking bogies are sent to Kerala. Prof. Madhu Dandavate will agree with me that rejected bogies are shunted out to our place. I have travelled from Bangalore to Cochin one night. Ther was no toilet. The toilet is so defective that is

is rusted and leaking. Where can we go ? This is a general complaint of the trams running towards Kerala.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Some bogies are so bad even the passengers are leaking out.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : We are happy that the Minister has introduced two long trains to Kerala. We have appreciated. But at the same time, I would request him to have a look at this aspect.

The third point is, there is a small diesel workshop in the Ernakulam Junction costing Rs. 2 crores. We have a vast stretch of land there. It is is the heart of the city. It can be transformed and made a full-fledged diesel workshop. Trivandrum and other areas can be well connected there and we can have a full-fledged diesel workshop there. The hon. Minister has allotted Rs. 2 crores for the Ernakulam-Alleppey line. May I ask him at this rate how many years will it take to complete? Now, they will say they are short of funds. Every time it is delayed. Prices are going on and escalating. Work is not progressing. Now, who is ultimately the sufferer? Who has to meet the recurring losses? I appeal to the Minister to give more money and ask the officers to complete that work in time.

The last point is about the Ernakumlam Town and Ernakulam Junction stations. Their platforms are very short. Bogies have to be stopped outside the platform especially at the Ernakulam town. These are a few things which I wanted to mention.

I again appeal to the Railway Minister to consider the plight of the railway porters and take up this matter seriously. I take this opportunity to thank the Deputy Speaker for me an opportunity to speak.

18.00 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Fifty-Sixth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir I beg to present the Fifty -sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 6, 1984/Phalguna 16, 1905 (Saka).

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